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सं० 9] नई दिल्ली, शनिवार, फरवरी 26, 1977/फाल्गुन 7, 1898
No. 9] NEW DELHI, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1977/PHALGUNA 7, 1898

इस भाग में भिन्न पृष्ठ संख्या दी जाती है जिससे कि यह अलग संकलन के रूप में रखा जा सके।
Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation

भाग II—खण्ड 3—उप-खण्ड (ii) PART II—Section 3—Sub-section (ii)

(रक्षा मंत्रालय की छोड़कर) भारत सरकार के मंत्रालयों और (संघ राज्य क्षेत्र प्रशासनों को छोड़कर)
केन्द्रीय प्राधिकारियों द्वारा जारी किये गए सांविधिक आदेश और अधिसूचनाएं
Statutory Orders and Notifications issued by the Ministries of the Government of India
(other than the Ministry of Defence) by Central Authorities
(other than the Administrations of Union Territories)

मंत्रीमंडल सचिवालय
(कानून और प्रशासनिक सुधार विभाग)
नई दिल्ली, 10 फरवरी, 1977

का० आ० 633.—दिल्ली विशेष पुलिस स्थापना अधिनियम, 1946 (1946 का 25) की धारा 3 के द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार, एन० द्वारा, निम्नलिखित अपराधों को ऐसे अपराध निर्धारित करती है, जिसका अन्वेषण दिल्ली विशेष पुलिस स्थापना द्वारा किया जाना है, अर्थात्:—

- (क) भारतीय दण्ड संहिता (1860 का 45) की धारा 509 के अधीन दण्डनीय अपराध, तथा
- (ख) ऊपर खण्ड (क) में उल्लिखित किसी एक या एक से अधिक अपराध के संबंध में या उनसे संबंधित प्रयत्नों, कुप्रेरणों और षड्यंत्रों तथा उन्हीं तथ्यों से उत्पन्न हुई वैसे ही कार्यवाही के दौरान किया गया अन्य कोई अपराध।

[संख्या 228/1/77-ए० वी० डी० II]
एस० डी० गुप्ता, अवसर सचिव

CABINET SECRETARIAT

(Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms)

New Delhi, the 10 th Febuary, 1977

S.O. 633.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Delhi Special Police Establishment Act, 1946 (25 of 1946), the Central Government hereby specifies the following
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offences as the offences which are to be investigated by the Delhi Special Police Establishment, namely :—

- (a) offences punishable under section 509 of the Indian Penal Code (45 of 1860); and
- (b) attempts, abetments and conspiracies in relation to, or in connection with, one or more of the offences mentioned in clause (a) above and any other offence committed in the course of the same transaction arising out of the same facts.

[No. 228/1/77-AVD. II]
S. D. GUPTA, Under Secy.

बिस् मंत्रालय

राजस्व और बैंकिंग विभाग

(राजस्व पक्ष)

नई दिल्ली, 10 दिसम्बर, 1976

आय-कर

का० आ० 664.—सर्वसाधारण की जानकारी के लिए अधिसूचित किया जाता है कि विहित प्राधिकारी, भारतीय सामाजिक विज्ञान अनु-संधान परिषद् के आय-कर अधिनियम, 1961 की धारा 35 की उपधारा (1) के खण्ड (11) के प्रयोजनों के लिए निम्नलिखित सख्या को निम्नलिखित गतों पर अनुसूचित किया है, अर्थात्:—

- (i) राष्ट्रीय अभिप्रेरणात्मक और संस्थागत विकास संस्थान, मुम्बई छूट के अधीन उसके द्वारा संप्रहीत राशियों का हिसाब पृथक से रखेगा।

- (ii) ऐसी निधियों का उपयोग केवल सामाजिक विज्ञान में अनुसंधान के उद्देश्य के लिए किया जाएगा।
- (iii) यह संस्था, भारतीय सामाजिक विज्ञान अनुसंधान परिषद्, नई दिल्ली को एक वार्षिक रिपोर्ट भेजेगी जिसमें छूट के अधीन मंगूहोन निधियाँ और वह रीति दिखाई जाएगी जिसमें उन निधियों का उपयोग किया गया।

संस्था

राष्ट्रीय अभिप्रेरणात्मक और संस्थागत विकास संस्थान, मुख्य रूप से अधिसूचना इस अधिसूचना की तारीख से दो वर्ष की अवधि के लिए प्रभावी होगी।

[सं० 1578—फा०सं० 203/134/75-आई०टी०ए०II]

(Department of Revenue & Banking)

(Revenue Wing)

New Delhi, the 10th December, 1976

INCOME-TAX

S.O. 634.—It is hereby notified for general information that the institution mentioned below has been approved by the Indian Council of Social Science Research, the prescribed authority, for the purposes of clause (iii) of sub-section (1) of Section 35 of the Income-tax Act, 1961, subject to the fulfilment of the following conditions :—

- That the National Institute of Motivational and Institutional Development, Bombay, shall maintain separate accounts of the funds collected by them under the exemption.
- That such funds shall be utilised exclusively for promotion of research in Social Sciences; and
- That the Institute shall send an Annual Report to the Indian Council of Social Science Research, New Delhi, showing the funds collected under the exemption and the manner in which the funds were utilised.

INSTITUTION

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF MOTIVATIONAL & INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT, BOMBAY.

This notification is effective for a period of two years from the date of this notification.

[No. 1578—F. No. 203/134/75-ITA. II]

नई दिल्ली, 24 दिसम्बर, 1976

फा० आ० 635.—सर्वसाधारण की जानकारी के लिए यह अधिसूचित किया जाता है कि भारतीय चिकित्सा अनुसंधान परिषद् नई दिल्ली, विहित प्राधिकारी ने आय-कर अधिनियम, 1961 की धारा 35 की उपधारा (2क) के प्रयोजन के लिए निम्नलिखित वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान प्रोग्रामों को इस शर्त के अधीन रहने हुए 18-12-1976 से 31-3-1977 तक के लिए अनुमोदित किया है कि वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान जनसंख्या की गति-शीलता, प्रजनन दर प्रेक्षित अन्तर पर सामाजिक चिकित्सीय प्रेरणा और छोटे परिवार के लिए दम्पतियों द्वारा अपनाए गए साधनों के प्रेरणा स्रोतों पर प्रभाव-अनुसंधान के विशिष्ट पहलुओं के अध्ययन के लिए होगी और सक्षिमांग की लागत, उपस्कर फर्नीचर और प्रयोगशाला-साधनों, जैसे, प्रतिदीप्त सूक्ष्मदर्शी और उच्च गति भ्रूत अपकेन्द्र के क्रय पर हुए व्यय को छोड़ कर व्यय पूर्णतः इसी प्रोग्राम पर किया जाएगा:

वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान प्रोग्राम: प्रजनन, जनसंख्या गतिविज्ञान के कतिपय पहलुओं परिवार नियोजन अपनाते में

पुनरुत्पादक जीव विज्ञान और सामाजिक सांस्कृतिक पहलुओं पर अनुसंधान।

आयोजक:

- (1) खोसला प्लास्टिक्स प्राइवेट लिमिटेड
- (2) खोसला मेटल पाउडर्स लिमिटेड
- (3) खोसला इंजीनियरिंग प्राइवेट लिमिटेड

आयोजन स्थान:

43 धौंध रोड, पुणे-411003 के० ई० एम० अस्पताल अनुसंधान केन्द्र, पुणे।

के० ई० एम० अस्पताल अनुसंधान केन्द्र, पुणे को, जहाँ उक्त प्रोग्रामों की आयोजना की गई है, वित्त मंत्रालय (राजस्व और बैंकिंग विभाग) की अधिसूचना सं० 332 (फा०सं० 203/9/73-आई० टी० ए० II) तारीख 21-4-1973 द्वारा आय-कर अधिनियम, 1961 की धारा 35 (1)(ii) के अधीन अनुमोदित किया जा चुका है।

यह अधिसूचना 31-3-1977 तक प्रवृत्त रहेगी।

[सं० 1597—फा०सं० 203/187/76-आ० कर० अ० II]

New Delhi, the 24th December, 1976

S.O. 635.—It is hereby notified for general information that the following scientific research programme has been approved by the prescribed authority, the Indian Council of Medical Research, New Delhi, for the purpose of sub-section (2A) of Section 35 of the Income-tax Act, 1961 with effect from 18-12-1976 to 31-3-1977 subject to the condition that the scientific research will be for studying specific aspects of population dynamics, fertility, socio-medical causation of observed differential and action-research in motivation of couples for adopting measures for small families and the expenditure is incurred exclusively on this research programme excluding expenditure on cost of construction, purchase of equipment, furniture and laboratory apparatus, such as, Fluorescent Microscope and High Speed Ultracentrifuge:

Scientific Research Programme.—Research on certain aspects of Fertility, population dynamics, reproductive biology and socio-cultural aspects of acceptance of Family Planning.

Sponsored by.—(1) Khosla Plastics Pvt. Limited.

(2) Khosla Metal Powders Ltd.

(3) Khosla Engineering Pvt. Ltd.

43, Anudh Road, Poona-411003.

Sponsored at.—K.E.M. Hospital Research Centre, Pune.

K.E.M. Hospital Research Centre, Poona where the above programme has been sponsored has been approved under section 35(1)(ii) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 by Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue and Insurance) Notification No. F. 332(F. No. 203/9/73ITA.II) dated 21-4-73.

This notification will remain in force till 31-3-1977.

[No. 1597 (F. No. 203/187/76-ITA. II)]

केन्द्रीय प्रत्यक्ष कर बोर्ड

नई दिल्ली, 14 जनवरी, 1977

आय-कर

फा०आ० 636.—केन्द्रीय प्रत्यक्ष कर बोर्ड, आय-कर अधिनियम, 1961 (1961 का 43) की धारा 121 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, समय-समय पर यथा संशोधित अपनी अधिसूचना सं० 679 [फा०सं० 187/2/74-आई० टी० (ए 1)] तारीख 20-7-1974 में निम्नलिखित संशोधन करता है।

1. क्रम सं० 18 के सामने, स्तंभ 3 में अंतिम प्रविष्टि के पश्चात् निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाएगा, अर्थात् —

आय-कर आयुक्त	मुख्यालय	अधिकारिता
पटियाला	पटियाला	15 आ० क० अ० विशेष सैनिक पटियाला ऐसे सभी व्यक्तियों पर अधिकारिता रखेगे जिनके विरुद्ध आंतरिक सुरक्षा अधिनियम के अधीन (तस्करी संबंधी कार्यों और विदेशी मुद्रा की धोखाधड़ी के लिए) और/या विदेशी मुद्रा संरक्षण और तस्करी निवारण अधिनियम, 1974 के अधीन निरोधार्थ जारी किया गया है और आय-कर आयुक्त पटियाला की अधिकारता में आने है।

यह अधिसूचना 17.1.1977 से प्रभावी है।

[सं० 1623—फा० सं० 191/24/76-आई टी (ए I)]
टी० पी० ज़ुनजुनवाला, निदेशक

CENTRAL BOARD OF DIRECT TAXES

New Delhi, the 14th January, 1977

INCOME-TAX

S.O. 636.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of Section 121 of the Income-tax Act, 1961 (43 of 1961), the Central Board of Direct Taxes hereby makes the following amendments to the Schedule appended to its Notification No. 679 [F No. 187/2/74-IT (AI)] dated 20-7-1974 as amended from time to time

1. After the last entry under column 3 against Sr. No. 18 following shall be added —

Income-tax Commissioner	Headquarters	Jurisdiction
Patiala	Patiala	15 I T O., Special Circle, Patiala, who shall have jurisdiction over all persons in respect of whom an order of detention has been made under the Maintenance of Internal Security Act (For smuggling activities and foreign exchange racketeering) and/or Conservation of Foreign Exchange & Prevention of Smuggling Activities Act, 1974 and which fall under the jurisdiction of C.I.T., Patiala

This notification shall have effect from 17-1-1977

[No. 1623 F No. 191/24/76-IT(AI)]
T. P. JHUNJHUNWALA, Director

राजस्व और बीमा विभाग

(राजस्व-पक्ष)

नई दिल्ली, 3 जनवरी, 1977

आय-कर

का० आ० 637—केन्द्रीय सरकार, आय-कर अधिनियम, 1961 (1961 का 43) की धारा 80छ की उपधारा 2(ख) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, श्री कोदन्दा रामास्वामी मठिर वन्तिमिता (झाकषर) मिश्रित तालुक, जिला कुडप्पा, आंध्र प्रदेश को उक्त धारा के प्रयोजनों के लिए आंध्र प्रदेश राज्य में सर्वत्र विख्यात लोक पूजा का स्थान अधिसूचित करती है।

[सं० 1613—फा० सं० 176/105/76-आई० टी० (ए० I)]

एम० शास्त्री, अवर सचिव

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE INSURANCE

(Revenue Wing)

New Delhi, the 3rd January, 1977

INCOME-TAX

S.O. 637.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2)(b) of Section 80 G of the Income-tax Act, 1961 (43 of 1961), the Central Government hereby notifies "Sri Kodanda Ramaswamy Temple, Vontimitta, (P.O.), Sidhout Taluk, Cuddapah District, Andhra Pradesh" to be a place of public worship of renown throughout the State of Andhra Pradesh for the purposes of the said section

[No. 1613—F No. 176/105/76-IT(AI)]

M. SHASTRI, Under Secy.

राजस्व और बैंकिंग विभाग

(बैंकिंग पक्ष)

नई दिल्ली, 31 जनवरी, 1977

का० आ० 638—सर्वसाधारण को एतद्वारा अधिसूचित किया जाता है, कि —

(क) स्टेट बैंक आफ पटियाला की पालमपुर शाखा के प्रबन्धक श्री जी० एन० कुमरिया ने, जिन्हें केन्द्रीय सरकार ने भारतीय स्टेट बैंक (अनुसंगी बैंक) अधिनियम, 1959 (1959 का 38) की धारा 38 की उपधारा (9) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करने हुए, 'वि हिमालय बैंक लिमिटेड' के कारोबार को समाप्त करने एवं इसकी अस्तित्वों के संचितरण के लिए इस बैंक की पुरानी-निधि के पदेन-प्रबन्धक के रूप में नियुक्त किया था, अपने शिमला स्थानान्तरण पर 27 दिसम्बर, 1974 से अपना उस पद छोड़ दिया है, और

(ख) श्री बी० एम० नेहरा ने, जिन्हें श्री जी० एन० कुमरिया के बाद स्टेट बैंक आफ पटियाला की पालमपुर शाखा में प्रबन्धक के रूप में नियुक्त किया गया था, 28 दिसम्बर, 1974 से 'वि हिमालय बैंक लिमिटेड' के पुरानी निधि के पदेन-प्रबन्धक के रूप में अपने पद का कार्य-भार ग्रहण कर लिया।

[सं० 4(2)-बी०ओ० 111/77]

मे० भा० उसगांधकर, अवर सचिव

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND BANKING

(Banking Wing)

New Delhi, the 31st January, 1977

S.O. 638.—It is hereby notified for the information of the General public that

- (a) Shri D. N. Kumaria, Manager of Palampur Branch of the State Bank of Patiala who was appointed by the Central Government in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (9) of section 38 of the State Bank of India (Subsidiary Banks) Act, 1959 (38 of 1959) as the Manager Ex-officio of the Old Fund of the Himalaya Bank Ltd. for the purposes

of winding up its affairs and distributing its assets ceased to hold that office with effect from 27th December 1974 afternoon consequent on his transfer to Simla and

- (b) Shri B. M. Nehra, who was appointed as Manager of the Palampur branch of the State Bank of Patiala in succession to Shri D. N. Kumaria, took charge of his office as the Manager Ex-officio of the Old Fund of the Himalaya Bank Ltd. on the 28th December 1974.

[No. 4(2)-B.O. III/77]

M.B. USGAONKAR, Under Secy.

भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक

RESERVE BANK OF INDIA

का०आ० 639.—भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक अधिनियम, 1934 के अनुसरण में 1977 के दिनांक 21 जनवरी को समाप्त हुए सप्ताह के लिए लेखा

S.O. 639.—An Account pursuant to the RESERVE BANK OF INDIA ACT, 1934 for the week ended the 21st day of January 1977

इसू विभाग

ISSUE DEPARTMENT

देयताएं LIABILITIES	रुपये Rs.	रुपये Rs.	प्राप्तियां ASSETS	रुपये Rs.	रुपये Rs.
बैंकिंग विभाग में रखे हुए नोट Notes held in the Banking Department	44,40,23,000		सोने का सिक्का और बुलियन :- Gold Coin and Bullion		
संचलन में नोट Notes in circulation	7415,97,19,000		(क) भारत में रखा हुआ (a) Held in India	187,80,45,000	
जारी किये गये कुल नोट Total notes issued		7460,37,42,000	(ख) भारत के बाहर रखा हुआ (b) Held outside India	..	
			विदेशी प्रतिभूतियां Foreign Securities	996,73,97,000	
			जोड़ Total		1184,54,42,000
			रुपये का सिक्का Rupee Coin		15,71,95,000
			भारत सरकार की रुपया प्रतिभूतियां Government of India Rupee Securities		6260,11,05,000
			देशी विनिमय बिल और दूसरे वाणिज्य-पत्र Internal Bills of Exchange and other commercial paper		..
कुल देयताएं Total Liabilities		7460,37,42,000	कुल प्राप्तियां Total Assets		7460,37,42,000

दिनांक : 25 जनवरी, 1977

Dated : 25th day of January 1977

के० प्रार० पुरी, गवर्नर

K.R. PURI, Governor

New Delhi, the 8th February, 1977

21 जनवरी, 1977 को भारतीय रिज़र्व बैंक के बैंकिंग विभाग के कार्यकलाप का विवरण
Statement of the Affairs of the Reserve Bank of India, Banking Department as on the 21st January 1977

देयताएं LIABILITIES	रुपये Rs.	मास्तिष्क Assets	रुपये Rs.
चुकता पूंजी Capital Paid Up	5,00,00,000	नोट Notes	44,40,23,000
भारक्षित निधि Reserve Fund	150,00,00,000	रुपये का सिक्का Rupee Coin	7,06,000
		छोटा सिक्का Small Coin	3,73,000
राष्ट्रीय कृषि ऋण (दीर्घकालीन प्रवर्तन) निधि National Agricultural Credit (Long Term Operations) Fund	400,00,00,000	खरीदे और भुनाये गए बिल :— Bills Purchased and Discounted :—	
राष्ट्रीय कृषि ऋण (स्थिरीकरण) निधि National Agricultural Credit (Stabilisation) Fund	145,00,00,000	(क) देशी (a) Internal	168,08,07,000
		(ख) विदेशी (b) External	..
राष्ट्रीय औद्योगिक ऋण (दीर्घकालीन प्रवर्तन) निधि National Industrial Credit (Long Term Operations) Fund	540,00,00,000	(ग) सरकारी खजाना बिल (c) Government Treasury Bills	198,27,19,000
जमा राशियाँ :— Deposits :—		विदेशों में रखा हुआ धन Balances Held Abroad	1373,73,20,000
(क) सरकारी (a) Government		निवेश Investments	145,75,37,000
(i) केन्द्रीय सरकार (i) Central Government	60,20,77,000	ऋण और धनियम :— Loans and Advances to :—	
(ii) राज्य सरकारें (ii) State Governments	13,38,76,000	(i) केन्द्रीय सरकार को Central Government	..
(ख) बैंक (b) Banks		(ii) राज्यों सरकारों को State Governments	84,33,45,000
(i) अनुसूचित वाणिज्य बैंक Scheduled Commercial Banks	870,51,45,000	ऋण और धनियम :— Loans and Advances to :—	
(ii) अनुसूचित राज्य सहकारी बैंक Scheduled State Co-operative Banks	25,93,32,000	(i) अनुसूचित वाणिज्य बैंकों को Scheduled Commercial Banks	943,52,36,000
(iii) गैर अनुसूचित राज्य सहकारी बैंक Non-Scheduled State Co-operative Banks	1,82,14,000	(ii) राज्य सहकारी बैंकों को State Co-operative Banks	363,83,98,000
		(iii) दूसरों को Others	4,50,00,000

देयताएं Liabilities	रुपये Rs.	आस्तियां Assets	रुपये Rs.
(iv) अन्य बैंक Other Banks	83,80,000	राष्ट्रीय कृषि ऋण (दीर्घकालीन प्रवर्तन) निधि से ऋण, अग्रिम और निवेश Loans, Advances and Investments from National Agricultural Credit (Long Term Operations) Fund	
(ग) अन्य (c) Others	1945,01,02,000	(क) ऋण और अग्रिम :— (a) Loans and Advances to :—	
		(i) राज्य सरकारों को State Governments	75,31,98,000
		(ii) राज्य सहकारी बैंकों को State Co-operative Banks	17,42,12,000
		(iii) केन्द्रीय भूमिबन्धक बैंकों को Central Land Mortgage Banks	—
		(iv) कृषि पुनर्वित्त और विकास निगम को Agricultural Refinance and Develop- ment Corporation	138,45,00,000
		(ख) केन्द्रीय भूमिबन्धक बैंकों के डिबेंचरों में निवेश (b) Investment in Central Land Mortgage Bank Debentures	9,04,16,000
देय बिल Bills Payable	94,76,07,000	राष्ट्रीय कृषि ऋण (स्थिरीकरण) निधि से ऋण और अग्रिम Loans and Advances from National Agri- cultural Credit (Stabilisation) Fund	
अन्य देयताएं Other Liabilities	800,41,90,000	राज्य सहकारी बैंकों को ऋण और अग्रिम Loans and Advances to State Co-operative Banks	
		राष्ट्रीय औद्योगिक ऋण (दीर्घकालीन प्रवर्तन) निधि से ऋण अग्रिम और निवेश Loans, Advances and Investments from National Industrial Credit (Long Term Operations) Fund	86,01,32,000
		(क) विकास बैंक को ऋण और अग्रिम (a) Loans and Advances to the Development Bank	478,97,76,000
		(ख) विकास बैंक द्वारा जारी किये गये बांडों/डिबेंचरों में निवेश (b) Investment in bonds/debentures issued by the Development Bank	—
		अन्य आस्तियां Other Assets	921,12,25,000
	रुपये Rupees		रुपये Rupees
	5052,89,23,000		50,52,89,23,000

दिनांक : 25 जनवरी, 1977

Dated the 25th day of January, 1977

के० प्रार० पुरी, गवर्नर

K. R. PURI, Governor
[No. F. 10/2/77-BO. I]

का० भा० 640.—भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक अधिनियम, 1934 के अनुसरण में जनवरी, 1977 के दिनांक 28 को समाप्त हुए सप्ताह के लिए लेखा
S.O. 640.—An account pursuant to the RESERVE BANK OF INDIA ACT, 1934 for the week ended the 28th day of January 1977.

इशू विभाग
ISSUE DEPARTMENT

वेयताएं LIABILITIES	रुपये Rs.	रुपये Rs.	आस्तियां ASSETS	रुपये Rs.	रुपये Rs.
बैंकिंग विभाग में रखे हुए नोट Notes held in the Banking Department	35,01,74,000		सोने का सिक्का और बुलियन :— Gold Coin and Bullion		
संचलन नोट में Notes in circulation	7361,15,33,000		(क) भारत में रखा हुआ (a) Held in India	187,80,45,000	
जारी किये गये कुल नोट Total notes issued		7396,17,07,000	(ख) भारत के बाहर रखा हुआ (b) Held outside India		..
			विदेशी प्रतिभूतियां Foreign Securities	996,73,97,000	
			जोड़ Total		1184,54,42,000
			रुपये का सिक्का Rupee Coin		16,51,79,000
			भारत सरकार की रुपया प्रतिभूतियां Government of India Rupee Securities		6195,10,86,000
			देशी विनिमय बिल और दूसरे वाणिज्य-पत्र Internal Bills of Exchange and other commercial paper		..
कुल वेयताएं Total Liabilities		7396,17,07,000	कुल आस्तियां Total Assets		7396,17,07,000

दिनांक : 2 फरवरी, 1977
Dated the 2nd February, 1977

पी० भार० नांगिया, उप गवर्नर
P.R. NANGIA, Dy. Governor

28 जनवरी, 1977 को भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक के बैंकिंग विभाग के कार्यकलाप का विवरण
Statement of the Affairs of the Reserve Bank of India, Banking Department as on the 28th January, 1977.

वेयताएं LIABILITIES	रुपये Rs.	आस्तियां ASSETS	रुपये Rs.
चुक्ता पूंज Capital Paid Up	5,00,00,000	नोट Notes	35,01,74,000
भारक्षित निधि Reserve Fund	150,00,00,000	रुपये का सिक्का Rupee Coin	6,40,000
		छोटा सिक्का Small Coin	4,00,000
राष्ट्रीय कृषि ऋण (दीर्घकालीन प्रवर्धन) निधि National Agricultural Credit (Long Term Operations) Fund	400,00,00,000	खरीद और भुनाये गये बिल :— Bills Purchased and Discounted :—	

देयताएं LIABILITIES	रुपये Rs.	भास्तिताएं ASSETS	रुपये Rs.
राष्ट्रीय कृषि ऋण (स्थिरीकरण) निधि National Agricultural Credit (Stabilisation) Fund	145,00,00,000	(क) देशी (a) Internal	166,16,07,000
		(ख) विदेशी (b) External	..
राष्ट्रीय औद्योगिक ऋण (दीर्घकालीन प्रवर्तन) निधि National Industrial Credit (Long Term Operations) Fund	540,00,00,000	(ग) सरकारी खजाना बिल (c) Government Treasury Bills	192,42,51,000
		विदेशों में रखा हुआ बकाया Balances Held Abroad	1395,18,10,000
जमा राशियां :— Deposits :—		निवेश Investments	172,11,97,000
(क) सरकारी (a) Government		ऋण और प्रग्रिम Loans and Advances to :—	
(i) केन्द्रीय सरकार Central Government	53,93,84,000	(i) केन्द्रीय सरकार को Central Government	..
(ii) राज्य सरकारें State Governments	14,25,44,000	(ii) राज्य सरकारों को State Governments	72,05,22,000
(ख) बैंक (b) Banks		ऋण और प्रग्रिम :— Loans and Advances to :—	
(i) अनुसूचित वाणिज्य बैंक Scheduled Commercial Banks	883,99,06,000	(i) अनुसूचित वाणिज्य बैंकों को Scheduled Commercial Banks	938,62,31,000
(ii) अनुसूचित राज्य सहकारी बैंक Scheduled State Co-operative Banks	26,63,42,000	(ii) राज्य सहकारी बैंकों को State Co-operative Banks	373,60,36,000
(iii) गैर अनुसूचित राज्य सहकारी बैंक Non-Scheduled State Co-operative Banks	1,84,39,000	(iii) दूसरों को Others	4,90,00,000
(iv) अन्य बैंक Other Banks	1,02,79,000		
		राष्ट्रीय कृषि ऋण (दीर्घकालीन प्रव- र्तन) निधि से ऋण, प्रग्रिम और निवेश Loans, Advances and Investments from National Agricultural Credit (Long Term Operations) Fund	

देयताएं LIABILITIES	रुपये Rs.	आस्तियां ASSETS	रुपये Rs.
(ग) अन्य (c) Others	1958,68,85,000	(क) ऋण और अग्रिम :— (a) Loans and Advances to :—	
		(i) राज्य सरकारों को State Governments	75,34,88,000
		(ii) राज्य सहकारी बैंकों को State Co-operative Banks	17,32,33,000
		(iii) केन्द्रीय भूमिबन्धक बैंकों को Central Land Mortgage Banks	..
		(iv) कृषि पुनर्वित्त और विकास निगम को Agricultural Refinance and Development Corporation	137,95,00,000
		(ख) केन्द्रीय भूमिबन्धक बैंकों के डिबेंचरों में निवेश (b) Investment in Central Land Mortgage Bank Debentures	9,04,16,000
देय बिल Bills Payable	67,60,69,000	राष्ट्रीय कृषि ऋण (स्थिरीकरण) निधि से ऋण और अग्रिम Loans and Advances from National Agricultural Credit (Stabilisation) Fund	
अन्य देयताएं Other Liabilities	813,34,52,000	राज्य सहकारी बैंकों को ऋण और अग्रिम Loans and Advances to State Co-operative Banks	85,33,63,000
		राष्ट्रीय औद्योगिक ऋण (दीर्घकालीन प्रवर्तन) निधि से ऋण, अग्रिम और निवेश Loans, Advances and Investments from National Industrial Credit (Long Term Operations) Fund	
		(क) विकास बैंक को ऋण और अग्रिम (a) Loans and Advances to the Development Bank	480,14,15,000
		(ख) विकास बैंक द्वारा जारी किये गये बांडों/डिबेंचरों में निवेश (b) Investment in bonds/debentures issued by the Development Bank	..
		अन्य आस्तियां Other Assets	906,00,17,000
रुपये Rupees	5061,33,00,000	रुपये Rupees	5061,33,00,000

दिनांक : 2 फरवरी, 1977

Dated the 2nd February, 1977

पी० आर० नांगिया, उप० गवर्नर

P. R. NANGIA, Dy. Governor

[No: F 10/2/77 BOI]

क्र० जा० ६४१.—भारतीय रिज़र्व बैंक अधिनियम, १९३४ के अनुसरण में फरवरी १९७७ के विमांक ४ को समाप्त हुए सप्ताह के लिए लेखा
S.O. 641—An Account pursuant to the RESERVE BANK OF INDIA ACT, 1934 for the week ended the 4th day of February 1977.

इशू विभाग
ISSUE DEPARTMENT

देयताएं Liabilities	रुपये Rs.	रुपये Rs.	आस्तियां Assets	रुपये Rs.	रुपये Rs.
1	2	3	1	2	3
बैंकिंग विभाग में रखे हुए नोट Notes held in the Banking Department	18,75,02,000		सोने का सिक्का और बुलियन :— Gold Coins and Bullion		
संचलन में नोट Notes in circulation	7459,69,26,000		(क) भारत में रखा हुआ (a) Held in India	187,80,45,0000	
जारी किए गये कुल नोट Total notes issued		7478,44,28,000	(ख) भारत के बाहर रखा हुआ (b) Held outside India		
			विदेशी प्रतिभूतियां Foreign Securities	996,73,97,000	
			जोड़ Total		1184,54,42,000
			रुपये का सिक्का Rupee Coin		13,79,40,000
			भारत सरकार की रुपये प्रतिभूतियां Government of India Rupee Securities		6280,10,46,000
			देशी विनियम बिल और दूसरे वाणिज्य-पत्र Internal Bills of Exchange and other commercial paper		
कुल देयताएं Total Liabilities		7478,44,28,000	कुल आस्तियां Total Assets		7478,44,28,000

दिनांक ९ फरवरी, १९७७
Dated the 9th February, 1977

आर० के० हजारी, उप गवर्नर
R.K. HAZARI Dy. Governor

New Delhi, the 15th February, 1977

४ फरवरी १९७७ को भारतीय रिज़र्व बैंक के बैंकिंग विभाग के कार्यालय का विवरण
Statement of the Affairs of the Reserve Bank of India, Banking Department as on the 4th February 1977

देयताएं Liabilities	रुपये Rs.	आस्तियां Assets	रुपये Rs.
1	2	3	4
धुक्ता पूंजी Capital Paid Up	5,00,00,000	नोट Notes	18,75,02,000
प्रारक्षित निधि Reserve Fund	150,00,00,000	रुपये का सिक्का Rupee Coin	4,02,000

1	2	3	4
राष्ट्रीय कृषि ऋण (दीर्घकालीन प्रवर्तन) निधि National Agricultural Credit (Long Term Operations) Fund	400,00,00,000	छोटा सिक्का Small Coin	4,30,000
राष्ट्रीय कृषि ऋण (स्थिरीकरण) निधि National Agricultural Credit (Stabilisation) Fund	145,00,00,000	खरीदे और भुनाये गये बिल :— Bills Purchased and Discounted :— (क) देशी (a) Internal	165,98,29,000
राष्ट्रीय औद्योगिक ऋण (दीर्घकालीन प्रवर्तन) निधि National Industrial Credit (Long Term Opera- tions) Fund	540,00,00,000	(ख) विदेशी (b) External
जमा राशियाँ :— Deposits :— (क) सरकारी (a) Government		(ग) सरकारी खजाना बिल (c) Government Treasury Bills	158,46,99,000
(i) केन्द्रीय सरकार (i) Central Government	54,04,85,000	विदेशों में रखा हुआ बकाया Balances Held Abroad	1416,85,74,000
(ii) राज्य सरकारें (ii) State Governments	16,22,20,000	निवेश Investments	208,80,48,000
(ख) बैंक (b) Banks		ऋण और प्रशिम :— Loans and Advances to :— (i) केन्द्रीय सरकार को (i) Central Government
(i) अनुसूचित वाणिज्य बैंक (i) Scheduled Commercial Banks	838,02,02,000	(ii) राज्य सरकारों को (ii) State Governments	49,61,19,000
(ii) अनुसूचित राज्य सहकारी बैंक (ii) Scheduled State Co-operative Banks	29,35,07,000	ऋण और प्रशिम :— Loans and Advances to :— (i) अनुसूचित वाणिज्य बैंकों को (i) Scheduled Commercial Banks	932,65,56,000
(iii) गैर अनुसूचित राज्य सहकारी बैंक (iii) Non-Scheduled State Co-operative Banks	1,87,89,000	(ii) राज्य सहकारी बैंकों को (ii) State Co-operative Banks	381,09,47,000
(iv) अन्य बैंक (iv) Other Banks	92,90,000	(iii) दूसरों को (iii) Others	6,12,00,000
(ग) अन्य (c) Others	1960,37,15,000	राष्ट्रीय कृषि ऋण (दीर्घकालीन प्रवर्तन) निधि से ऋण, प्रशिम और निवेश Loans, Advances and Investment from National Agricultural Credit (Long Term Operations) Fund	
		(क) ऋण और प्रशिम :— (क) Loans and Advances to :— (i) राज्य सरकारों को (i) State Governments	75,26,88,000
		(ii) राज्य सहकारी बैंकों को (ii) State Co-operative Banks	17,25,26,000
		(iii) केन्द्रीय भूमिबन्धक बैंकों को (iii) Central Land Mortgage Banks
		(iv) कृषि पुनर्बिल्ल और विकास निगम को (iv) Agricultural Refinance and Deve- lopment Corporation	137,95,00,000
		(ख) केन्द्रीय भूमिबन्धक बैंकों के डिबेंचरों में निवेश (b) Investment in Central Land Mortgage Bank Debentures	9,04,16,000

देयताएं Liabilities	रुपये Rs.	भास्तियां Assets	रुपये Rs.
1	2	1	2
देय बिल		राष्ट्रीय कृषि ऋण (स्थिरीकरण) निधि से ऋण और अग्रिम	
Bills Payable	77,53,96,000	Loans and Advances from National Agricultural Credit (Stabilisation) Fund—	
अन्य देयताएँ Other Liabilities	807,45,93,000	राज्य सहकारी बैंकों को ऋण और अग्रिम Loans and Advances to State Co-operative Banks	83,18,06,000
		राष्ट्रीय औद्योगिक ऋण (दीर्घकालीन प्रवर्तन) निधि से ऋण, अग्रिम और निवेश Loans, Advances and Investments from National Industrial Credit (Long Term Operations) Fund	
		(क) विकास बैंक को ऋण और अग्रिम (a) Loans and Advances to the Development Bank	484,19,36,000
		(ख) विकास बैंक द्वारा जारी किये गये बांडों/डिबेंचरों में निवेश (b) Investment in bonds/debentures issued by the Development Bank	
		अन्य भास्तियां other Assets	880,50,19,000
रुपये Rupees	5025,81,97,000	रुपये Rupees	5025,81,97,000

दिनांक : 9 फरवरी, 1977

Dated the 9th day of February 1977

भार० के० हजारी, उप गवर्नर

R.K. HAZARI, Dy. Governor.

[No. F10/2/77—B.O. I]

च० व० मोरचन्दानी अवर सचिव

C. W. MIRCHANDANI, Under sey.

बाणिज्य मंत्रालय

(वस्त्र विभाग)

नई दिल्ली, 16 फरवरी, 1977

का० आ० 642.—भारत सरकार के भूतपूर्व औद्योगिक विकास मंत्रालय की अधिसूचना का० आ० सं० 482(ड) दिनांक 12 सितम्बर, 1973 के अधीन गठित केन्द्रीय सिल्क बोर्ड के सदस्यों की सदस्यता की अवधि 8 अप्रैल, 1976 को समाप्त हो जाने पर, केन्द्रीय सरकार केन्द्रीय सिल्क बोर्ड अधिनियम 1948 (1948 का 61) की धारा 4(3) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए निम्नलिखित व्यक्तियों को केन्द्रीय सिल्क बोर्ड का कार्य करने के लिए 8 अप्रैल, 1979 तक, जिसमें यह तारीख भी शामिल है, एतद्वारा नामित करती है :—

अध्यक्ष

श्री एस० मुनिराजु, एडवोकेट व अधिनियम की धारा 4(3)(क) के प्रेसीडेंट, चरखा रोलर्स एसोसिएशन, बिकरलापुर (कर्नाटक राज्य) अधीन केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा नियुक्त।

सदस्य

1. श्री एस० वेणुगोपालन, निदेशक, वस्त्र विभाग, बाणिज्य मन्त्रालय। अधिनियम की धारा 4(3)(ख) के अधीन केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा नामित।
2. श्री एस० बा० ई० गुप्ते, निवेशक (वित्त), बाणिज्य मन्त्रालय। अधिनियम की धारा 4(3)(ख) के अधीन केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा नामित।

3. सचिव, कर्नाटक सरकार, बाणिज्य तथा उद्योग विभाग विधान सौध, बंगलौर।

4. निदेशक, रेशम उत्पादन, कर्नाटक सरकार, मल्टीस्टोरीज बिल्डिंग (चौथी मंजिल) विधान बोधि, बंगलौर।

5. श्री गुरुमिडप्पा, एम० एल० ए०, डाकघर नगराले, तानिगुड तालुक, जिला मैसूर। अधिनियम की धारा 4(3)(घ) के अधीन कर्नाटक सरकार द्वारा नामित।

6. श्री ए० के० ए० समद, प्रेसीडेंट, कर्नाटक स्टेट सिल्क को-ऑपरेटिव मार्केटिंग फीडरेशन लिमिटेड, 103, एवेन्यु रोड, बंगलौर।

7. श्री मून्नेगौडा, डोडागदिटगनाक्के, होसकोट्टे तालुक, जिला बंगलौर।

8. उद्योग तथा बाणिज्य निदेशक, तमिलनाडु सरकार, चेपोक, मद्रास। अधिनियम की धारा 4(3)(ङ) के अधीन तमिल नाडु सरकार द्वारा नामित।

9. निदेशक, रेशम उत्पादन और रेशम बीडिंग, पश्चिम बंगाल सरकार, 48, गणेशचन्द्र एवेन्यु, कलकत्ता-700013। अधिनियम की धारा 4(3)(च) के अधीन पश्चिम बंगाल सरकार द्वारा नामित।

10. श्रीमती माया राय, 2, वेल्डला रोड, कलकत्ता-700026।

11. निदेशक, हथकरघा तथा वस्त्र, आंध्र प्रदेश सरकार, हैदराबाद।
12. निदेशक, उद्योग, उद्योग तथा तकनीकी शिक्षा विभाग, बिहार सरकार, पटना।
13. निदेशक, रेशम उत्पादन तथा बुनाई, असम सरकार, गोहाटी।
14. सचिव, मध्य प्रदेश सरकार वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग विभाग, भोपाल।
15. निदेशक, हथकरघा तथा वस्त्र, उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार, कामपुर।
16. मलाहकार, रेशम उत्पादन विकास विभाग, जम्मू तथा कश्मीर सरकार, श्रीनगर (कश्मीर)।
17. निदेशक, उद्योग, हिमाचल प्रदेश सरकार, शिमला।
18. निदेशक, वस्त्र, उद्योगा सरकार, मुम्बई।
19. मलाहकार (रेशम उत्पादन), श्री आर० शर्मा उत्तर पूर्वी परिषद।
20. महाप्रबन्धक, बिहार स्पन मिल्क मिल्स, भागलपुर।
21. श्री आर० कोठन्दारमन, मद्रास स्टूट, माइलापुर, मद्रास-4।
22. श्री ब्रान्नाथ पाठक, महाप्रबन्धक, बनारसी बन्ध उद्योग रुथ, सी० के०-43/102, लाखी चौतरा वाराणसी।
23. श्री के० बी० धिमैया, अध्यक्ष, भारतीय राष्ट्रीय ट्रेड यूनियन काँग्रेस, कर्नाटक राज्य शाखा।
24. डा० जी० रंगास्वामी, तमिल कृषि विश्वविद्यालय, उपकुल-पति, कोयम्बटूर।
25. श्री जे० जी० पारिख, निदेशक, रेशम तथा कृत्रिम रेशम मिल शोधना एमोसिएशन, बार्नी, बम्बई।
26. श्री मिहिर सेन, हिन्दुस्तान हथकरघा तथा इस्तेमाल, 10, गबनमेट प्लेस ईस्ट, 14 एजरा सेंसन, कलकत्ता।

अधिनियम की धारा 4(3) (छ) के अधीन क्रमशः आन्ध्र प्रदेश, बिहार, असम, मध्य प्रदेश तथा उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकारों द्वारा नामित।

अधिनियम की धारा 4(3) (ज) के अधीन तथा कश्मीर की सरकार द्वारा नामित।

अधिनियम की धारा 4(3) (झ) के अधीन केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा नामित।

अधिनियम की धारा 4(3) (ञ) के अधीन क्रमशः कर्नाई रेशम उद्योग, मिल्क थ्रोइंग एण्ड ट्विस्टिंग इंडस्ट्री, रेशम बुनाई उद्योग, असम तथा रेशम उत्पादन में विशेषज्ञों का प्रतिनिधित्व करने के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा नामित।

अधिनियम की धारा 4(3) (डा) के अधीन केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा नामित अनिविष्ट श्रेणी।

[सं० एफ० 25012/24/76-ए० एण्ड पी०]
एम० वेणुगोपालन, निदेशक

MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (Department of Textiles)

New Delhi, the 16th February, 1977

S. O. 642.—The term of membership of the members of the Central Silk Board constituted under the notification of the Government of India in the erstwhile Ministry of Industrial Development S.O. No. 482 (E) dated the 12th September, 1973 having expired on the 8th April, 1976, the Central Government in exercise of the powers conferred under Section 4(3) of the Central Silk Board Act, 1948 (61 of 1948) hereby nominates the following persons to serve on the Central Silk Board for the period upto and including the 8th April, 1979:—

Chairman

Shri S. Muniraju, Advocate and President, Charkha Reelers Association, Chikkaballapur (Karnataka State).

Appointed by the Central Government under section 4(3) (a) of the Act.

Members

1. Shri S. Venugopalan, Director, Department of Textiles, Ministry of Commerce.
2. Shri S.Y. Gupte, Director (Finance), Ministry of Commerce.
3. Secretary to the Government of Karnataka, Commerce and Industries Department, Vidhana Soudha, Bangalore.
4. The Director of Sericulture, Government of Karnataka, Multi-storied Building (4th Floor) Vidhana Voodhi, Bangalore.
5. Shri Gurusiddappa, M.L.A., Nagarale P.O., Nangangud Taluk, Mysore District.
6. Shri A.K.A. Samad, President, Karnataka State Silk Co-operative Marketing Federation Limited, 103, Avenue Road, Bangalore.
7. Shri Munegouda, Doddagattiganabbe, Hoskoto Taluk, Bangalore District.
8. Director of Industries & Commerce, Government of Tamil Nadu, Chepauk, Madras.
9. Director of Sericulture and Silk Weaving, Government of West Bengal, 45, Ganesh Chandra Avenue, Calcutta-700013.
10. Smt. Maya Ray, 2, Beltala Road, Calcutta-700026.
11. Director of Handlooms and Textiles Government of Andhra Pradesh, Hyderabad.
12. Director of Industries, Department of Industries and Technical Education, Government of Bihar, Patna.
13. Director of Sericulture and Weaving, Government of Assam, Gauhati.
14. Secretary to the Government of Madhya Pradesh, Commerce and Industry Department, Bhopal.
15. Director of Handlooms & Textiles, Government of Uttar Pradesh, Kanpur.
16. Advisor, Sericulture Development Department, Government of Jammu and Kashmir, Srinagar (Kashmir).
17. Director of Industries, Government of Himachal Pradesh, Simla.
18. Director of Textiles, Government of Orissa, Bhubneshwar.
19. Adviser, (Sericulture), Shri R. Sharma, North Eastern Council.
20. The General Manager, Bihar Spun Silk Mills, Bhagalpur.
21. Shri R. Kothandaraman, Sannadhi Street, Mylapore, Madras-4.
22. Shri Badri Nath Pathak, General Secretary, Banarasi Vastr Udyog Sangh, C.K.-43/102, Lakhi Chautra, Varanasi.
23. Shri K.V. Thimmayya, President, Indian National Trade Union Congress, Karnataka State Branch.
24. Dr. G. Rangaswami, Vice-Chancellor, Tamil Agricultural University, Coimbatore.
25. Shri J. G. Parikh, Director, Silk & Art Silk Mills Research Association, Worli, Bombay.

Nominated by the Central Government under section 4(3) (b) of the Act.

Nominated by the Government of Karnataka under section 4(3) (d) of the Act.

Nominated by the Government of Tamil Nadu under section 4(3) (e) of the Act.

Nominated by the Government of West Bengal under section 4(3) (f) of the Act.

Nominated by the Governments of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Assam, Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh respectively under Section 4(3) (g) of the Act.

Nominated by the Government of Jammu and Kashmir under section 4(3) (h) of the Act.

Nominated by the Central Government under section 4(3) (i) of the Act.

Nominated by the Central Government to represent spun silk industry, silk throwing and twisting industry, silk weaving industry, labour experts in sericulture respectively under section 4 (3) (j) of the Act.

26. Shri Mihir Sen, Hindustan, } Non-specified category
Handloom & Handicrafts 10, } nominated by the
Government Place East, 14, } Central Government under
Ezra Mansion, Calcutta. } section 4(3) (j) of
the Act.

[No.F. 25012/24/76-A&P]
S. VENUGOPALAN, Director.

आदेश

नई दिल्ली, 19 फरवरी 1977

क्रा० अ० 643.—केन्द्रीय सरकार को निर्यात (क्वालिटी नियंत्रण और निरीक्षण) अधिनियम 1963 (1963 का 22) की धारा 6 द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, यह राय है कि भारत के निर्यात व्यापार के विकास के लिए ऐसा करना आवश्यक या समीचीन है कि निर्यात से पूर्व रोजिन का निरीक्षण किया जाए।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उक्त प्रयोजन के लिए नीचे विनिर्दिष्ट प्रस्ताव बनाए हैं और उन्हें निर्यात (क्वालिटी नियंत्रण और निरीक्षण) नियम 1964 के नियम 11 के उपनियम (2) द्वारा यथा-अपेक्षित निर्यात निरीक्षण परिषद को भेज दिया है;

अतः केन्द्रीय सरकार अब उक्त उप-नियम के अनुसरण में, उक्त प्रस्तावों को उन लोगों की जानकारी के लिए प्रकाशित करती है जिनका उनसे प्रभावित होना सम्भाव्य है।

2 यह सूचना दी जाती है कि उक्त प्रस्तावों के बारे में कोई आपेय या मुद्दा देने की इच्छा रखने वाला कोई व्यक्ति इस आदेश के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित होने की तारीख से पैंतालीस दिन के भीतर, उन्हें निर्यात निरीक्षण परिषद 'वर्ल्ड ट्रेड सेंटर' 14/1-बी एजरा स्ट्रीट, (सातवीं मंजिल) कलकत्ता-1 को भेज सकेगा।

प्रस्ताव

(1) यह अधिसूचित करना कि निर्यात से पूर्व रोजिन का निरीक्षण करना होगा:

(2) (क) इस आदेश के उपाबंध-1 में दिए गए रोजिन के लिए विनिर्देशों को रोजिन के लिए मानक विनिर्देशों के रूप में मान्यता देना।

(ख) निर्यात संविदा में विनिर्देशों को मान्यता देना बशर्ते कि ऐसे विनिर्देश उक्त उपाबंध में विनिर्दिष्ट अपेक्षाओं से कम न हों।

(3) इस आदेश के उपाबंध 2 में दिए गए रोजिन के निर्यात (निरीक्षण) नियम, 1977 के प्रारूप के अनुसार निरीक्षण की रीति को निरीक्षण की ऐसी रीति के रूप में विनिर्दिष्ट करना जो कि ऐसे रोजिन पर लागू होगी:

(4) अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय व्यापार के अनुक्रम में ऐसे रोजिन के निर्यात का तब तक निषेध करना, जब तक कि उसके साथ निर्यात (क्वालिटी नियंत्रण और निरीक्षण) अधिनियम, 1963 (1963 का 22) की धारा 7 के अन्तर्गत स्थापित निर्यात निरीक्षण अधिकरणों में से किसी एक द्वारा दिया गया इस आशय का प्रमाण-पत्र न हो कि रोजिन पूर्णतः मानक विनिर्देशों के अनुरूप है।

2 इस आदेश की कोई भी बात भू-मार्ग, जल मार्ग या वायु-मार्ग द्वारा रोजिन के तमनो के भावी क्रेताओं को किए गए निर्यात को लागू नहीं होगी परन्तु परेषण का पोंत पर्यन्त निःशुल्क मूल्य 120 रुपए से अधिक नहीं होगा।

स्पष्टीकरण:

इस आदेश में रोजिन से ऐसा पदार्थ अभिप्रेत है, चाहे उसका कुछ भी नाम हो, जो चीड के तैलीय राग से प्राप्त हो जो पारदर्शी या छोटे-छोटे

पारभासी कणों पिण्ड के रूप में हो सकेगा और कांच के समान टूटने वाला होगा।

उपाबंध—1

1 प्रकार—सामग्री का निम्न तीन में से कोई एक वर्ण होगा:—

- (क) पीला
- (ख) मध्यम, तथा
- (ग) गहरा

2 वर्णों—सामग्री के तीन प्रकारों के अन्तर्गत सामग्री निम्नलिखित धाट में से किसी भी एक वर्ण की होगी, वर्णों के मानक निम्नलिखित वर्णों के लोबी बाण्ड कांचों के वर्ण के समान के होने और वे कनाडा बालसन से आयम में जुड़े होने:—

वर्ण	श्रेणी	लोबी बाण्ड वर्ण मान		
		लाल	पीला	सीला
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
(क) पीला	एकम	1.35	13.0	—
	डब्ल्यू-डब्ल्यू	1.85	19.5	—
	डब्ल्यू जी	2.6	30.0	—
	एन	3.6	41.0	—
(ख) मध्यम	एम०	4.9	51.0	—
	के०	6.2	60.0	—
	एच०	12.0	100.0	—
(ग) गहरा	डी	75.0	160.0	—

3 धूलनशीलता—सामग्री प्रस्कोहल, ईथर, पेट्रोलियम हाइड्रोकार्बन विलायक तथा तारपीन के तेल में थोड़ा सा ही गर्म करने पर पूरी तरह घुल जाएगी।

4 सामग्री नीचे की सारणी में दी गई अपेक्षाओं के अनुरूप भी होगी:—

क्रम सं०	विशेषताएं	प्रकार के लिए अपेक्षा		
		पीली	मध्यम	गहरी
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
(1) वर्ण	सम्बन्धित लोबी बाण्ड वर्ण मान 3.2 के अनुरूप या संबंधित स्थायी कांच मानक से मेल खाते हुए।			
(2) मुकुर्ण बिन्दु ० से	60-75	60-75	60-75	
(3) संबंधित घनत्व 300/30 से०	1.05 से 1.08	1.05 से 1.08	1.05 से 1.10	
(4) न्यूनतम घनत्व मात्रा	160	155	155	
(5) वाष्पशील पदार्थ के भार का अधिकतम प्रतिशत	2.00	2.00	2.00	
(6) राश के अंश के भार का अधिकतम प्रतिशत	0.05	0.20	0.5	
(7) टोल्युइन में प्रक्षालनशील पदार्थ के भार का अधिकतम प्रतिशत	0.10	0.40	1.00	
(8) अमाबुनीकरणीय पदार्थ का भार के अनुसार अधिकतम प्रतिशत	6.0	6.0	6.0	

उपबंध-2

निर्यात (ब्यालिटी नियंत्रण और निरीक्षण) अधिनियम, 1963 (1963 का 22) की धारा 17 के अन्तर्गत बनाए जाने वाले प्रस्तावित प्रारूप नियम।

1. संक्षिप्त नाम:—इन नियमों का संक्षिप्त नाम रोजिन निर्यात (निरीक्षण) नियम, 1977 है।

2. परिभाषा:—इन नियमों में जब तक कि संदर्भ से, अन्यथा अपेक्षित न हो :—

(क) 'अधिनियम' से निर्यात (ब्यालिटी नियंत्रण और निरीक्षण) अधिनियम, 1963 (1963 का 22) अभिप्रेत है।

(ख) 'अभिकरण' से अधिनियम की धारा 7 के अन्तर्गत स्थापित निर्यात निरीक्षण अभिकरणों में से कोई अभिकरण अभिप्रेत है।

(ग) 'रोजिन' से चीड़ से प्राप्त वह लेसीय राल अभिप्रेत है, जो पारदर्शी या छोटे-छोटे पारभासी पिण्ड के रूप में हो सकेगा और कांच समान टूटने वाला हो।

3. निरीक्षण का आधार:—रोजिन का निरीक्षण यह सुनिश्चित करने के विचार से किया जाएगा कि वह अधिनियम की धारा 6 के अन्तर्गत केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा मान्यताप्राप्त विनिर्देशों के अनुरूप है।

4. निरीक्षण की प्रक्रिया:—(1) रोजिन के निर्यात करने की इच्छा रखने वाला व्यक्ति, ऐसा करने के अपने आशय की सूचना लिखित रूप में संबंधित निर्यात निरीक्षण अभिकरण को देगा तथा ऐसी सूचना के साथ निर्यात संबंधी या आदेश की एक प्रति अभिकरण के निकटतम कार्यालय को देगा जिससे वह नियम 3 के अनुसार निरीक्षण कर सके।

(2) उप-नियम (1) के अन्तर्गत प्रत्येक सूचना पोत लदान की घोषित तारीख से कम से कम सात दिन पहले दी जाएगी।

(3) उप-नियम (2) के अन्तर्गत सूचना के प्राप्त होने पर अभिकरण नियम 3 तथा परिषद् द्वारा समय-समय पर जारी किए गए निर्देशों के अनुसार निरीक्षण होगा।

(4) यदि निरीक्षण के पश्चात्, अभिकरण ने अपना यह समाधान कर लिया है कि निर्यात किए जाने वाले रोजिन का परीक्षण नियम 3 की अपेक्षाओं के अनुरूप है, तो वह उप-नियम (2) के अन्तर्गत सूचना प्राप्त होने के सात दिन के भीतर, निर्यातकर्ता को यह घोषणा करते हुए प्रमाण पत्र देगा कि परीक्षण निर्यात योग्य है;

परन्तु यदि, जहां अभिकरण ने अपना इस प्रकार का समाधान नहीं किया है, तो वह उक्त सात दिनों की अवधि के भीतर ऐसा प्रमाण-पत्र देने से इंकार कर देगा तथा ऐसे इंकार की सूचना उसके कारण सहित निर्यातकर्ता को देगा।

5. निरीक्षण का स्थान:—इन नियमों के अन्तर्गत प्रत्येक निरीक्षण या तो विनिर्माता के परिसरों पर या उन परिसरों पर, जहां निर्यातकर्ता द्वारा मान्य प्रस्तुत किया गया है, उस जगह में किया जाएगा जबकि वहां इस प्रयोजन के लिए पर्याप्त सुविधाएं हों।

6. निरीक्षण फीस:—इन नियमों के अन्तर्गत प्रत्येक परीक्षण के लिए 50 रुपये की अधिकतम सीमा में रहते हुए सामग्री के प्रति किलोग्राम के लिए एक पैसे की दर से फीस निरीक्षण फीस के रूप में दी जाएगी

7. अपील:—(1) नियम (4) के उप-नियम (4) के अधीन निरीक्षण अभिकरण के प्रमाण-पत्र देने के इंकार करने से व्यक्ति कोई व्यक्ति उसके द्वारा ऐसे इंकार की सूचना प्राप्त होने के दस दिनों के भीतर कम-से-कम तीन किन्तु सात से अधिक ऐसे विशेषज्ञों के पैनल को अपील कर सकेगा जिसे केन्द्रीय सरकार ने इस प्रयोजन के लिए नियुक्त किया हो।

(2) पैनल में, विशेषज्ञों के पैनल की कुल सदस्यता के कम-से-कम दो तिहाई गैर सरकारी सदस्य होंगे।

(3) पैनल की गणपूर्ति तीन की होगी।

(4) अपील प्राप्ति से 15 दिनों के भीतर निपटा दी जाएगी।

[सं० 6(17)/74-नि०नि० तथा नि०उ०]

ORDER

New Delhi, the 19th February, 1977

S.O. 643.—Whereas, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 6 of the Export (Quality Control and Inspection) Act, 1963 (22 of 1963), the Central Government is of opinion that it is necessary or expedient so to do for the development of the export trade of India, that rosin should be subject to inspection prior to export;

And whereas the Central Government has formulated the proposals specified below for the said purpose and has forwarded the same to the Export Inspection Council, as required by sub-rule (2) of rule 11 of the Export (Quality Control and Inspection) Rules, 1964;

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the said sub-rule, the Central Government hereby publishes the said proposals for the information of the public likely to be affected thereby.

2. Notice is hereby given that any person desiring to forward any objections or suggestions with respect to the said proposals may forward the same within forty-five days of the date of publication of this Order in the official Gazette to the Export Inspection Council, 'World Trade Centre', 14/I-B, Ezra Street (7th floor), Calcutta-1.

PROPOSALS

(1) To notify that rosin shall be subject to inspection prior to export;

(2) To recognise—

(a) the specifications for rosin as set out in Annexure-I to this Order, as the standard specifications for rosin;

(b) the specifications in the export contract, provided that such specifications do not fall below the requirements specified in the said Annexure ;

(3) To specify the type of inspection in accordance with the draft Export of Rosin (Inspection) Rules, 1977, set out in annexure II to this Order as the type of inspection which would be applied to such rosin;

(4) to prohibit the export in the course of international trade of such rosin, unless the same is accompanied by a certificate, issued by any of the Export Inspection Agencies, established under section 7 of the Export (Quality Control and Inspection) Act, 1963 (22 of 1963) to the effect that the rosin conforms to the aforesaid standard specifications.

2. Nothing in this Order shall apply to the export by land, sea or air of samples of rosin to the prospective buyers provided the F.O.B. value of the consignment does not exceed rupees one hundred and twenty five.

Explanation.—In this Order 'Resin means the material by whatever name called, derived from oleoresin of pine which may be in the form of transparent or slightly translucent brittle lumps with a glassy fracture.

ANNEXURE-I

(1) Type.—The material shall be one of the following 3 types:—

- (a) Pale.
- (b) Medium, and
- (c) Dark.

(2) Grades.—The material shall be any one of the following 8 colour grades under the 3 types of the material, the colour standards being equivalent to Lovibond glasses of the following colour values and cemented together with Canada balsam.

Type	Lovibond colour value			
	Grade	Red	Yellow	Blue
(a) Pale	X	1.35	13.0	..
	WW	1.85	19.5	..
	WG	2.6	30.0	..
	N	3.6	41.0	..
(b) Medium	M	4.9	51.0	..
	K	6.2	60.0	..
	H	12.0	100.0	..
(c) Dark	D	75.0	160.0	3.0

(3) Solubility.—The Material shall be wholly soluble in alcohol, ether, petroleum hydrocarbon solvent and oil of turpentine under slight warming.

(4) The material shall also comply with the requirements given in the Table below:—

TABLE
(Requirements for Rosin)

Sl. No.	Characteristics	Requirement for Type		
		Pale	Medium	Dark
1	2	3	4	5
(1) Colour		Equivalent to corresponding Lovibond colour value 3.2 or matching colour of corresponding permanent glass standard.		
(2) Softening point °C		60-75	60-75	60-75
(3) Relative density 30°/30°C		1.05 to 1.08	1.05 to 1.08	1.05 to 1.10
(4) Acid value, Min.		160	155	155
(5) Volatile matter, percent by weight, Max		2.00	2.00	2.00
(6) Ash content, per cent by weight, Max		0.05	0.20	0.5
(7) Matter insoluble in toluence, per cent by weight Max		0.10	0.40	1.00
(8) Unsaponifiable matter per cent weight, Max		6.0	6.0	6.0

ANNEXURE-II

(Draft rules proposed to be made under section 17 of the Export (Quality Control and Inspection) Act, 1963 (22 of 1963))

(1) Short title.—These rules may be called the Export of Rosin (Inspection) Rules, 1977.

(2) Definitions.—In these rules unless the context otherwise requires—

- (a) "Act" means the Export (Quality Control and Inspection) Act, 1963 (22 of 1963).
- (b) "Agency" means any one of the Export Inspection Agencies, established under section 7 of the Act.
- (c) "Rosin" means the material derived from oleoresin of pine which may be in the form of transparent or slightly translucent brittle lumps with a glassy fracture.

3. Basis of inspection.—Inspection of rosin shall be carried out with a view to ensuring that the quality of the same conforms to the specifications recognised by the Central Government under section 6 of Act.

4. Procedure of inspection.—(1) The exporter intending to export rosin shall give intimation in writing of his intention so to do to the concerned Export Inspection Agency and

submit along with such intimation a copy of the export contract or order to the nearest office of the Agency to enable it to carry out the inspection in accordance with rule 3.

(2) Every intimation under sub-rule (1) shall be given not less than seven days before the expected date of shipment.

(3) On receipt of the intimation under sub-rule (2) the Agency shall carry out the inspection in accordance with rule 3 and instructions issued by the Council from time to time.

(4) If after the inspection, the Agency is satisfied that the consignment of rosin to be exported, complies with the requirements of rule 3, it shall, within seven days of the receipts of the intimation under sub-rule (2) issue a certificate to the exporter declaring the consignment as export-worthy;

Provided that where the Agency is not so satisfied, it shall within the said period of seven days refuse to issue such certificate and communicate such refusal to the exporter along with the reasons therefor.

5. Place of inspection.—Every inspection under these rules shall be carried out either at the premises of the manufacturer or at the premises at which the goods are offered by the exporter provided adequate facilities for the purpose exist therein.

6. Inspection fee.—Subject to minimum of Rs. 50 for each consignment, a fee at the rate of one paise for each kilogram of the material shall be paid as inspection fee under these rules.

7. Appeal.—(1) Any person aggrieved by the refusal of the inspection agency to issue a certificate under sub-rule (4) of rule 4, may, within ten days of receipt of the communication of such refusal by him, prefer an appeal to a panel of not less than three but not more than seven such experts as may be appointed for the purpose by the Central Government.

(2) At least two-thirds of the total membership of the panel of experts shall consist of non-officials.

(3) The quorum for the panel shall be three.

(4) The appeal shall be disposed of within fifteen days of its receipt.

[No. 6(17)/74 E(&EP)]

नई दिल्ली, 26 फरवरी, 1977

का० आ० 644.—निर्यात (क्वालिटी नियंत्रण तथा निरीक्षण) अधिनियम, 1963 (1963 का 22) की धारा 4 द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में निदेशक (क्वालिटी नियंत्रण), श्री ए० के० चन्द्रा को 21 जनवरी, 1977 से निरीक्षण तथा क्वालिटी नियंत्रण के निदेशक के रूप में एतद्वारा नियुक्त करती है।

[फा० सं० 3(88)/75—नि० नि० तथा नि० उ०]
के० वी० बालसुब्रह्मण्यम्, उप निदेशक

New Delhi, the 26th February, 1977

S.O. 644.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 4 of the Export (Quality Control and Inspection) Act, 1963 (22 of 1963), the Central Government hereby appoints Shri A. K. Chandra, Director (Quality Control) in the Ministry of Commerce, as the Director of Inspection and Quality Control, with effect from the 21st January, 1977.

[F No. 3(88)/75-F I.&E.P.]

K. V. BALASUBRAMANIAM, Dy. Director

संयुक्त मुख्य-नियंत्रक, आयात-निर्यात का कार्यालय

(केन्द्रीय लाइसेंसिंग क्षेत्र)

आदेश

नई दिल्ली, 7 दिसम्बर, 1976

का० आ० 645.—सर्वश्री दयानाथिनत नि०, पद्मनाभा नगर, गुडी रोड, ग्रथवार, मद्रास-20 को सामान्य मुद्रा क्षेत्र से डिप्लोमेशन फायल और संलग्न सूची की 1 से 22 तक अन्य मर्चों का आयात करने के लिए 1,51,437 रुपये मात्र के लिए प्रतिपूरक आयात लाइसेंस सं पी०/यू०/2761626/सी०/एफ०एम०/57/डी०/41-42-ए० 66.17, दिनांक 14-11-1975 प्रदान किया गया था।

आयात व्यापार नियंत्रण नियम तथा क्रियाविधि पुस्तक 1976-77 के परिशिष्ट 8 के साथ पढ़ी जाने वाली कांडिका 320 के अन्तर्गत उन्होंने एक शपथपत्र दाखिल किया है जिसमें यह शपथ ली है कि उक्त लाइसेंस की मूल सीमा शुल्क प्रयोजन प्रति किसी भी सीमा शुल्क सदन में पंजीकृत कराए बिना और उपयोग में लाए बिना ही खो गई/अस्थानस्थ हो गई है। पार्टी ने पूर्ण मूल्य 1,51,437 रुपये के लिए सीमा शुल्क प्रयोजन प्रति की अनुमति जारी करने के लिए आवेदन किया है और बाक में मिल जाने पर मूल लाइसेंस को इस कार्यालय में वापस करने का वचन दिया है।

143 G I/76—3

मैं संयुक्त हूँ कि मूल लाइसेंस सं० पी०/यू०/2761626/सी०/एफ०एम०/57/डी०/41-42-ए० 66.17, दिनांक 14-11-75 (सीमा शुल्क प्रयोजन प्रति मात्र) खो गई/अस्थानस्थ हो गई है। अतः अद्यतन तथा संशोधित आयात (नियंत्रण) आदेश, 1955 दिनांक 7-12-1955 को धारा 9 (सीसी) के अन्तर्गत प्रवर्त अधिकारों का प्रयोग कर मैं पूर्वोक्त लाइसेंस (सीमा शुल्क प्रयोजन प्रति मात्र) को एतद्वारा रद्द करने का आदेश देता हूँ।

पूर्वोक्त लाइसेंस (सीमा शुल्क प्रयोजन प्रति मात्र) की अनुमति प्रति पूर्ण मूल्य 1,51,437 रुपये मात्र के लिए अलग से जारी की जाती है।

[संख्या इंजीनियरिंग 24/ए०जे० 75/एस०सी० 1/सी०एल० ए]
एम० जी० गोम्बर, उप-मुख्य-नियंत्रक, आयात

हुने मुख्य नियंत्रक,

OFFICE OF THE JOINT-CHIEF CONTROLLER OF
IMPORTS & EXPORTS (CENTRAL LICENSING AREA)
CANCELLATION ORDER

New Delhi, the 7th December, 1976

S.O. 645.—M/s. Dynavision Ltd. Padmanabha Nagar, Guindy Road, Adyar, Madras-20 were granted Imp. Import licence No. P/U/2761626/C/XX/57/D/41-42 A. 66.17 dated 14-11-1975 for Rs. 151437 only on C.G.A. for import of Defection Coil and other items 1 to 22 as per list attached.

They have filed an affidavit as required under Para 320 read with Appendix. 8 of the I.T.C. Hand Book of Rules & Procedure 1976-77 wherein they have sworn in that the Customs Purposes copy of the aforesaid licence has been lost/misplaced without having been registered with any Customs House and utilised at all. The firm have applied for Duplicate Customs purposes copy for the full value of Rs. 151437 and given an undertaking to return the original to this office if traced out later on.

I am satisfied that the Original licence No. P/U/2761626/C/XX/57/D/41-42 A. 66.17 dated 14-11-75 (Customs purposes copy only) has been lost/misplaced. Therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred on me under Clause 9(CC) of the Import (Control) Order, 1955 dated 7-12-1955 (as amended up to date), I hereby order the cancellation of the aforesaid licence (Customs purposes copy only).

Duplicate copy of the above mentioned licence (Customs purposes copy only) for the full value of Rs. 151437 only has been issued separately.

[File No. Engg. 24/AJ. 75/SC. I/CL.A]

M. G. GOMBER, Dy. Chief Controller
for Jt. Chief Controller

संयुक्त मुख्य-नियंत्रक, आयात-निर्यात का कार्यालय

आदेश

नई दिल्ली, 9 फरवरी, 1977

का० आ० 646.—लेफ्टि० कर्नल जी० एम० सांचनवासिया, आफिसर कमांडिंग, 2-जे० और के० एल० आई० द्वारा 56 ए० पी० ओ० को सामान्य मुद्रा क्षेत्र से एक गैर-निषेध और रिवाल्वर का आयात करने के लिए 900 रुपये के लिए एक सीमा शुल्क निकासी परमिट सं० पी०/जे०/3039005/एन/एम०एन/42/एच/33-34/ए०एल०एस० दिनांक 3-1-72 प्रदान किया गया था। उसने उपर्युक्त सीमाशुल्क निकासी परमिट की अनुमति के लिए इस आधार पर आवेदन किया है कि मूल सीमा निकासी परमिट उनसे खो गई/अस्थानस्थ हो गया है। लाइसेंसधारी द्वारा आगे यह भी बताया गया है कि सीमा शुल्क निकासी परमिट किसी भी सीमा शुल्क प्राधिकारी से पंजीकृत कराए बिना ही खो गया/अस्थानस्थ हो गया है और उसका बिल्कुल भी उपयोग नहीं किया गया है।

2. अपने तर्कों के समर्थन में, आवेदक ने एक शपथ पत्र दाखिल किया है। अधोहस्तनारी संयुक्त है कि मूल सीमा शुल्क निकासी परमिट सं० पी०/जे०/3039005 दिनांक 3-1-72 अस्थानस्थ हो गया/खो गया है और निवेश

वेता है कि उक्त सीमा शुल्क निकासी परमिट की अनुलिपि प्रति उस को जारी की जानी चाहिए। मूल सीमा शुल्क निकासी परमिट रद्द किया जाता है। सीमा शुल्क निकासी परमिट की अनुलिपि भ्रम ने जारी की जा रही है।

[सं० 315-IV/552/ए० एम०-72/ए० एल० एम०-1457]

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF CONTROLLER OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS

ORDER

New Delhi, the 9th February, 1977

S.O. 646.—Lt. Col. D. S. Sandhanwalia, Officer Commanding, 2J and KLI C/o 56 A.P.O. was granted a C.C.P. No. P/J/3039005/N/MN/42/H/33-34/ALS dated 3-1-72 for Rs. 900 under G.C.A. for import of one N. P. Bore revolver. He has requested for issue of duplicate C.C.P. of the said C.C.P. on the ground that the original C.C.P. has been lost/misplaced by him. It has further been reported by the licensee that the C.C.P. has been misplaced/lost without having been registered with any Custom authority and that the same has not been utilised at all.

2. In support of his contention, the applicant has filed an affidavit. The undersigned is satisfied that the original C.C.P. No. P/J/3039005 dated 3-1-72 has been misplaced/lost and directs that duplicate copy of the said C.C.P. should be issued to him. The original C.C.P. is cancelled. Duplicate C.C.P. is being issued separately.

[No. 315-IV/552/AM-72/ALS/1457]

आदेश

नई दिल्ली, 15 फरवरी, 1977

का०आ० 647.—श्री वी० एस० वर्मा, सचिव राजस्थान सरकार (एल०एम० जी०, टी०पी० एवं श्रम विभाग जयपुर) को टेप रिकार्डर, कैमरा आदि का आयात करने के लिए 5,000 रुपये का आयात लाइसेंस संख्या पी/एस/2026050/सी/एसएसएम/61/एच/43-44, दिनांक 4-11-76 प्रदान किया गया था। उन्होंने आयात लाइसेंस की अनुलिपि प्रति के लिए हम आधार पर आवेदन किया है कि मूल आयात लाइसेंस खो गया है। आगे यह भी बताया गया है कि मूल आयात लाइसेंस किसी भी सीमा शुल्क कार्यालय के पास पंजीकृत नहीं कराया गया था और उसका उपयोग में नहीं किया गया था।

उन्होंने बचन दिया है कि यदि मूल आयात लाइसेंस बाब में मिल गया तो वह उसे हम कार्यालय के अभिलेख के लिए लौटा देंगे। मैं सन्तुष्ट हूँ कि मूल आयात लाइसेंस संख्या पी/एस/2026050/सी/एसएसएम/ए/च/43-44, दिनांक 4-11-76 खो गया है और निदेश देता हूँ कि उन्हें एक अनुलिपि आयात लाइसेंस जारी किया जाना चाहिए। मूल आयात लाइसेंस रद्द कर दिया गया समझा जाए।

[संख्या 3(डी-112)/76-77/बी०एल०एम०/3155]

एच० एल० बहल, उप मुख्य-नियंत्रक

ORDER

New Delhi, the 15th February, 1977

S.O. 647.—Shri V. S. Verma, Secretary to the Government of Rajasthan (LSG, TP & Labour Department Jaipur) was granted Import Licence No. P/F/2026050/C/XX/61/H/43-44 dated 4-11-76 for Rs. 5,000 for import of a Tape Recorder, Camera etc. has applied for a duplicate copy of the Import

Licence as the original Import Licence has been lost. It is further stated that the original Import Licence was not registered with any Custom House and not utilised.

He has undertaken to return the original Import Licence if traced later to this office for record. I am satisfied that the original Import Licence No. P/F/2026050/C/XX/61/H/43-44 dated 4-11-76 has been lost and direct that a duplicate Import Licence should be issued to him. The original Import Licence may be treated as cancelled.

[F. No. 3(D-112)/76-77/BLS/3155]

H. L. BAHLL, Dy. Chief Controller

आदेश

नई दिल्ली, 10 फरवरी, 1977

का०आ० 648.—महेश्वरी अपर प्राइवेट लि०, बम्बई (भूतपूर्व पावर केबल प्रा० लि०) को रुपये भुगतान शेष के अन्तर्गत कच्चे माल और संघटकों का आयात करने के लिए 3,31,000 रुपये का आयात लाइसेंस संख्या पी०/डी०/2198284/टी०/आर०/3/एच/37-38/लैम्प दिनांक 20-5-74, प्रदान किया गया था।

2. फर्म ने उपर्युक्त लाइसेंस की सीमा शुल्क प्रयोजन प्रति की अनुलिपि जारी करने के लिए हम आधार पर आवेदन किया है कि मूल सीमा शुल्क प्रयोजन प्रति उनसे खो गई है। लाइसेंसधारी द्वारा आगे यह भी सूचित किया गया है कि लाइसेंस में अप्रयुक्त शेष 2,12,467 रुपये थे। लाइसेंस बम्बई सीमा शुल्क कार्यालय के पास पंजीकृत करवाया गया था।

3. अपने तर्कों के समर्थन में, आवेदक ने एक शपथ पत्र दाखिल किया है। अधोहस्ताक्षरी सन्तुष्ट है कि लाइसेंस संख्या पी०/डी०/2198284 दिनांक 20-5-74 की मूल सीमा शुल्क प्रयोजन प्रति खो गई है और निवेश देता है कि आवेदक को उपर्युक्त लाइसेंस की अनुलिपि सीमा शुल्क प्रयोजन प्रति जारी की जानी चाहिए। लाइसेंस की मूल सीमा शुल्क प्रयोजन प्रति रद्द की जाती है।

4. लाइसेंस की अनुलिपि सीमा शुल्क प्रयोजन प्रति भ्रम से जारी की जा रही है।

5. यह हम कार्यालय के समसंख्यक आदेश दिनांक 2-9-76 के अतिरिक्त में जारी किया जाता है और उक्त आदेश दिनांक 2-9-76 को एतद्वारा रद्द किया जाता है।

[संख्या लैम्प/20(1)/73-74/आर० एम० 2/2765]

राजिन्दर सिंह, उप-मुख्य नियंत्रक,
रुते मुख्य नियंत्रक

ORDER

New Delhi, the 10th February, 1977

S.O. 648.—M/s. Apar Pvt. Ltd., Bombay (formerly M/s. Power Cable Pvt. Ltd.) were granted Import Licence No. P/D/2198284/T/CR/H/37-38/Lamp dated 20-5-74 under RPA for Rs. 3,31,000 only for import of Raw Materials and Components.

2. The firm have requested for issue of duplicate Customs Purposes Copy of the above mentioned licence on the ground that the original Customs Purposes Copy has been lost by them. It has been further reported by the licensee that the licence had an un-utilized balance for Rs. 2,14,467. The licence was registered with Bombay Customs.

3. In support of their contention, the applicants have filed an affidavit. The undersigned is satisfied that the original Customs Purposes Copy of Import Licence No. P/D/2198284

dated 20-5-74 has been lost and directs that a Duplicate Customs Purposes Copy of the said licence should be issued to the applicant. The original Customs Purposes Copy of the licence is cancelled.

4. The Duplicate Customs Purposes copy of the licence is being issued separately.

5. This issues in supersession of this office order of even number dated 2-9-76 and the said order dated 2-9-76 is hereby cancelled.

[No. Lamp/20(1)/73-74/RM-II/2765]

RAJINDER SINGH, Dy. Chief Controller
for Chief Controller

आदेश

क्रा० आ० 649.—भारत के राज्य व्यापार निगम लि०, नई दिल्ली की कनाडा विकास ऋण के अन्तर्गत कनाडा से 83,85,900 रुपए मूल्य के फिलामेंट यार्न के लिए रेयन वर्ग की लकड़ी की लुगदी (रेयन ग्रेड वुड पल्प) का आयात करने के लिए सहायक लाइसेंस (केवल सीमा शुल्क प्रति) संख्या जी०/टी०/2391200 दिनांक 9-3-72 (मुख्य लाइसेंस संख्या जी०/टी०/2390776, दिनांक 13-1-72 के तहत) प्रदान किया गया था। उन्होंने उपर्युक्त लाइसेंस की अनुलिपि प्रति जारी करने के लिए इस आधार पर आवेदन किया है कि लाइसेंस की मूल प्रति गैर/अस्थानस्थ हो गई है। लाइसेंस बम्बई पत्तन पर पंजीकृत किया गया है और उस का 60,97,587 रुपए की सीमा तक आंशिक उपयोग कर लिया गया है। अब अनुलिपि प्रति बाकी के बचे हुए 22,88,313 रुपए को पूरा करने के लिए चाहिए।

अपने तर्क के समर्थन में आवेदक ने एक शपथ पत्र दाखिल किया है। अधोहस्ताक्षरी संसुष्ट है कि सहायक लाइसेंस संख्या जी०/टी०/2391200, दिनांक 9-3-72 अस्थानस्थ हो गया है और निदेश देता है कि पूरक लाइसेंस की अनुलिपि प्रति उनको जारी की जानी चाहिए। मुख्य सहायक लाइसेंस एन० द्वारा रद्द किया जाता है।

लाइसेंस की अनुलिपि प्रति अलग से जारी की जाती है।

[संख्या एम० टी० सी०/मिस/430/71 72/भार०एम० सेल/523]

एन० ए० कोहली, उप-मुख्य नियंत्रक

ORDER

S.O. 649.—The State Trading Corporation of India Limited, New Delhi were granted subsidiary licence (Customs copy No. G/T/2391200/dt. 9-3-72 (against the main licence No. G/T/2390776 dt. 13-1-72) for the import of Rayon Grade Wood Pulp for filament yarn from Canada under the Canadian Development Loan for a value of Rs. 83,85,900. They have requested for the issue of duplicate copy of the above licence on the ground that the original copy of the licence has been lost/misplaced. The licence has been registered with Bombay port and partly utilized to the extent of Rs. 60,97,587. The duplicate copy now is required to cover the balance of Rs. 22,88,313.

In support of their contention, the applicant have filed an affidavit. The undersigned is satisfied that the subsidiary licence No. G/T/2391200, dt. 9-3-72 has been misplaced and directs that duplicate copy of the sub-licence should be issued to them. The original subsidiary licence is hereby cancelled.

Duplicate copy of the licence is being issued separately.

[No. STC/MISC/430/71-72/RM CFL/523]

N. A. KOHLI, Dy. Chief Controller

नागरिक पूर्ति एवं सहकारिता मंत्रालय

(भारतीय मानक संस्था)

नई दिल्ली, 1977-02-01

क्रा० आ० 650.—समय-समय पर मंशोधित भारतीय मानक संस्था (प्रमाणन चिह्न) विनियम, 1955 के विनियम, 5 के उपविनियम (1) के अनुसार अधिसूचित किया जाता है कि IS : 1768-1961 मंजन के लिए ट्राइकैल्शियम फॉस्फेट की विशिष्टि जिसके अन्तर्गत भारत के राजपत्र भाग II खण्ड 3, उपखण्ड (ii) दिनांक 1961-08-26 में अधिसूचना संख्या एम० आ० 2011 दिनांक 1961-08-17 के अधीन छपे थे, अब वापस ले लिया गया है और रद्द माना जाए क्योंकि मंजन उद्योग में अब ट्राइकैल्शियम फॉस्फेट का उपयोग नहीं किया जाता।

[संख्या सी एम जी/13:7]

MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (Indian Standard Institution)

New Delhi, the 1977-02-01


S.O. 650.—In pursuance of sub-regulation (1) of Regulation 5 of the Indian Standards Institution (Certification Marks) Regulation, 1955 as amended from time to time, it is hereby notified that IS : 1768-1961 Specification for tricalcium phos-

phate for dentifrice, details of which were published under notification number S.O. 2011 dated 1961-08-17, in the Gazette of India, Part-II, Section-3, Sub-section (ii) dated 1961-08-26, has been withdrawn and stands cancelled as the tricalcium phosphate is no longer used by the dentifrice industry.

[No. CMD/13:7]

क्रा० आ० 651.—भारतीय मानक संस्था (प्रमाणन चिह्न) विनियम, 1955 के विनियम 4 के उपविनियम (1) के अनुसार भारतीय मानक संस्था द्वारा अधिसूचित किया जाता है कि संस्था ने कुछ मानक चिह्न निर्धारित किए हैं जिनकी डिजाइन और शब्दिक विवरण तथा भारतीय मानकों के शीर्षक सहित नीचे अनुसूची में दी गई है।

भारतीय मानक संस्था (प्रमाणन चिह्न) अधिनियम, 1952 और उसके अधीन बने नियमों के निमित्त ये मानक चिह्न 1976-12-16 से लागू होंगे।


अनुसूची				
क्रम संख्या	मानक चिह्न की डिजाइन	उत्पाद/उत्पाद की श्रेणी	तत्सम्बन्धी भारतीय मानक की पद संख्या और शीर्षक	मानक की डिजाइन का शाब्दिक विवरण
1.	IS : 2713 	शिरोपरिपावर लाइनों के लिए इस्पात के नालिकादार खम्भे ।	IS : 2713-1969 शिरोपरिपावर लाइनों के लिए इस्पात के नालिकादार खम्भों की विशिष्टि ।	भारतीय मानक संस्था का मोनोग्राम जिसमें ISI शब्द होते हैं, स्तम्भ (2) में दिखाई गई शैली और अनुपात में तैयार किया गया है और जैसा डिजाइन में दिखाया गया है उस मोनोग्राम के ऊपर की ओर भारतीय मानक की संख्या दी गई है ।

[संख्या सीएमडी/13 : 9]

S.O. 651.—In pursuance of sub-rule (1) of rule 4 of the Indian Standards Institution (Certification Marks) Rules, 1955 the Indian Standards Institution, hereby, notifies that the Standard Mark, design of which together with the verbal description of the design and the title of the relevant Indian Standard is given in the Schedule hereto annexed, has been specified.

This Standard Mark for the purpose of the Indian Standards Institution (Certification Marks) Act, 1952 and the Rules and Regulations framed thereunder, shall come into force with effect from 1976-12-16.

SCHEDULE


Sl. No.	Design of the Standard Mark	Product/Class of Product	No. and Title of the Relevant Indian Standard	Verbal description of the Design of the Standard Mark
1.	IS : 2713 	Tubular steel poles for overhead power lines.	IS : 2713-1969 Specification for tubular steel poles for overhead power lines.	The monogram of the Indian Standards Institution, consisting of letters 'ISI', drawn in the exact style and relative proportions as indicated in Col. (2); the number of the Indian Standards being superscribed on the top side of the monogram as indicated in the design.

[No. CMD/13 : 9]

का० आ० 652.—भारत के राजपत्र भाग II, खण्ड 3, उपखण्ड (ii) दिनांक 1976-12-25 में प्रकाशित नागरिक प्रती एवं सहकारिता मंत्रालय (भारतीय मानक संस्था) अधिसूचना संख्या एम० प्रो० 4805 दिनांक 1976-12-06 के द्वारा भारतीय मानक संस्था द्वारा अधिसूचित किया जाता है कि खाने के साधारण नमक से संबंधित मानक चिह्न की प्रतिनिधित्व डिजाइन तत्संबन्धी भारतीय मानक के शीर्षक तथा शाब्दिक विवरण सहित नोबे अनुसूची में दिए व्योरो के अनुसार निर्धारित की गई है ।

समय-समय पर संबोधित भारतीय मानक संस्था (प्रमाणन चिह्न) अधिनियम, 1952 और उसके अधीन बने नियमों तथा विनियमों के विभिन्न मानक चिह्न की यह डिजाइन 1974-10-01 से लागू होगी ।

अनुसूची


क्रम संख्या	मानक चिह्न की डिजाइन	उत्पाद/उत्पाद की श्रेणी	तत्सम्बन्धी भारतीय मानक का शीर्षक और परनाम	मानक चिह्न के डिजाइन की शाब्दिक विवरण
1.	IS : 253 	खाने का साधारण नमक ।	IS : 253-1970 खाने के साधारण नमक की विशिष्टि (दूसरा पुनरीक्षण)	भारतीय मानक संस्था का मोनोग्राम जिसमें ISI शब्द होते हैं, स्तम्भ (2) में दिखाई गई शैली और अनुपात में तैयार किया गया है और जैसा डिजाइन में दिखाया गया है उस मोनोग्राम के ऊपर की ओर भारतीय मानक की पदसंख्या तथा मोनोग्राम के नोबे की ओर शब्द 'साधारण नमक' प्रकट किए गए हैं ।

[सं० सीएमडी/13 : 9]

S.O. 652.—In continuation of the Ministry of Civil Supplies and Co-operation (Indian Standards Institution) notification number S.O. 4805 dated 1976-12-06, published in the Gazette of India, Part II, Section 3, sub-section (ii), dated 1976-12-25, the Indian Standards Institution, hereby, notifies that the additional design of the Standard Mark for edible common salt, which together with the verbal description and the title of the relevant Indian Standard is given in the Schedule given hereafter, has been specified.

This design of the Standard Mark, for the purposes of the Indian Standards Institution (Certification Marks) Act, 1952 and the Rules and Regulations framed thereunder, as amended from time to time, shall come into force with effect from 1974-10-01 :

SCHEDULE


Sl. No.	Design of the Product/Class of Product	No. and Title of the Relevant Indian Standard	Verbal description of the Design of the Standard Mark
1.	IS : 253  Common Salt	IS : 253-1970 Specification for edible common salt (second revision)	The monogram of the Indian Standards Institution, consisting of letters 'ISI', drawn in the exact style and relative proportions as indicated in Col. (2); the number of the Indian Standard being superscribed on the top side and the words 'COMMON SALT' being subscribed under the bottom side of the monogram as indicated in the design.

[No. CMD/13 : 9]

क्र० आ० 653—भारत के राजपत्र भाग II खण्ड 3, उपखण्ड (ii), दिनांक 1972-07-08 में प्रकाशित तत्कालीन औद्योगिक विकास मंत्रालय (भारतीय मानक संस्था) अधिसूचना संख्या एम० आ० 1629, दिनांक 1972-06-01 के आंशिक संशोधन के रूप में भारतीय मानक संस्था द्वारा अधिसूचित किया जाना है कि टाइपराइटर के रिबनो सम्बन्धी मानक चिह्न में कुछ परिवर्तन किया गया है। इस परिवर्तित मानक चिह्न की डिजाइन तत्सम्बन्धी भारतीय मानक के शीर्षक तथा शाब्दिक विवरण सहित नीचे अनुसूची में दी गई है।

भारतीय मानक संस्था (प्रमाणन चिह्न) अधिनियम, 1952 और उसके अधीन बने नियमों तथा विनियमों के नियमित यह मानक चिह्न 1977-01-31 से लागू होगा।

अनुसूची


क्रम संख्या	मानक चिह्न की डिजाइन	उत्पाद/उत्पाद की श्रेणी	तत्सम्बन्धी भारतीय मानक को पद संख्या और शीर्षक	मानक चिह्न के डिजाइन का शाब्दिक विवरण
1.	IS : 4174 	टाइपराइटर रिबन	IS : 4174-1967 टाइपराइटर रिबनों की विशिष्टि।	भारतीय मानक संस्था का मोनोग्राम जिसमें ISI शब्द होते हैं, स्तम्भ (2) में दिखाई गई जैसी और अनुपात में तैयार किया गया है और जैसा डिजाइन में दिखाया गया है उस मोनोग्राम के ऊपर की ओर भारतीय मानक की पदसंख्या दी गई है।

[संख्या सी०एम०डी०/13.9]

S.O. 653.—In partial modification of the then Ministry of Industrial Development (Indian Standards Institution) notification number S.O. 1629, dated 1972-06-01 published in the Gazette of India, Part-II, Section-3, Sub-section (ii), dated 1972-07-08, the Indian Standards Institution, hereby, notifies that the Standard Mark for typewriter ribbons has been revised. The revised design of the Standard Mark together with the title of the relevant Indian Standard and verbal description of the design is given in the Schedule hereto, annexed.

This revised design of the Standard Mark for the purpose of the Indian Standards Institution (Certification Marks) Act, 1952 and the Rules and Regulations framed thereunder, shall come into force with effect from 1977-01-31.

SCHEDULE

Sl No	Design of the Standard Mark	Product/Class of Product	No and Title of the Relevant Indian Standard	Verbal description of the design of the Standard Mark
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	IS 4174 	Typewriter ribbons	IS 4174-1967 Specification for typewriter ribbons	The monogram of the Indian Standards Institution, consisting of letters 'ISI', drawn in the exact style and relative proportions as indicated in Col (2), the number of the Indian Standard being superscribed on the top side of the monogram as indicated in the design

[No CMD/13 9]

का० आ० 654.—भारतीय मानक संस्था (प्रमाणन चिह्न) विनियम 1955 के विनियम 7 के उपविनियम (3) के अनुसार भारतीय मानक संस्था द्वारा अधिसूचित किया जाता है कि खाने के साधारण नमक की प्रति इकाई प्रमाणन चिह्न लगाने की फीस अनुसूची में दिए गए व्योम के अनुसार निर्धारित की गई है और यह फीस 1974-10-01 से लागू होगी —

अनुसूची

क्रम	उत्पाद / उत्पाद की श्रेणी	सम्बन्धी मानक की संख्या और शीर्षक	इकाई	प्रति इकाई मुहर लगाने की फीस
1	खाने का साधारण नमक	IS 253-1970 खाने के साधारण नमक की विशिष्टि (दूसरा पुनरीक्षण)	एक मीटरी टन	(1) पहली 10000 इकाइयों के लिए 20 पैसे प्रति इकाई, (2) 10001 से 20000वीं इकाइयों के लिए 10 पैसे प्रति इकाई, और (3) 20001 और उससे ऊपर की इकाइयों के लिए 5 पैसे प्रति इकाई।

[संख्या सी० एम० जी०/13 10]

S.O. 654.—In pursuance of sub-regulation (3) of regulation 7 of the Indian Standards Institution (Certification Marks) Regulations, 1955, the Indian Standards Institution, hereby, notifies that the marking fee per unit for edible common salt details of which are given in the Schedule hereto annexed, has been determined and the fee shall come into force with effect from 1974-19-01 —

SCHEDULE

Sl No	Product/Class of Product	No and Title of Relevant Indian Standard	Unit	Marking Fee per Unit
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	Edible common salt	IS 253-1970 Specification for edible common salt (second revision)	One Tonne	(i) 20 Paise per unit for the first 10,000 units, (ii) 10 Paise per unit for the 10,000 1st unit to 20,000 units and (iii) 5 Paise per unit for the 20,000 1st units and above

[No CMD/13 10]

श० 1898-11-12

क्रा० आ० 655—भारतीय मानक संस्था (प्रमाणन चिह्न) विनियम 1955 के विनियम 7 के उपविनियम (3) के अनुसार भारतीय मानक संस्था द्वारा अधिसूचित किया जाता है कि शिरोपरि पावर लाइनों के लिए इस्पात के नालिकादार खम्भों की प्रति इकाई प्रमाणन चिह्न लगाने की फीस अनुसूची में दिए गए व्यौरों के अनुसार निर्धारित की गई है और यह फीस 1976-12-16 से लागू होगी :—

अनुसूची

क्रम संख्या	उत्पाद/उत्पाद की श्रेणी	तत्सम्बन्धी मानक की संख्या और शीर्षक	इकाई	प्रति इकाई मुहर लगाने की फीस
1.	शिरोपरि पावर लाइनों के लिए इस्पात के नालिकादार खम्भे	IS: 2713-1969 शिरोपरि पावर लाइनों के लिए इस्पात के नालिकादार खम्भों की विशिष्ट	एक खम्भा	(1) पहली 50000 इकाइयों के लिए 10 पैसे प्रति इकाई और (2) 50001वीं इकाई और उससे ऊपर की इकाइयों के 5 पैसे प्रति इकाई।

[संख्या सी०एम०डी०/13 : 10]

S.O. 655.—In pursuance of sub-regulation (3) of regulation 7 of the Indian Standards Institution (Certification Marks) Regulations, 1955, the Indian Standards Institution, hereby, notifies that the marking fee per unit for tubular steel poles for overhead power lines details of which are given in the Schedule hereto annexed, has been determined and the fee shall come into force with effect from 1976-12-16 :—

SCHEDULE

Sl. No.	Product/Class of Product	No. and Title of Relevant Indian Standard	Unit	Marking Fee per Unit
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1.	Tubular steel poles for overhead power lines.	IS : 2713-1969 Specification for tubular steel poles for overhead power lines.	One Pole	(i) 10 Paise per unit for the first 50,000 units and (ii) 5 Paise per unit for the 50001st unit and above.

[No. CMD/13 : 10]

नई दिल्ली, दिनांक 1977-01-31

क्रा० आ० 656.—नमय समय पर संशोधित भारतीय मानक संस्था (प्रमाणन चिह्न) विनियम 1955 के विनियम 14 के उपविनियम (4) के अनुसार भारतीय मानक संस्था द्वारा अधिसूचित किया जाता है कि लाइसेंस संख्या सीएम/एल-4319 जिसके व्यौरे नीचे अनुसूची में दिए गए हैं, 4 नवम्बर 1976 से पता बदल जाने के कारण रद्द कर दिया गया है।

अनुसूची

क्रम संख्या	लाइसेंस संख्या और तिथि	लाइसेंस धारी का नाम और पता	अर्ज किए गए लाइसेंस के अधीन वस्तु/प्रक्रिया	तत्सम्बन्धी भारतीय मानक
1.	सीएम/एल-4319 1975-04-21	शर्वश्री गोकलचंद प्रभुदयाल 2-87 डी, नेहरू मार्केट वेअरहाउस जम्मू तवी।	बेसन	IS: 2400-1963 बेसन की विशिष्ट

[संख्या सी० एम० डी०/55 : 4319]

ए०बी राव उप-महानिदेशक

New Delhi, 1977-01-31

S.O. 656.—In pursuance of sub-regulation (4) of regulation 14 of the Indian Standards (Certification Marks) Regulations 1955 as amended from time to time, the Indian Standards Institution hereby notifies that Licence No. CM/L-4319, particulars of which are given below has been cancelled with effect from 4 November 1976 on account of/due to Change in address.

Sl. No.	Licence No. and Date	Name & Address of the Licensee	Article/Process Covered by the Licensees	Relevant Indian Standards Cancelled
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1.	CM/L-4319 1975-04-21	M/s. Gokal Chand Prabhu Dayal, 2-87-D, Nehru Market, Warehouse, Jammu Tawi.	Besan	IS : 2400-1963 Specification for Besan.

[CMD/55 : 4319]

A.B. RAO, Deputy Director General,

उद्योग मंत्रालय

(औद्योगिक विकास विभाग)

नई दिल्ली, 15 जनवरी, 1977

क्र.० आ० 657.—कोयर उद्योग अधिनियम, 1953 (45/1953) का अनु-भाग 27 कोयर बोर्ड उपनियम 15 के साथ (कारबार का संवादन, कर्मचारियों की सेवा संबंधी शर्तें तथा लेखा रखना) उपनियम 1955 तथा केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा पुष्टीकरण द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्ति के प्रयोग में, कोयर बोर्ड के द्वारा बनाए गए निम्नलिखित उपनियम उपरोक्त उपनियम अनुभाग के उप-धारा (2) की आवश्यकता के अनुसार प्रकाशित की जाती है।

1. संक्षिप्त नाम तथा प्रारंभ :

- (1) ये उपनियम कोयर बोर्ड सेवा उपनियम 1976 कहें जायेंगे।
- (2) सरकारी राजपत्र में प्रकाशित होने की तारीख से प्रमल में आयेंगे।

2. परिभाषा :

इन उपनियमों में दूसरे प्रकार के संदर्भ की आवश्यकता न होने पर—

(ए) बोर्ड के कर्मचारी से संबंधित 'नियुक्ति के प्राधिकारी' का अर्थ है—

- (1) बोर्ड के कर्मचारी वर्तमान समय में जिस पद पर हैं, उनकी नियुक्ति करने का अधिकार प्राप्त प्राधिकारी, या

- (2) बोर्ड के कर्मचारी बोर्ड के जिस पद में हैं उनको नियुक्त करने वाला बोर्ड के प्राधिकारी

(बी) बोर्ड का अर्थ है कोयर उद्योग अधिनियम, 1953 (45/1953) अनुभाग 4 के आधार पर गठित कोयर बोर्ड;
(सी) बोर्ड के कर्मचारी का अर्थ है बोर्ड के अधीन काम करने वाला कोई व्यक्ति, लेकिन केन्द्र सरकार के द्वारा नियुक्त अध्यक्ष व सचिव के अलावा;

(डी) 'ग्रहक सेवा' का अर्थ है परिवीक्षा काल की पूर्ति होने के बाद की सेवा;

(इ) 'अनुसूची' का अर्थ है इस उपनियम के साथ संलग्न अनुसूची;
(एफ) सेवा का अर्थ है बोर्ड के अधीन सेवा।

3. प्रयोग :

इस के साथ संलग्न अनुसूची कालम-1 में उल्लिखित पदों के लिए ये उपनियम लागू होंगे।

4. पद की संख्या, योग्यता तथा वेतन-मान :

पद की संख्या, उन की योग्यताएं तथा उम्र के लिए नियत वेतन मान उपर्युक्त अनुसूची कालम संख्या 2, 3, 6 व 7 में उल्लिखित प्रकार होंगे।

5. भर्ती की विधि, आयु सीमा तथा अन्य विषय :

(ए) भर्ती की विधि, आयु सीमा तथा उपरोक्त विषय से संबंधित दूसरे विषय उपरोक्त अनुसूची में कालम 4, 5 में उल्लिखित प्रकार होंगे।

(बी) सीधे भर्ती के द्वारा रिक्त स्थान की पूर्ति विज्ञापन के द्वारा या रोजगार कार्यालय को अधिसूचित कर दिया जायेगा तथा सीधे या रोजगार कार्यालय द्वारा आयोजित उम्मीदवारों में से चुन कर तथा प्रकरण रिक्त स्थान की पूर्ति की जाएगी।

(सी) सचिव अध्यक्ष की स्वीकृति के साथ, योग्य उम्मीदवारों से प्रारम्भिक चयन करेंगे तथा अध्यक्ष की राय में बोर्ड के अधीन नियुक्ति करने के विचारार्थ जो गजने ज्यादा उपयुक्त है ऐसे उम्मीदवारों की सूची

तैयार करेंगे तथा बोर्ड के अधीन नियुक्तियां करने के सभ्य समुचित प्राधिकारी के सामने उक्त सूची प्रस्तुत करेंगे।

(डी) कालम-4 पद के विषय में सचिव अध्यक्ष की स्वीकृति के साथ नियुक्तियां करेंगे।

(ई) उन पदों के संबंध में जिस का अधिकतम वेतन रु० 960 में अधिक है उसकी नियुक्ति अध्यक्ष केन्द्र सरकार की सहमति प्राप्त करने के बाद करेंगे।

(एफ) धारा 'डी' तथा 'ई' में जिन पदों का उल्लेख नहीं है उस की नियुक्ति अध्यक्ष कार्यकारिणी समिति की सिफारिश पर करेंगे।

शर्त यह है, कि कालम-5 में उल्लिखित आयु सीमा से समय-समय पर भारत सरकार द्वारा जारी किये गये भावदेशानुसार अनुसूचित जातियां, अनुसूचित जन-जातियां, विस्थापित व्यक्ति तथा विशेष वर्ग के लोगों के लिए रियायत दी जा सकती है और शर्त यह है कि नियुक्ति के प्राधिकारी सीधी भर्ती या पदोन्नति के द्वारा नियुक्ति होने पर भी बोर्ड के पर्याप्त अनुभव प्राप्त कर्मचारियों के संबंध में उन की औद्योगिक योग्यता तथा आयु से उन की राय में उक्त पद के लिए विचार करने योग्यता प्राप्त हों, उन के लिए भी रियायत दे सकते हैं।

यह भी शर्त है कि बोर्ड के कार्यकर्ता बोर्ड की सेवा में रहते हुए मरने पर, उन के आश्रित व्यक्ति के संबंध में भी अनुसूची में उल्लिखित आयु सीमा औद्योगिक योग्यता तथा दूसरी आवश्यक योग्यताओं से रियायत दे सकते हैं।

(6) बोर्ड की सेवा का गठन :—

बोर्ड की सेवा में निम्नलिखित व्यक्ति होंगे :—

(ए) ऐसे व्यक्ति जो इन उपविधियों के प्रारम्भ के वकत बोर्ड के अधीन स्थाई पदों पर नियुक्त थे।

(बी) इन उपविधियों के प्रारम्भ के पहले जो व्यक्ति सेवा में भर्ती किये गये हों।

(सी) इन उपविधियों की उपबन्ध के अनुसार जो सेवा में भर्ती किये गये हों।

(7) अनर्हता :

(ए) कोई व्यक्ति ऐसे किसी व्यक्ति से, जिस के पति या पत्नी के जीवित होने पर उनसे शादी की हो या शादी करने का निश्चय हुआ हो।

(बी) वे, जिस के पति या पत्नी जीवित हैं किसी दूसरे से शादी करली हो या शादी पक्की हुई हो, ऐसे कोई व्यक्ति उपरोक्त किसी पद पर नियुक्ति के पात्र नहीं होंगे।

शर्त यह है कि भारत सरकार उक्त शादी व्यक्तिक विधि के अन्तर्गत संबंधित व्यक्ति के लिए अनुमत है, तथा शादी के दूसरे पक्ष को भी लागू हो तथा उम्र तरह करने के लिए दूसरे आधार भी हों इस विधि के प्रवर्तन से उम्र व्यक्ति को छूट दे सकते हैं।

(8) डाक्टरी प्रमाण-पत्र :—

बोर्ड द्वारा निर्धारित डाक्टरी जांच के बाद शारीरिक या मानसिक स्वास्थ्य अच्छी न होने पर तथा उन के पवीय कर्मव्य को निर्वहन करने में मानसिक या शारीरिक कमियां बाधा पहुंचाने की संभावना से मुक्त न पाये जाने पर बोर्ड की सेवा में किसी उम्मीदवार की नियुक्ति न होगी।

(9) वरिष्ठता :

बोर्ड के किसी ग्रेड के कार्यकर्ताओं की वरिष्ठता का निर्णय निम्न प्रकार का होगा।

(1) प्रत्येक ग्रेड में जिस की नियुक्ति स्थायी की गयी हो वह उक्त ग्रेड में स्थानापन्न कार्यकर्ता की ओरवा में वरिष्ठ माना जाएगा।

(2) जो कार्यकर्ता सीधी भर्ती द्वारा नियुक्त हैं उन की सापेक्ष वरिष्ठता उन की नियुक्ति की योग्यता के आधार पर होगी, जो कार्यकर्ता पहले के वरण के परिणाम के कारण नियुक्त किए गए, अनुवर्ती चयन से नियुक्त किए गए लोगों से वरिष्ठ होंगे।

शर्त यह है कि, जिन कार्यकर्ताओं की पदोन्नति अस्थाई रूप से की गई हो तथा उस के बाद उन की नियुक्ति के वक्त सूचित योग्यता के आधार क्रम से, भिन्न दूसरे क्रम में बाद की स्थाई की गई हों, उन की वरिष्ठता मूल योग्यता क्रम के अनुसार न होकर, स्थाई आदेश क्रम के अनुसार होगा।

(3) विभिन्न ग्रेड में पदोन्नति किये गये लोगों की सापेक्षिक वरिष्ठता उक्त पदोन्नति के लिए चयन किये गये क्रम के अनुसार निर्णय की जाएगी।

शर्त यह है, कि जिन कार्यकर्ताओं की पदोन्नति अस्थाई रूप से की गई हो तथा उस के बाद उन की नियुक्ति के वक्त सूचित योग्यता के आधार क्रम से भिन्न दूसरे क्रम में बाद की स्थाई की गई हों उन की वरिष्ठता मूल योग्यता क्रम के अनुसार न होकर, स्थाई आदेश क्रम के अनुसार होगा।

(4) सीधी भर्ती द्वारा नियुक्त/पदोन्नत किये गये कार्यकर्ता की वरिष्ठता के निर्णय का सिद्धान्त, जो कोई उस पद पर काम करते हों सिर्फ अस्थाई रूप से या सिर्फ कार्यभारी व्यवस्था के अभाव सीधी भर्ती से नियुक्त कार्यकर्ता के काम पर लगने की स्थिति में, सीधी भर्ती किये गये वालों से वरिष्ठता की ओरवा में वरिष्ठ होंगे तथा उस के बाद जिसकी पदोन्नति हुई हो, उस की वरिष्ठता की ओरवा उस के बाद की होगी।

(10) परीक्षा अवधि:

बोर्ड के प्रत्येक कार्यकर्ता सीधी भर्ती के द्वारा या पदोन्नति के द्वारा जिस की नियुक्ति होती है, वे नियुक्ति के प्राधिकारी के द्वारा उन के परीक्षा शुरु होने के घोषित हो जाने के बाद उन के नियमित कर्मचारी के पद पर नियुक्ति की तारीख से एक साल की अवधि तक उस पद में परीक्षाधीन होंगे।

शर्त यह है, नियुक्ति के अधिकारी उन की परीक्षा अवधि को यथोचित अवधि के लिए बढ़ा सकता है। उक्त विस्तार निदेश के कारण को आदेश में दर्ज करेगा।

(11) परीक्षा की समाप्ति या पूर्ति:

नियुक्ति के प्राधिकारी, बोर्ड के किसी कार्यकर्ता को बोर्ड की नोकरी से अलग कर सकता है, जो किसी पद पर सीधी भर्ती द्वारा नियुक्त हो या पदोन्नति द्वारा किसी पद पर नियुक्त बोर्ड के कार्यकर्ता को परीक्षा अवधि में या उस की पूर्ति के बाद परीक्षा की बढ़ाई गई अवधि में, उस का कार्य संतोषजनक न पाए जाने पर प्रत्यापित कर सकता है। परीक्षा अवधि में उस का कार्य संतोषजनक पाए जाने पर, नियुक्ति के प्राधिकारी नियत परीक्षा अवधि की पूर्ति पर, यथाशीघ्र उस की घोषणा करेगा कि उसने परीक्षा संतोषजनक रूप से पूरा किया है।

(12) पदोन्नति:

कोई सिर्फ वरिष्ठता के कारण हक के रूप में पदोन्नति के लिए अधिकारी नहीं होगा। सिद्धान्त: पदोन्नति के लिए योग्यता गुण तथा उपयुक्तता, पर ध्यान दिया जाएगा;

सीमित भूमिका होगी। एक ही समूह के उम्मीदवारों के बारे में, सापेक्षिक वरिष्ठता के ध्यान देने का विचार करने का एक कारण होगा, लेकिन पदोन्नति के लिए उपयुक्तता का निर्णय करने की एक मात्र कसौटी नहीं होगी।

(13) छूट देने का अधिकार:

बोर्ड या केन्द्र सरकार की राय में, या हम की आवश्यकता या कालोचित होने पर, केन्द्र सरकार की सहमति से, किसी वर्ग या श्रेणी के व्यक्ति के संबंध में, इन उपविधियों के किसी उपबन्ध से छूट दी जा सकती है।

(14) अर्थ निर्णय:

इन उपविधियों के अर्थ निर्णय के संबंध में कोई प्रश्न उठने पर, यह केन्द्र सरकार को भेजा जाएगा, जो इस का निर्णय करेगा।

(15) प्यावृत्ति:

समय समय पर हस्त संबंध में केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा जो आदेश निकाले जाते हैं, उस के अनुसार अनुसूचित जातियों अनुसूचित जन-जातियों तथा विशेष वर्ग के व्यक्तियों को जो आरक्षण तथा दूसरी रियायतें देना आवश्यक है, उस का इन उपविधियों के कारण कोई प्रभाव नहीं पड़ेगा।

निरसन:

इन उपविधियों के तदनुसार सब नियम, इन उपविधियों के प्रारम्भ के पहले के समय जो अमल में थे, सब इस के द्वारा निरसन किए जाते हैं।

शर्त यह है कि निरसन किये गये इन नियमों के आधार पर जो आदेश दिया गया है, यह कार्रवाई की गई है वे सब इन उपनियम के तदनुसार उपबन्ध के आधार पर किया गया समझा जाएगा।

अनुसूची

पद का नाम	कुल पदों की संख्या	वैतनमान	प्रवरण या अप्रवरण पदोन्नति के सीधी भर्ती के लिए लागू ऊपरी आया सीमा
1	2	3	4
उप निदेशक	दो	₹० 700-40-900-₹००-40-1100-50-1300	लागू नहीं है
विकास अधिकारी	एक	₹० 700-40-900-₹००-40-1100-50-1300	प्रवरण
लेखा अधिकारी	एक	₹० 650-30-740-35-810-₹००-35-880-40-1000-₹००-40-1200	प्रवरण
			पैंतानीस साल की आयु
			आयु सीमा नहीं
			पैंतानीस साल की आयु

सीधी भर्ती के लिए न्यूनतम ग्रहता	पदोन्नति के लिए न्यूनतम ग्रहता	भर्ती के तरीके	पदों की कोटि जिससे पदोन्नति की जा सकती है	टिप्पणी
6	7	8	9	10
किसी मान्यता प्राप्त विश्वविद्यालय से अर्थशास्त्र/सांख्यिकी में प्रथम या द्वितीय श्रेणी में स्नातकोत्तर उपाधि या समकक्ष। मार्केट सर्वेक्षण तथा दूसरे आर्थिक/सांख्यिकी सर्वेक्षण के संगठन तथा संचालन में पांच साल का अनुभव।	—	सीधी भर्ती	लागू नहीं है	
लागू नहीं है।	अनुभाग अधिकारी/सहायक निदेशक (प्रशिक्षण) विस्तार सेवा अधिकारी के पद पर सात साल का अनुभव तथा मान्यता प्राप्त विश्वविद्यालय की उपाधि या वस्त्र या कोयल प्रौद्योगिकी में सनद।	पदोन्नति	अनुभाग अधिकारी सहायक निदेशक, (प्रशिक्षण) विस्तार सेवा अधिकारी।	
बी० काम उच्च लेखा विधि के साथ/सरकारी या निजी सेक्टर में पांच साल का अनुभव या ए०सी०ए०।	कोयल बोर्ड में लेखा व्यवस्थापक के रूप में तीन साल का अनुभव।	पदोन्नति के द्वारा न किए जा सकने पर सीधी भर्ती।	लेखा व्यवस्थापक	

1	2	3	4	5
अनुभाग अधिकारी	आठ	र० 650-30-740-35-880-द०रो०-40-960	प्रवरण	आयु सीमा नहीं
लेखा व्यवस्थापक	एक	र० 650-30-740-35-880-द०रो०-40-960	प्रवरण	पैंतीस साल की आयु।

6	7	8	9	10
लागू नहीं है।	र० 425-700 वेतनमान में दो साल का अनुभव।	पदोन्नति	सभी पद र० 425-700 वेतनमान में।	एक अनुभाग अधिकारी का पद—प्रादेशिक अधिकारी।
उच्च लेखा विधि के साथ बी० काम तथा सरकारी विभाग के लेखा विभाग में या किसी सहायता प्राप्त संस्था में पांच साल का अनुभव, या लेखा विधि में एम० काम० सहित स्नातकोत्तर योग्यता तथा कोई कम्पनी या सरकारी विभाग के लेखा पालन में दो साल का अनुभव।	उच्च लेखा विधि के साथ बी० काम० तथा लेखापाल के रूप में दो साल का अनुभव।	पदोन्नति के द्वारा न किए जा सकने पर सीधी भर्ती	लेखापाल।	

1	2	3	4	5
अनुसंधान अधिकारी	दो	रु० 650-30-740-35-880-४००- 40-960	प्रवरण	पैंतीस साल की आयु
निजी सचिव	एक	रु० 650-30-740-35-880-४००- 40-960	प्रवरण	पैंतालीस साल की आयु
संपर्क अधिकारी	चौदह	रु० 550-25-750-४००-30-900	लागू नहीं है	पैंतीस साल की आयु
सहायक	चौदह	रु० 425-15-500-४००-560-20- 700	अप्रवरण	तीस साल की आयु
अनुसंधान कर्ता	एक	रु० 425-15-500-४००-15-560- 20-700	लागू नहीं है	तीस साल की आयु
लेखा पाल	एक	रु० 425-15-500-४००-15-560- 20-700	प्रवरण	तीस साल की आयु
6	7	8	9	10
अर्थशास्त्र/सांख्यिकी में प्रथम या अनुसंधानकर्ता के रूप में कम से पदोन्नति के द्वारा न होने अनुसंधानकर्ता। द्वितीय श्रेणी में मान्यता प्राप्त कम तीन साल के अनुभव के पर सीधी भर्ती। विश्वविद्यालय की स्नातकोत्तर साथ अर्थशास्त्र/सांख्यिकी में उपाधि या समकक्ष तथा तीन उपाधि। साल का अनुभव। सरकारी या अर्धसरकारी या ख्याति प्राप्त प्रतिष्ठान में वैश्लेषिक/आर्थिक/ सांख्यिकीय परिवर्तन अनु- संधान तकनीक में क्षेत्र सर्वे- क्षण के प्रयोग का प्रशिक्षण।				
एस० एस० एल० सी० या सम- कक्ष/आशुलिपिक में 150 शब्द प्रति मिनट तथा टंकण में 60 शब्द प्रति मिनट की गति के साथ।	एस० एस० एल० सी० या समकक्ष तथा 150 शब्द प्रति मिनट आशुलिपि गति तथा टंकण में 60 शब्द प्रति मिनट गति की योग्यता वाले विद्यार्थी पात्र हैं।	सीधी भर्ती या पदोन्नति अध्यक्ष के विवेक के अनु- सार	घरिष्ठ आशुलिपिक तथा कनिष्ठ आशुलिपिक।	
उपाधिविधारी—केन्द्रीय सचिवालय में पर्याप्त अनुभव के साथ।	लागू नहीं है।	सीधी भर्ती	लागू नहीं है।	
प्रथम या द्वितीय श्रेणी का उपाधि- धारी।	दो साल के अनुभव के साथ उच्च श्रेणी लिपिक या कनिष्ठ आशु- लिपिक।	पदोन्नति तथा सीधी भर्ती 1 : 1 अनुपात में।	उच्च श्रेणी लिपिक कनिष्ठ आशु- लिपिक सहित।	
प्रथम या द्वितीय श्रेणी उपाधि— सांख्यिकी प्रमुख या गौण विषय के साथ—या अर्थशास्त्र में प्रथम या द्वितीय श्रेणी उपाधि।	कोयल बोर्ड के कर्मचारियों के संबंध में उच्च श्रेणी लिपिक या कनिष्ठ आशुलिपिक के रूप में दो साल के अनुभव के साथ, अर्थशास्त्र या सांख्यिकी में उपाधि प्राप्त उच्च श्रेणी लिपिक तथा कनिष्ठ आशुलिपिक कोटि के कर्मचारी प्रवरण के लिए विचारार्थ हकदार होंगे।	सीधी भर्ती	लागू नहीं है।	
प्रथम या द्वितीय श्रेणी की० काम उच्च लेखा विधि के साथ तथा सरकारी विभाग के लेखा विभाग में या ख्याति प्राप्त वाणिज्य/ व्यवसाय संघ में दो साल का अनुभव या उच्च लेखा विधि के साथ द्वितीय श्रेणी एस० काम०।	की० काम० उच्च लेखाविधि के साथ, तथा उच्च श्रेणी संवर्ग में लेखा काम करते हुए दो साल का अनुभव।	पदोन्नति के द्वारा न होने पर सीधी भर्ती।	उच्च श्रेणी लिपिक।	

1	2	3	4	5
वरिष्ठ आशुलिपिक	दो	रु० 425-15-500-द०रो०-15-560-20-700	प्रवरण	पैंतीस साल की आयु
कलाकार	एक	रु० 425-15-500-द०रो०-15-560-20-700	लागू नहीं है	पैंतीस साल की आयु
व्यवस्थापक, शो रूम तथा बिक्री डिपो	नौ	रु० 500-भत्ता सहित बिक्री पर कमी-शन के साथ	लागू नहीं है	पचास साल की आयु
सहायक व्यवस्थापक, शो रूम तथा बिक्री डिपो	सात	रु० 330-10-380-द०रो०-12-500-द०रो०-15-560	प्रवरण	पैंतीस साल की आयु
उच्च श्रेणी लिपिक	उनचालीस	रु० 330-10-380-द०रो०-12-500-द०रो०-15-560	अप्रवरण	आयु सीमा नहीं
कनिष्ठ आशुलिपिक	छः	रु० 330-10-380-द०रो०-12-500-द०रो०-15-560	प्रवरण	तीस साल की आयु
6	7	8	9	10
एस० एस० एल० सी० या सम-कक्ष योग्यता, 120 शब्द प्रति मिनट आशुलिपिक गति तथा 40 शब्द प्रति मिनट टंकण करने की क्षमता।	एस० एस० एल० सी० या समकक्ष योग्यता, 120 शब्द प्रति मिनट आशुलिपिक गति तथा 40 शब्द प्रति मिनट टंकण करने की क्षमता।	पदोन्नति के द्वारा न होने पर सीधी भर्ती।	कनिष्ठ आशुलिपिक।	
एस० एस० एल० सी० या सम-कक्ष तथा एक मान्यता प्राप्त संस्था से कला विषय में सनद या प्रमाण-पत्र तथा सरकारी विभाग में, या किसी प्रकार संगठन या समाचार पत्र में कलाकार के रूप में दो साल का अनुभव।	लागू नहीं है।	सीधी भर्ती।	लागू नहीं है।	
मान्यता प्राप्त विश्व विद्यालय की उपाधि या समकक्ष—विपणन में कम से कम दो साल का अनुभव या मैट्रिकुलेट—कम से कम पांच साल के अनुभव के साथ। हिन्दी का ज्ञान अनिवार्य है।	लागू नहीं है।	सीधी भर्ती।	लागू नहीं है।	
मान्यता प्राप्त विश्वविद्यालय का स्नातक—कम से कम छः महीने के अनुभव के साथ या एस० एस० एल० सी० विपणन में तीन साल के अनुभव के साथ बहुविद्या का ज्ञान वांछनीय है।	विक्रेता के रूप में कम से कम तीन साल का अनुभव।	पदोन्नति के द्वारा न होने पर सीधी भर्ती।	विक्रेता।	
लागू नहीं है।	अवर श्रेणी लिपिक, उक्त कोटि में तीन साल का अनुभव।	पदोन्नति।	अवर श्रेणी लिपिक।	एक अवर श्रेणी लिपिक का सी० सी० आर० ग्राइ० में रोकड़िया का काम।
एस० एस० एल० सी० या सम-कक्ष आशुलिपिक में 100 शब्द प्रति मिनट तथा टंकण में 40 शब्द प्रति मिनट की गति के साथ।	एस० एस० एल० सी० या समकक्ष—आशुलिपि में 100 शब्द प्रति मिनट तथा टंकण में 40 शब्द प्रति मिनट की गति के साथ।	पदोन्नति के द्वारा न होने पर सीधी भर्ती।	कर्मचारी गण अक्षित योग्यता के साथ।	

1	2	3	4	5
बिक्रेता	दस	रु० 260-6-290-रु० 6-326-8-366-रु० 8-390-10-400	लागू नहीं है	तीस साल की आयु
अवर श्रेणी लिपिक (अभि-लेखापाल सहित)	तीस	रु० 260-6-290-रु० 6-326-8-366-रु० 8-390-10-400	अप्रवरण	तीस साल की आयु
क्लाइवर (स्टाफ कार क्लाइवर तथा क्लाइवर अर्दली सहित)	तीन	रु० 260-6-290-रु० 6-326-8-366-रु० 8-390-10-400	लागू नहीं है	बालीम साल की आयु
जस्टेटर प्रचालक।	एक	रु० 260-6-326-रु० 8-350	अप्रवरण	आयु सीमा नहीं
सार्टर	एक	रु० 210-4-250-रु० 5-270	अप्रवरण	आयु सीमा नहीं
प्रवरण कोटि वक्तरी	एक	रु० 210-4-250-रु० 5-270	अप्रवरण	आयु सीमा नहीं
वक्तरी	दो	रु० 200-3-206-4-234-रु० 4-250	अप्रवरण	आयु सीमा नहीं
जमेदार	एक	रु० 200-3-206-4-234-रु० 4-250	अप्रवरण	आयु सीमा नहीं
चपरासी/चौकीदार/सीने-वाला	अज्ञात/तीस	रु० 196-3-220-रु० 3-232	लागू नहीं है	तीस साल की आयु

6	7	8	9	10
एस० एस० एल० सी० या सम-कक्ष—बही खाता तथा लेखा विधि के ज्ञानवाला—टंकण में प्रति मिनट 30 शब्द की गति अनिवार्य।	लागू नहीं है।	सीधी भर्ती।	लागू नहीं है।	
एस० एस० एल० सी० या सम-कक्ष टंकण में प्रति मिनट 30 शब्द की गति अनिवार्य।	एस० एस० एल० सी० या समकक्ष—टंकण में प्रति मिनट 30 शब्द की गति अनिवार्य।	पबोन्नति के द्वारा न होने पर सीधी भर्ती।	चौथी श्रेणी कर्मचारी अपेक्षित योग्यता के साथ।	
बालू वैध बालक लाइसेंसवाला तीन साल के अनुभव के साथ।	लागू नहीं है।	सीधी भर्ती-चौथी श्रेणी कर्मचारी भी अपेक्षित योग्यता के साथ सीधी भर्ती के पात्र हैं।	लागू नहीं है।	
लागू नहीं है।	जस्टेटर मशीन चलाने में प्रवीणता—अंग्रेजी का पर्याप्त ज्ञान—जिससे नियुक्ति के प्राधिकारी की संतुष्टि हो।	पबोन्नति।	चौथी श्रेणी कर्मचारी।	
लागू नहीं है।	स्थानीय भाषा/अंग्रेजी पढ़ने लिखने की योग्यता।	पबोन्नति।	चौथी श्रेणी कर्मचारी।	
लागू नहीं है।	स्थानीय भाषा/अंग्रेजी पढ़ने लिखने की योग्यता।	पबोन्नति।	चौथी श्रेणी कर्मचारी।	
लागू नहीं है।	स्थानीय भाषा/अंग्रेजी पढ़ने लिखने की योग्यता।	पबोन्नति।	चौथी श्रेणी कर्मचारी।	
लागू नहीं है।	स्थानीय भाषा/अंग्रेजी पढ़ने लिखने की योग्यता।	पबोन्नति।	चौथी श्रेणी कर्मचारी।	
माध्यमिक स्कूल स्तर परीक्षा में उत्तीर्ण।	लागू नहीं है।	सीधी भर्ती—प्राकल्पिकता-भित कर्मचारी भी सीधी भर्ती के पात्र हैं।	लागू नहीं है।	

1	2	3	4	5
निदेशक	एक	र० 1100-50-1600	लागू नहीं है	पैंतालिस साल की आयु
परियोजना अधिकारी	एक	र० 900 40-1100-२०० रो० 50-1400	प्रवरण	चालीस साल की आयु
वरिष्ठ वैज्ञानिक अधि-कारी	एक	र० 700-40-900-२०० रो० 40-1100-50-1300।	लागू नहीं है	पैंतीस साल की आयु
रजक मास्टर	एक	र० 650-30-740-35-880-२०० रो० 40-960।	अप्रवरण	पैंतीस साल की आयु
अनुसंधान सहायक	एक	र० 425-15-500-२०० रो० 15-580-20-700।	प्रवरण	पैंतीस साल की आयु
मैकेनिक	एक	र० 425-15-500-२०० रो० 15-560-20-700	प्रवरण	पैंतालीस साल की आयु
6	7	8	9	10
वस्त्र प्रौद्योगिकी या वस्त्र रसायन या यांत्रिक इंजीनियरिंग या व्यावहारिक रसायन के किसी शाखा में स्नातकोत्तर या अनुसंधान उपाधि-प्राप्त, तथा किसी क्षेत्र के अनुसंधान में कम से कम पांच साल का अनुभव।	लागू नहीं है।	सीधी भर्ती—वस्त्र प्रौद्योगिकी या वस्त्र रसायन या यांत्रिक इंजीनियरिंग या व्यावहारिक रसायन के किसी शाखा में स्नातकोत्तर या अनुसंधान उपाधि प्राप्त, तथा परियोजना अधिकारी के रूप में कम से कम तीन साल का अनुभव प्राप्त बोर्ड के कर्मचारी भी सीधी भर्ती के पात्र हैं।		
वस्त्र प्रौद्योगिकी या वस्त्र रसायन या यांत्रिक इंजीनियरिंग या व्यावहारिक रसायन के किसी शाखा में स्नातकोत्तर या अनुसंधान उपाधि-प्राप्त तथा किसी क्षेत्र के अनुसंधान में कम से कम तीन साल का अनुभव।	वरिष्ठ वैज्ञानिक अधिकारी पांच साल के अनुभव के साथ	पदोन्नति के द्वारा न होने पर सीधी भर्ती	वरिष्ठ वैज्ञानिक अधिकारी	
यांत्रिक इंजीनियरिंग में उपाधि—मशीन तथा संरचनात्मक निर्माण में दो साल का अनुभव।	लागू नहीं है	सीधी भर्ती	लागू नहीं है	
वस्त्र प्रौद्योगिकी या वस्त्र रसायन में उपाधि या सनद—रंग सुमेलन, रजक आदि में किसी वस्त्र मिल में तीन साल का अनुभव।	वस्त्र प्रौद्योगिकी या वस्त्र रसायन में उपाधि या सनद, बोर्ड के अधीन रजक, रंग सुमेलन आदि में तीन साल का अनुभव।	पदोन्नति द्वारा न होने पर सीधी भर्ती	अपेक्षित योग्यता सहित बोर्ड के कर्मचारी	
जीव रसायनिक तकनीक में कम से कम एक साल के अनुभव के साथ, रसायन में प्रथम या दूसरी श्रेणी बी०एस०सी० या वस्त्र प्रौद्योगिकी या वस्त्र रसायन में उपाधि या सनद।	जीव रसायनिक तकनीक में कम से कम एक साल के अनुभव सहित, रसायन में प्रथम या दूसरी श्रेणी बी०एस०सी० या वस्त्र प्रौद्योगिकी या वस्त्र रसायन में उपाधि या सनद।	पदोन्नति द्वारा न होने पर सीधी भर्ती	अपेक्षित योग्यता सहित बोर्ड के कर्मचारी	
एस० एम० एल० सी० या समकक्ष—मैकेनिक दस्तकारी में आई० टी० आई० प्रमाण-पत्र के साथ किसी प्रौद्योगिक संस्थापन में पांच साल का अनुभव होना चाहिए।	एम० एस० एल० सी० या समकक्ष—मैकेनिक दस्तकारी में आई० टी० आई० प्रमाण-पत्र के साथ तथा बोर्ड के अधीन मैकेनिक या फिटर मैकेनिक के रूप में तीन साल का अनुभव।	पदोन्नति द्वारा न होने पर सीधी भर्ती	बोर्ड के अधीन काम करने वाले कनिष्ठ श्रेणी के फिटर मैकेनिक तथा मैकेनिक।	

1	2	3	4	5
वरिष्ठ प्रयोगशाला सहायक	एक	रू० 330-10-380-द० री०-12-500-द० री०-15-560	प्रवरण	पैंतीस साल की आयु
कतार्इकार	एक	रू० 330-10-380-द० री०-12-500-द० री०-15-560	लागू नहीं है	पैंतीस साल की आयु
प्रयोगशाला सहायक	दो	रू० 260-6-290-द० री०-6-326-8-366-द० री०-8-390-10-400	प्रवरण	पैंतीस साल की आयु
फ़िट्टर मैकेनिक	एक	रू० 260-6-290-द० री०-6-326-8-366-द० री०-8-390-10-400	लागू नहीं है	पैंतीस साल की आयु
मशीन मिस्त्री	एक	रू० 196-3-220-द० री०-3-232	लागू नहीं है	तीस साल की आयु
सहायक निदेशक (प्रशिक्षण)	एक	रू० 650-30-740-35-880-द० री०-40-960	प्रवरण	पैंतीस साल की आयु
विस्तार सेवा अधिकारी	दो	रू० 650-30-740-35-880-द० री०-40-960	प्रवरण	बालीम साल की आयु
6	7	8	9	10
स्नातक रसायन—मुख्य विषय या गौण के साथ ।	स्नातक, रसायन-मुख्य विषय या गौण	पदोन्नति द्वारा न होने पर सीधी भर्ती ।	अपेक्षित योग्यता के साथ प्रयोगशाला सहायक या अवर श्रेणी लिपिक ।	
एम० एस० एल० टी० या समकक्ष राष्ट्रीय कोयर प्रशिक्षण तथा डिजाइन केन्द्र से उच्च कोयर औद्योगिकी में सनद ।	लागू नहीं है	सीधी भर्ती	लागू नहीं है ।	
एक अनुसंधान प्रयोगशाला में चार साल के प्रयोगशाला अनुभव के साथ एम० एम० एल० सी० या समकक्ष या पी० यू० सी०/प्री० डिग्री कोर्स—भौतिकी या रसायन में दो साल के प्रयोगशाला अनुभव के साथ ।	एक अनुसंधान प्रयोगशाला में चार साल के प्रयोगशाला अनुभव के साथ एक एम० एस० एल० सी० या समकक्ष या पी० यू० सी०/प्री० डिग्री कोर्स—भौतिकी या रसायन में दो साल के प्रयोगशाला अनुभव के साथ ।	पदोन्नति के द्वारा न होने पर सीधी भर्ती ।	अपेक्षित योग्यता वाले चतुर्थ श्रेणी कर्मचारी ।	
मैकेनिक दस्तकारी में आई० टी० आई० का प्रमाण-पत्र ।	लागू नहीं है	सीधी भर्ती	लागू नहीं है ।	
VIII/IX स्टैंडर्ड में उत्तीर्ण—लेथ, बरसा मशीन और कर्तन मशीन परिचालन में प्रशिक्षण प्राप्त, तथा संरचनात्मक निर्माण तथा खड़ा करने के काम का भार लेने उत्तम ज्ञान रखते हुए किसी कर्म-शाला या उद्योग ऐस्टेट में कम से कम तीन साल का अनुभव ।	लागू नहीं है	सीधी भर्ती	लागू नहीं है ।	
विज्ञान में उपाधि, उच्च कोयर औद्योगिकी में सनद ।	विज्ञान में उपाधि, उच्च कोयर औद्योगिकी में सनद ।	पदोन्नति के द्वारा न होने पर सीधी भर्ती ।	तकनीकी सहायक (कतार्इ), बुनाई शिक्षक तथा कतार्इ शिक्षक ।	
विज्ञान में उपाधि—रसायन के साथ बरीय, तथा उच्च कोयर औद्योगिकी में सनद ।	विस्तार सेवा सहायक के रूप में तीन साल का अनुभव ।	पदोन्नति के द्वारा न होने पर सीधी भर्ती ।	विस्तार सेवा सहायक	

1	2	3	4	5
डिजाइनर	एक	र० 650-30-740-35-880-ब० रो०-40-960	लागू नहीं है	पैंतीस साल की आयु
नकलीकी सहायक (कताई)	एक	र० 425-15-500-ब० रो०-15- 560-20-700	प्रवरण	पैंतीस साल की आयु
रंजक सहायक	एक	र० 425-15-500-ब० रो०-15- 560-20-700	लागू नहीं है	पैंतीस साल की आयु
कताई शिक्षक	एक	र० 330-10-380-ब० रो०-12- 500-ब० रो०-15-560	प्रवरण	पैंतीस साल की आयु
विस्तार सेवा सहायक	एक	र० 425-15-500-ब० रो०- 15- 560- 20-700	प्रवरण	पैंतीस साल की आयु
बुनाई शिक्षक	एक	र० 330-10-380-ब० रो०-12- 500-ब० रो०-15-560	प्रवरण	पैंतीस साल की आयु
मैकेनिक	एक	र० 330-10-380-ब०-रो०-12- 500-ब० रो०-15-560	प्रवरण	तीस साल की आयु

6	7	8	9	10
कला विद्यालय का सनद—वस्तु डिजाइन से संबंधित काम का विस्तृत ज्ञान तथा अनुभव ।	लागू नहीं है	सीधी भर्ती	लागू नहीं है	
विज्ञान का स्नातक—उच्च कोयर औद्योगिकी में सनद के साथ ।	स्नातक—उच्च कोयर औद्योगिकी में सनद के साथ ।	पदोन्नति द्वारा न होने पर सीधी भर्ती ।	बुनाई शिक्षक/कताई शिक्षक ।	
वस्तु औद्योगिकी या वस्तु रसायन में सनद या रसायन में बी० एम० सी० रंगन विधि तथा तकनीक में कम से कम दो साल का अनुभव ।	लागू नहीं है	सीधी भर्ती	लागू नहीं है	
विज्ञान में स्नातक—उच्च कोयर औद्योगिकी सनद के साथ ।	विज्ञान में स्नातक—उच्च कोयर औद्योगिकी सनद के साथ ।	पदोन्नति द्वारा न होने पर सीधी भर्ती ।	अपेक्षित योग्यता के साथ बोर्ड के कर्मचारी ।	
उपाधि—उच्च कोयर औद्योगिकी सनद के साथ या बी० एम० सी० रसायन—रंजक और/या बुनाई तथा/या कताई में दो साल के अनुभव के साथ ।	उपाधि—उच्च कोयर औद्योगिकी सनद के साथ या बी० एम० सी० रसायन—रंजक और/या बुनाई तथा/या कताई में दो साल के अनुभव के साथ ।	पदोन्नति के द्वारा न होने पर सीधी भर्ती ।	अपेक्षित योग्यता के साथ बोर्ड के कर्मचारी ।	
विज्ञान में स्नातक—उच्च कोयर औद्योगिकी में सनद के साथ ।	स्नातक—उच्च कोयर औद्योगिकी में सनद के साथ ।	पदोन्नति के द्वारा न होने पर सीधी भर्ती ।	अपेक्षित योग्यता के साथ बोर्ड के कर्मचारी ।	
के० जी० टी० ई० या एम० जी० टी० ई० उच्च कार्यशाला मैकेनिक में या आई० टी० आई० मैकेनिक वस्तुकारी में उत्तीर्ण तथा अगति प्राप्त किसी संस्था में मैकेनिक के रूप में एक साल का अनुभव ।	कम से कम पांच साल का फिटर-मैकेनिक के रूप में अनुभव ।	पदोन्नति के द्वारा न होने पर सीधी भर्ती ।	अपेक्षित योग्यता के साथ बोर्ड के कर्मचारी ।	

1	2	3	4	5
तकनीकी सहायक (बुश बनाना)	एक	र० 330-10-380-र० रो०-12- 500-र० रो० 15-560	लागू नहीं है	बासीस साल की आयु
प्रशिक्षण सहायक	छः	र० 260-6-290-र० रो०-6-326- 8-366-र० रो०-8-390-10-400	लागू नहीं है	पैंतीस साल की आयु
मददगार	एक	र० 198-3-210-र० रो०-3-232	लागू नहीं है	तीस साल की आयु
सहा प्रबंधक	एक	र० 1300-50-1700	लागू नहीं है	पैंतालीस साल की आयु
बुनाई मास्टर	एक	र० 1100-50-1600	प्रवरण	पैंतालीस साल की आयु

6	7	8	9	10
एस० एस० एल० सी० तक अध्ययन, लकड़ी का काम करने वाले मशीन संचालन/संभालने में पर्याप्त अनुभव रखते हुए घरेलू, औद्योगिक, तथा सफाई बुश भाँचि बनाने के व्यापार प्राप्त संगठन/संस्था में पर्यवेक्षण कार्य की हैसियत में वस साल का अनुभव बुश बनाने में नियत अध्ययन पाठ्य-क्रम का विशेष अध्य- यन की पूर्ति का एक प्रमाण-पत्र प्राप्त या किसी व्यापार प्राप्त संस्था में कम से कम छः महीने तक बुश बनाने में प्रशिक्षित कर चुका हो।	लागू नहीं है	सीधी भर्ती	लागू नहीं है	
एस० एस० एल० सी० में उत्तीर्ण या समकक्ष एन० सी० टी० एण्ड डी० सी० द्वारा संचालित उच्च प्रशिक्षण पाठ्य-क्रम में उत्तीर्ण	लागू नहीं है	सीधी भर्ती	लागू नहीं है	
एन० सी० टी० एण्ड डी० सी० द्वारा संचालित शिल्पी (दस्तकारी) प्रशिक्षण में उत्तीर्ण या VIII स्टैंडर्ड में उत्तीर्ण तथा एक व्यापार प्राप्त बुश निर्माण यूनिट में कम से कम दो साल का अनुभव।	लागू नहीं है	सीधी भर्ती	लागू नहीं है	
उपाधिकारी—एक बड़े वस्त्र मिल या जूट मिल में व्यवस्थापक की हैसियत में वस साल का अनुभव। विदेशों में वस्त्र उद्योग में प्रशिक्षण प्राप्त या वस्त्र औद्योगिकी में उपाधि या सनद प्राप्त उम्मीदवारों को तरजीह दी जाएगी।	लागू नहीं है	सीधी भर्ती	लागू नहीं है	
वस्त्र औद्योगिकी में उपाधि या सनद वस्त्र बुनाई विशेष विषय के रूप में। वण्ड (loom) के उचित समंजन में योग्यता प्राप्त होना चाहिए। एक वस्त्र मिल में बुनाई मास्टर जैसे जिम्मेदार पद में कम से कम पांच साल का अनुभव होना चाहिए।	वस्त्र औद्योगिकी में उपाधि या सनद वस्त्र बुनाई विशेष विषय के रूप में— सहायक बुनाई मास्टर के रूप में पांच साल का अनुभव।	पबोत्रलि के द्वारा न होने पर सीधी भर्ती	सहायक बुनाई मास्टर	

1	2	3	4	5
सहायक बुनाई मास्टर	एक	र० 650-30-740-35-880-२० रो०-40-960	लागू नहीं है	पैंतीस साल की आयु
लेखा व्यवस्थापक	एक	र० 650-30-740-35-880-२०- रो०-40-960	प्रवरण	पैंतीस साल की आयु
मैकेनिक	एक	र० 425-15-500-२० रो०-15- 560-20-700	प्रवरण	पैंतीस साल की आयु
बिजली मिस्त्री	एक	र० 260-6-290-२० रो०-6-326- 8-366-२० रो०-8-390-10-400	लागू नहीं है	पैंतीस साल की आयु
उप-निदेशक	एक	र० 700-40-900-२० रो०-40- 1100-50-1300	प्रवरण	पैंतालीस साल की आयु

6	7	8	9
उपाधि या सनद—वस्त्र प्रौद्योगिकी में वस्त्र बुनाई मिल में बुनाई में तीन साल के अनुभव के साथ । बुनाई विभाग के कार्यकारी के रूप में अनुभव वांछनीय है।	लागू नहीं है	सीधी भर्ती	लागू नहीं है
उच्च लेखा विधि के साथ बी० काम तथा सरकारी विभाग के लेखा विभाग में या किसी व्यापारि प्राप्त संस्था में पांच साल का अनुभव या लेखा विधि में एम० काम सहित स्नातकोत्तर योग्यता तथा किसी कंपनी के विभाग या सरकारी विभाग में दो साल का अनुभव ।	बी० काम—उच्च लेखा विधि के साथ— सहायक लेखापाल के रूप में दो साल का अनुभव ।	पदोन्नति के द्वारा न होने पर सीधी भर्ती	सहायक लेखापाल
मैकेनिक वस्तुकारी में आई० टी० आई० प्रमाण-पत्र —किसी प्रौद्योगिकी संस्थापन में तीन साल के अनुभव या मैकेनिक के रूप में पांच साल का अनुभव, एक व्यापारि प्राप्त कार्यशाला में वस्त्र मिल में अनुभव वाले को वरीयता दी जाएगी ।	बोर्ड की सेवा के अधीन र० 330- 560 ग्रेड में मैकेनिक के रूप में दो दो साल का अनुभव	पदोन्नति के द्वारा न होने पर सीधी भर्ती	बोर्ड के सेवा अधीन र० 330-560 ग्रेड के मैकेनिक
एस० एस० एल० सी० या समकक्ष । के० जी० टी० ई० या एम० जी० टी० ई० में उच्च (प्रकाश ब शक्ति) या समकक्ष प्रमाण-पत्र या एक व्यापारि प्राप्त फर्म में लेपेटन तथा तार लगाने में पांच साल का अनुभव ।	लागू नहीं है	सीधी भर्ती	लागू नहीं है ।
वस्त्र, प्रौद्योगिकी में प्रथम श्रेणी स्नातक तथा कोयल/वस्त्र/पटसन उद्योग में कम से कम पांच साल का अनुभव ।	वस्त्र प्रौद्योगिकी में प्रथम श्रेणी सनद कोयल/वस्त्र/पटसन उद्योग में कम से कम दस साल का अनुभव ।	पदोन्नति के द्वारा न होने पर सीधी भर्ती ।	सहायक निदेशक (प्रशिक्षण सहायक बुनाई मास्टर

1	2	3	4	5
वरिष्ठ निरीक्षक	एक	र० 650-30-740-35-880- र० र०-40-960	प्रवरण	पैंतीस साल की आयु
कनिष्ठ निरीक्षक	छः	र० 330-10-380-र० र०-12- 500-र० र०-15-560	लागू नहीं है	पैंतीस साल की आयु
क्षेत्रिक	चार	र० 196-3-210-र० र०-3-232	लागू नहीं है	तीस साल की आयु
6	7	8	9	10
मैट्रिकुलेट—एन० सी० टी० एण्ड डी० सी० कोयर प्रौद्योगिकी में उच्च प्रशिक्षण कोर्स, कोयर माल से संबंधित गुण नियंत्रण में विशिष्ट प्रशिक्षण के साथ कोयर माल के गुण तथा ग्रेड के मूल्यांकन में एक साल का व्यावसायिक अनुभव। उपाधि प्राप्त वालों को तरजीह दी जाएगी।	मैट्रिकुलेट—एन० सी० टी० एण्ड डी० सी० कोयर प्रौद्योगिकी में उच्च प्रशिक्षण कोर्स, कोयर माल से संबंधित गुण नियंत्रण में विशिष्ट प्रशिक्षण के साथ कोयर माल के गुण तथा ग्रेड के मूल्यांकन में एक साल का व्यावसायिक अनुभव। उपाधि प्राप्त वालों को तरजीह दी जाएगी।	पदोन्नति के द्वारा न होने पर सीधी भर्ती	र० 425—700 ग्रेड के सभी पद	
मैट्रिकुलेट—एन० सी० टी० एण्ड डी० सी० से कोयर प्रौद्योगिकी में समद।	लागू नहीं है	सीधी भर्ती	लागू नहीं है।	
माध्यमिक स्कूल स्टेडेंट में उत्तीर्ण	लागू नहीं है।	सीधी भर्ती	लागू नहीं है।	

[सं० 13/2/74-सी० एण्ड एस०]

ए० बी० गोकक, उप-सचिव

MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY
(Department of Industrial Development)

New Delhi, the 15th January, 1977

S.O. 657.—The following By-laws made by the Coir Board, in exercise of the powers conferred by Section 27 of the Coir Industry Act, 1953 (45 of 1953) read with By-law 15 of the Coir Board, (Transaction of Business, Conditions of Service of Employees and Maintenance of Accounts) By-laws, 1955, and confirmed by the Central Government, are hereby published as required by Sub-section (2) of the said section, namely :—

1. Short title and commencement.—(1) These By-laws may be called the Coir Board Services By-laws, 1976.

(2) They shall come into force on the date of their publication in the Official Gazette.

2. Definitions.—In These By-laws, unless the context otherwise required—

(a) 'appointing authority' in relation to a Board's employee means—

(i) the authority empowered to make appointments to the post which the Board's employee for the time being holds, OR

(ii) the authority which appointed the Board's employee to the post which he for the time being holds;

(b) 'Board' means the Coir Board constituted under section 4 of the Coir Industry Act, 1953 (45 of 1953);

(c) 'Board's employee' means any person employed under the Board, but excludes Chairman and Secretary who are appointed by the Central Government;

(d) 'Qualifying service' means the service after the completion of the period of probation;

(e) 'Schedule' means the Schedule appended to these By-laws;

(f) 'Service' means service under the Board.

3. Application.—These By-laws shall apply to the posts specified in Column 1 of the Schedule annexed hereto.

4. Number of posts, qualification and scale of pay.—The number of posts, their qualifications and the scales of pay attached thereto shall be as specified in columns 2, 3, 6 and 7 of the Schedule aforesaid.

5. Method of recruitment, age-limit, other matters etc.

(a) The method of recruitment, age-limit and other matters relating thereto shall be as specified in columns 4, 5, 8 and 9 of the said Schedule.

(b) Vacancies to be filled by direct recruitment may be advertised or notified to the Employment Exchange and selection made from among the candidates who apply direct or are sponsored by the Employment Exchange, as the case may be.

(c) The Secretary shall, with the approval of the Chairman, make a preliminary selection from among the qualified candidates and prepare a list of such candidates, who in the opinion of the Chairman, are most suitable, for being considered for appointment under the Board, and place such list before the appropriate authority competent to make appointments under the Board.

(d) In respect of Class IV posts, the appointment shall be made by the Secretary with the approval of the Chairman.

(e) In respect of posts whose maximum salary exceeds Rs. 960 p.m., appointment shall be made by the Chairman after obtaining the concurrence of the Central Government.

(f) In respect of posts which are not covered in clause (d) and clause (c), the appointment shall be made by the Chairman on the recommendation of the Executive Committee.

Provided that the age-limit specified in column (5) of the said Schedule may be relaxed in the case of candidates belonging to the Scheduled Castes. The Scheduled Tribes, displaced persons or other special categories of persons in accordance with the orders issued by the Central Government from time to time:

Provided further that the appointing authority may relax the age or educational qualifications in the case of employees of the Board with adequate experience, if in his opinion such candidates are otherwise qualified to be considered for the post, whether it is to be filled by direct recruitment or promotion:

Provided also that the Board may relax the age, educational qualifications and such other requirements specified in the said Schedule in the case of a dependant of an employee who dies while in service of the Board.

6. Composition of the Board's service.—The service shall consist of the following persons namely:—

- (a) persons who, at the commencement of these By-laws are holding confirmed posts under the Board;
- (b) persons recruited to the service before the commencement of these By-laws; and
- (c) persons recruited to the service in accordance with the provisions of these By-laws.

7. Disqualification : No person,—

- (a) who has entered into or contracted a marriage with a person having a spouse living, OR
- (b) who, having a spouse living, has entered into or contracted a marriage with any person,

shall be eligible for appointment to any of the said posts:

Provided that the Central Government may, if satisfied that such marriage is permissible under the personal law applicable to such person and other party to the marriage and that there are other grounds for so doing, exempt any person from the operation of this rule.

8. Medical Certificate.—No candidate shall be appointed to the service, who after such medical examination as the Board may prescribe, is not found to be in good mental or bodily health and free from any mental or physical defect likely to interfere with the discharge of official duties.

9. Seniority.—Seniority of a Board's employee in any grade shall be determined as under :

- (i) Employees confirmed in each grade shall be ranked senior to persons who are officiating in that grade.
- (ii) The relative seniority of all direct recruits shall be determined in the order of merit in which these are selected for appointment, persons appointed as a result of the earlier selection being senior to those appointed as a result of subsequent selection:

Provided that where persons recruited initially on a temporary basis are confirmed subsequently in an order different from the order of merit indicated at the time of their appointment the seniority shall follow the order of confirmation and not the original order of merit.

- (iii) The relative seniority of persons promoted to the various grades shall be determined in the order of selection for such promotion:

Provided that where persons promoted initially on a temporary basis are confirmed subsequently in an order different from the order of merit indicated at the time of promotion, seniority shall follow the order of confirmation and not the original order of merit.

- (iv) The relative seniority of direct recruits and promotees shall be determined on the principle that whoever works in the post, except on a purely temporary or in-charge arrangement, at the point of the direct recruit joining the post, will rank senior to the direct recruit, and those who are promoted later will rank after him.

10. Period of probation.—Every Board's employee appointed to a post by direct recruitment by promotion shall be on probation in that post for a period of one year with effect from the date of his regular appointment on which he declared to have commenced probation by the appointing authority:

Provided that the appointing authority may extend the period of probation by such period as it deems fit, for reasons to be recorded in the order directing such extension.

11. Termination or completion of probation.—The appointing authority may terminate the service of a Board's employee appointed to a post by direct recruitment, or revert a Board's employee appointed to a post by promotion, during or at the end of probation/extended period of probation, if his work in that post is found unsatisfactory. If his work is found to be satisfactory during the period of probation, the appointing authority may, as soon as possible on completion of the prescribed period of probation, declare that he was completed his probation satisfactorily.

12. Promotion.—Seniority alone will not entitle anyone to claim promotion as a matter of right. The principle to be followed for promotion will be merit and suitability, seniority playing a relatively restricted role. In the case of candidates belonging to one group, relative seniority, will be one of the factors which will be taken into account and not the only criterion in determining the candidate's suitability for promotion.

13. Power to relax.—Where, in the opinion of the Board or the Central Government, it is necessary for expedient so to do, it may, with the concurrence of the Central Government, relax any of the provisions of these By-laws with respect to any class or category of persons.

14. Interpretation.—If any question arises relating to the interpretation of these By-laws, it shall be referred to the Central Government who shall decide the same.

15. Saving.—Nothing in these By-laws shall affect reservations and other concessions required to be provided for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes and other special categories of persons in accordance with the orders issued by the Central Government from time to time in this regard.

16. Repeal.—All rules corresponding to these By-laws and in force immediately before the commencement of these By-laws are hereby repealed :

Provided that any order made or action taken under the rules so repealed shall be deemed to have been made or taken under the corresponding provision of these By-laws.

SCHEDULE

Name of post	No. of posts	Scale of Pay	Whether selection or non-selection, if by promotion	Upper age limit applicable for direct recruitment
1	2	3	4	5
Deputy Director	Two	Rs. 700-40-900-EB-40-1100-50-1300	N.A.	Forty years
Development Officer	One	Rs. 700-40-900-EB-40-1100-50-1300	Selection	No age limit
Accounts Officer	One	Rs. 650-30-740-35-810-EB-35-880-40-1000-EB-40-1200	Selection	Forty-five years
Section Officer	Eight	Rs. 650-30-740-35-880-EB-40-960.	Selection	No age limit
Accounts Manager	One	Rs. 650-30-740-35-880-EB-40-960.	Selection	Thirty-five years
Research Officer	Two	Rs. 650-30-740-35-880-EB-40-960.	Selection	Thirty-five years
Minimum qualifications for direct recruitment	Minimum qualifications for promotion.	Method of recruitment	Categories of posts from which promotion can be made.	Remarks
6	7	8	9	10
First or Second Class Master's Degree in Economics/Statistics of a recognised University or equivalent. Five years' experience in organising and conducting Market Surveys and other Economic / Statistical Surveys.	—	Direct recruitment	N.A.	
N.A.	Seven years' experience as Section Officer / Assistant Director (Training)/Extension Service Officer and a Degree of a recognised University or Diploma in Textile or Coir Technology.	Promotion.	Section Officer/Assistant Director (Training)/Extension Service Officer.	
B. Com. with Advanced Accountancy and five years' experience in the Accounts Branch either in the Public or Private Sector or A.C.A.	Three years' experience as Accounts Manager in the Coir Board.	Promotion failing which direct recruitment.	Accounts Manager	
N.A.	Two years' experience in the scale of Rs. 425-700.	Promotion	All posts in the scale of Rs. 425-700	One post of Section Officer to be Regional Officer.
B. Com. with Advanced Accountancy having five years' experience in Accounts Branch of a Govt. Deptt. or a concern of repute OR Post-Graduate qualification in Accountancy including M. Com. with two years' experience in accounts of a Company or Govt. Department.	B. Com. with Advanced Accountancy and two years experience as Accountant.	Promotion failing which direct recruitment.	Accountant	
First or Second Class Master's Degree in Economics/Statistics of a recognised University or equivalent and three years' experience/training in the application of analytical/Economic/Statistical/Operational Research techniques/Field Survey in a Govt. or semi-Govt. organisation or a concern of repute.	Degree in Economics/Statistics with at least three years' experience as an Investigator.	Promotion failing which direct recruitment.	Investigator	

1	2	3	4	5
Private Secretary	One	Rs. 650-30-740-35-880-EB-40-960.	Selection	Forty-five years
Liaison Officer	One	Rs. 550-25-750-EB-30-900.	N.A.	Thirty-five years
Assistant	Fourteen	Rs. 425-15-500-EB-15-560-20-700.	Non-Selection	Thirty years
Investigator	One	Rs. 425-15-500-EB-15-560-20-700.	N.A.	Thirty years
Accountant	One	Rs. 425-15-500-EB-15-560-20-700.	Selection	Thirty years
Senior Stenographer	Two	Rs. 425-15-500-EB-15-560-20-700.	Selection	Thirty-five years
Artist	One	Rs. 425-15-500-EB-15-560-20-700.	N.A.	Thirty-five years
Manager Showroom and Sales-depot	Nine	Rs. 500 with allowances plus commission on sales.	N.A.	Fifty years

6	7	8	9	10
S.S.L.C. or equivalent with 150 w.p.m. in Shorthand and 60 w.p.m. in Typewriting.	S.S.L.C. or equivalent with 150 w.p.m. in Shorthand and 60 w.p.m. in Typewriting will be eligible for consideration.	Direct recruitment or promotion at the discretion of the Chairman.	Senior Stenographers and Junior Stenographers.	
Graduate with adequate experience in Central Secretariat.	N.A.	Direct recruitment.	N.A.	
First or Second Class Graduate.	U.D.C. or Junior Stenographer with two years' experience.	Promotion and direct recruitment in the ratio of 1 : 1.	U.D.Cs. including Junior Stenographers.	
First or Second Class Degree with Statistics as Main or Subsidiary subject OR First or Second Class Degree in Economics.	In the case of Coir Board employees of the category of UDC and Junior Stenos, a Degree in Economics or Statistics with two years' service as UDC or Junior Steno will entitle him to be considered for selection.	Direct recruitment	N.A.	
First or Second Class B. Com. with Advanced Accountancy and two years' experience in accounts branch of a Govt. Deptt. or a commercial concern of repute OR Second Class M. Com. with Advanced Accountancy.	B. Com. with Advanced Accountancy and two years' experience in the U.D. Cadre doing accounts work.	Promotion failing which direct recruitment.	U.D. Clerks	
S.S.L.C. or equivalent with 120 w.p.m. in Shorthand and 40 w.p.m. in Typewriting.	S.S.L.C. or equivalent with 120 w.p.m. in Shorthand and 40 w.p.m. in Typewriting.	Promotion failing which direct recruitment.	Junior Stenographers	
S.S.L.C. or equivalent and a Diploma or Certificate in Arts from a recognised institution and two years' experience as Artist in a Govt. Deptt. or a publicity organisation or newspaper.	N.A.	Direct recruitment	N.A.	
Degree of a recognised University or equivalent with at least two years' experience in marketing OR Matriculates with at least five years' experience. Knowledge of Hindi essential.	N.A.	Direct recruitment	N.A.	

1	2	3	4	5
Assistant Manager Show-room and Sales-depot.	Seven	Rs. 330-10-380-EB-12-500-EB-15-560.	Selection	Thirty years
U.D. Clerk	Thirty-nine	Rs. 330-10-380-EB-12-500-EB-15-560.	Non-Selection	No age limit
Junior Stenographer	Six	Rs. 330-10-380-EB-12-500-EB-15-560.	Selection	Thirty years
Salesman	Ten	Rs. 260-6-290-EB-6-326-8-366-EB-8-390-10-400.	N.A.	Thirty years
Lower Division Clerk (including Record Keeper)	Thirty	Rs. 260-6-290-EB-6-326-8-366-EB-8-390-10-400.	Non-Selection	Thirty years
Driver (including Staff Car Driver and Driver-Orderly)	Three	Rs. 260-6-290-EB-6-326-8-366-EB-8-390-10-400.	N.A.	Forty years
Gestetner Operator	One	Rs. 260-6-326-EB-8-350.	Non-Selection	No age limit
Sorter	One	Rs. 210-4-250-EB-5-270.	Non-Selection	No age limit
Selection Grade Daftry	One	Rs. 210-4-250-EB-5-270.	Non-Selection	No age limit
Daftry	Two	Rs. 200-3-206-4-234-EB-4-250	Non-Selection	No age limit
Jamadar	One	Rs. 200-3-206-4-234-EB-4-250.	Non-Selection	No age limit
6	7	8	9	10
Graduate of a recognised University with at least six months' experience or S.S.L.C. with three years' experience in marketing. Knowledge of Book-keeping desirable.	Salesman with at least three years' experience.	Promotion, failing which direct recruitment.	Salesman	
N.A.	L.D. Clerk with three years' experience in the grade.	Promotion	L.D. Clerk	One UDC to work as Cashier in C.C.R.I.
S.S.L.C. or equivalent with 100 w.p.m. in Shorthand and 40 w.p.m. in Typewriting.	S.S.L.C. or equivalent with 100 w.p.m. in Shorthand and 40 w.p.m. in Typewriting.	Promotion, failing which direct recruitment.	Employees with the requisite qualifications.	
S.S.L.C. or equivalent having knowledge of Book-keeping and Accountancy. 30 w.p.m. in Typewriting essential.	N.A.	Direct recruitment	N.A.	
S.S.L.C. or equivalent. 30 w.p.m. in Typewriting essential.	S.S.L.C. or equivalent. 30 w.p.m. in Typewriting essential.	Promotion, failing which direct recruitment.	Class IV employees with the requisite qualifications.	
Should be in possession of a valid Driving Licence with three years' experience.	N.A.	Direct recruitment	N.A.	
N.A.	Proficiency in handling Gestetner machine. Sufficient knowledge of English to the satisfaction of the appointing authority.	Class IV employees with the requisite qualifications are also eligible for direct recruitment.		
N.A.	Ability to read and write local language/English.	Promotion	Class IV employees	
N.A.	Ability to read and write local language/English.	Promotion	Class IV employees	
N.A.	Ability to read and write local language/English.	Promotion	Class IV employees	
N.A.	Ability to read and write local language/English.	Promotion	Class IV employees	

1	2	3	4	5
Peon/Watcher/Stitcher	Forty-eight	Rs. 196-3-220-EB-3-232	N.A.	Thirty years
Director	One	Rs. 1100-50-1600	N.A.	Forty-five years
Project Officer	One	Rs. 900-40-1100-EB-50-1400.	Selection	Forty years
Senior Scientific Officer	One	Rs. 700-40-900-EB-40-1100-50-1300.	N.A.	Thirty-five years
Dyeing Master	One	Rs. 650-30-740-35-880-EB-40-960	Selection	Thirty-five years
Research Assistant	One	Rs. 425-15-500-EB-15-560-20-700	Selection	Thirty-five years
Mechanic	One	Rs. 425-15-500-EB-15-560-20-700	Selection	Forty-five years
6	7	8	9	10
Pass in Middle School Standard	N.A.	Direct recruitment. Contingent employees will also be eligible for direct recruitment.		
Post-Graduate or Research Degree in any branch of Textile Technology or textile Chemistry or Mechanical Engineering or Applied Chemistry with at least five years' experience in research in any of the fields.	N.A.	Direct recruitment. Board's employees with Post-Graduate or research Degree in any branch of Textile Technology or Textile Chemistry or Mechanical Engineering or Applied Chemistry with at least three years' experience as a Project Officer are also eligible for direct recruitment.		
Post-Graduate or Research Degree in any branch of Textile Technology or Textile Chemistry or Mechanical Engineering or Applied Chemistry with at least three years' experience in research in any of the fields.	Senior Scientific Officer with five years' experience.	Promotion failing which direct recruitment.	Senior Scientific Officer	
Degree in Mechanical Engineering with two years' experience in machine and structural fabrication.	N.A.	Direct recruitment.	N.A.	
Degree or Diploma in Textile Technology or Textile Chemistry and three years' experience in a textile mill in shade-matching, dyeing etc.	Degree or Diploma in Textile Technology or Textile Chemistry with three years' experience in dyeing, shade-matching etc under the Board.	Promotion, failing direct recruitment.	Board's employees with the requisite qualifications.	
First or Second Class B. Sc. in Chemistry with at least one year's experience in Bio-Chemical techniques or a Degree or Diploma in Textile Technology or Textile Chemistry.	First or Second Class B. Sc. in Chemistry with at least one year's experience in Bio-Chemical techniques or a Degree or Diploma in Textile Chemistry.	Promotion, failing which direct recruitment.	Board's employees with the requisite qualifications.	
S. S. L. C. or equivalent with I.T.I. Certificate in the trade of Mechanic. Should have five years' experience in an industrial establishment.	S.S.L.C. or equivalent with I. T. I. Certificate in the trade of Mechanic with three years' experience as a Mechanic or Fitter-Mechanic under the Board.	Promotion, failing which direct recruitment.	Fitter-Mechanics and Mechanics of Junior Grade under the Board.	

1	2	3	4	5
Senior Laboratory Assistant Spinner	One	Rs. 330-10-380-EB-12-500-15-560	Selection	Thirtyfive years.
Laboratory Assistant	One	Rs. 330-10-380-EB-12-500-EB-15-560	N. A.	Thirtyfive years.
Fitter Mechanic	Two	Rs. 260-6-290-EB-6-326-8-366-EB-8-390-10-400	Selection	Thirtyfive years.
Machinist	One	Rs. 260-6-290-EB-6-326-8-366-EB-8-390-10-400	N. A.	Thirtyfive years.
Assistant Director (Training)	One	Rs. 196-3-220-EB-3-232	N. A.	Thirty years.
Extension Service Officer	Two	Rs. 650-30-740-35-880-EB-40-960	Selection	Thirtyfive years.
Designer	One	Rs. 650-30-740-35-880-EB-40-960	Selection	Forty years.
Technical Assistant (Spinning)	One	Rs. 425-15-500-EB-15-560-20-700	N. A.	Thirtyfive years.
Dyeing Assistant	One	Rs. 425-15-500-EB-15-560-20-700	N. A.	Thirtyfive years.
Spinning Instructor	One	Rs. 330-10-380-EB-12-500-EB-15-560	Selection	Thirtyfive years.
6	7	8	9	10
Graduate with Chemistry as Main or Subsidiary.	Graduate with Chemistry as Main or Subsidiary.	Promotion failing which direct recruitment.	Laboratory Assistant or LDC with the requisite qualifications.	
SSLC or equivalent with a Diploma in Advanced Coir Technology from the National Coir Training and Design Centre.	N. A.	Direct recruitment	N. A.	
S. S. L.C. or equivalent with four years' laboratory experience in a research laboratory or PUC/Pre-Degree in Physics or Chemistry with two years' laboratory experience.	S.S.L.C. or equivalent with four years' laboratory experience in a research laboratory or PUC/Pre-Degree in Physics or Chemistry with two years' laboratory experience.	Promotion failing which direct recruitment.	Class IV employees with the prescribed qualifications.	
I. T. I. Certificate in the trade of Mechanic.	N. A.	Direct recruitment	N. A.	
Pass in VIII/IX Standard with at least three years' experience in a workshop/Industrial Estate having training in operating lathe, drilling and cutting machines with sound knowledge for undertaking structural fabrication and erection work.	N. A.	Direct recruitment	N. A.	
Graduate in Science with Diploma in Advanced Coir Technology.	Graduate in Science with Diploma in Advanced Coir Technology.	Promotion failing which direct recruitment.	Technical Assistant, (Spinning), weaving Instructor and Spinning Instructor.	
Degree in Science preferably with Chemistry and Diploma in Advanced Coir Technology.	Experience as Extension Service Assistant for three years.	Promotion failing which direct recruitment.	Extension Service Assistant.	
Diploma from a School of Arts with extensive knowledge and experience in work relating to textile designs.	N. A.	Direct recruitment	N. A.	
Graduate in Science with Diploma in Advanced Coir Technology.	Graduate with Diploma in Advanced Coir Technology	Promotion failing which direct recruitment.	Spinning Instructor/Weaving Instructor	
Diploma in Textile Technology or Textile Chemistry OR B. Sc. Chemistry with at least two years' experience in dyeing processes and techniques.	N. A.	Direct recruitment	N. A.	
Graduate in Science with Diploma in Advanced Coir Technology.	Graduate in Science with Diploma in Advanced Coir Technology.	Promotion failing which direct recruitment.	Board's employees with the requisite qualifications.	

1	2	3	4	5
Extension Service Assistant	One	Rs. 425-15-500-EB-15-560-20-700	Selection	Thirtyfive years.
Weaving Instructor	One	Rs. 330-10-380-EB-12-500-EB-15-560	Selection	Thirtyfive years.
Mechanic	One	Rs. 330-10-380-EB-12-500-EB-15-560	Selection	Thirty years.
Technical Assistant (Brush-Making)	One	Rs. 330-10-380-EB-12-500-EB-15-560	N. A.	Forty years.
Training Assistant	Six	Rs. 260-6-290-EB-6-326-8-366-EB-8-390-10-400	N. A.	Thirtyfive years.
Helper	One	Rs. 196-3-220-EB-3-232	N. A.	Thirty-years.
General Manager	One	Rs. 1300-50-1700	N. A.	Fortyfive years.
Weaving Master	One	Rs. 1100-50-1600	Selection	Fortyfive years.
Assistant weaving Master	One	Rs. 650-30-740-35-880-EB-40-960	N. A.	Thirtyfive years.
6	7	8	9	10
A Degree with Diploma in Advanced Coir Technology OR B.Sc. Chemistry with two years experience in dyeing and/or weaving and/or spinning.	A Degree with Diploma in Advanced Coir Technology OR B. Sc. Chemistry with two years' experience in dyeing and/or weaving and/or spinning.	Promotion failing which direct recruitment.	Board's employees with the requisite qualifications	
Graduate in Science with Diploma in Advanced Coir Technology.	Graduate with Diploma in Advanced Coir Technology.	Promotion failing which direct recruitment.	Board's employees with the requisite qualifications	
Pass in KGTE or MGTE Higher Workshop Mechanic or ITI in the Trade of Mechanic with at least one year's experience as a Mechanic in a concern of repute	Experience as a Fitter-Mechanic for at least five years.	Promotion failing which direct recruitment.	Board's employees with the requisite qualifications	
Studied upto S. S. L. C. with ten years experience in a supervisory capacity in a reputed organisation engaged in the manufacture of domestic, industrial and sanitary brushes with adequate experience in handling of wood working machines. Should possess a certificate for special completion of a prescribed course of study in brush making or should have undergone apprenticeship in brush making for a period of at least four months in a reputed organisation.	N. A.	Direct recruitment	N. A.	
Pass in S. S. L. C. or equivalent. A pass in the Advanced Training Course conducted by the NCT&DC.	N. A.	Direct recruitment	N. A.	
Pass in the Artisans Training Course conducted by NCT&DC OR a pass in VIII Standard and at least two years' experience in a reputed brush making unit.	N. A.	Direct recruitment	N. A.	
Degree holder. Ten years' experience in a Managerial capacity in a large textile mill or jute mill. Preference will be given to candidates who have undergone training abroad in textile or those having degree or diploma in textile technology.	N. A.	Direct recruitment.	N. A.	
Degree or Diploma in Textile Technology with textile weaving as a special subject. Must be qualified in proper adjustment of looms. Should have at least five years' experience in a responsible position like Weaving Master in a textile mill.	Degree or Diploma in Textile Technology with textile weaving as a special subject. Five years' experience as Asst. Weaving Master.	Promotion failing which direct recruitment.	Assistant weaving Master.	
Degree or Diploma in Textile Technology with three years' experience in weaving in a textile weaving mill. Experience as an in charge of weaving department desirable.	N. A.	Direct recruitment	N. A.	

1	2	3	4	5
Accounts Manager	One	Rs. 650-30-740-35-880-EB-40-960	Selection	Thirtyfive years
Mechanic	One	Rs. 425-15-500-EB-15-560-20-700	Selection	Thirtyfive years
Electrician	One	Rs. 260-6-290-EB-6-326-8-366-EB-8-390-10-400	N. A.	Thirtyfive years
Deputy Director	One	Rs. 800-40-900-EB-40-1100-50-1300	Selection	Fortyfive years
Senior Inspector	One	Rs. 650-30-740-35-880-EB-40-960	Selection	Thirtyfive years
Junior Inspector	Six	Rs. 330-10-380-EB-12-500-EB-15-560	N. A.	Thirty five years
Fieldman	Four	Rs. 196-3-220-EB-3-232	N. A.	Thirty years

6	7	8	9	10
B. Com. with Advanced Accountancy having five years' experience in accounts branch of a Govt. Deptt. or a concern of repute OR Post-graduate qualification in Accountancy including M. Com. with two years' experience in accounts branch of a Company or Government Department.	B. Com. with Advanced Accountancy and two years' experience as Accountant.	Promotion failing which direct recruitment.	Accountant	
J. T. I. Certificate in the trade of Mechanic with at least three years' experience in an industrial establishment or five years' experience as a Mechanic in a reputed workshop, preferably a textile mill.	Two years' experience as Mechanic in the grade of Rs. 330-560 under the service of the Board.	Promotion failing which direct recruitment.	Mechanics in the grade of Rs. 330-560 under the service of the Board.	
S. S. L. C. or equivalent. KGTE or MGTE Higher (Light and Power) or equivalent certificate of five years' experience in winding, wiring etc in a reputed firm.	N. A.	Direct recruitment.	N. A.	
First Class Graduate in Textile Technology with at least five years' experience in coir/textile/jute industry.	First Class Diploma in Textile Technology with at least ten years' experience in coir/textile/jute industry.	Promotion failing which direct recruitment.	Assistant Director (Training), Assistant Weaving Master.	
Matriculate with Diploma in Advanced Training Course in Coir Technology from NCT&DC with specialised training in quality control methods covering coir goods with an year's practising experience in the evaluation of quality and grades for coir goods, preference being given to graduates.	Matriculate with Diploma in Advanced Training Course in Coir Technology from NCT&DC with specialised training in quality control methods covering coir goods with an year's practising experience in the evaluation of quality and grades for coir goods, preference being given to graduates.	Promotion failing which direct recruitment.	All posts in the grade of Rs. 425-700.	
Matriculate with Diploma in Coir Technology from NCT&DC	N. A.	Direct recruitment.	N. A.	
Pass in Middle School Standard.	N. A.	Direct recruitment.	N. A.	
N. A. = Not applicable.				

पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्रालय

(पेट्रोलियम विभाग)

नई दिल्ली 28 जनवरी, 1977

का० आ० 658.—यतः केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है कि लोकहित में यह आवश्यक है कि असम के शिवसागर जिले में लहदैगड़ से गेलिकी कुप नम्बर 50 तक के बीच पेट्रोलियम उत्पादों के परिवहन के लिए पाइप लाइन तेल एवं प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग द्वारा बिछाई जानी चाहिए।

और यह प्रतीत होता है कि ऐसी लाइनों को बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिए एतद्पाबद्ध अनुसूची में वर्णित भूमि में उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जित करना आवश्यक है।

अतः अब पेट्रोलियम पाइप लाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उसमें उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जित करने का अपना आशय एतद्द्वारा घोषित किया है ;

उक्त भूमि में हितबद्ध कोई उस भूमि के नीचे पाइप लाइन बिछाने के लिए अक्षेप अथवा प्रमंडल पदाधिकारी शिवसागर असम के कार्यालय में इस अधिसूचना की तारीख से 21 दिनों के भीतर कर सकेगा।

ऐसा अक्षेप करने वाला हर व्यक्ति विनिर्दिष्ट: यह भी कथन करेगा कि क्या वह चाहता है कि उसकी सुनवाई व्यक्तिगत हो या किसी विधि व्यवसायी की मार्फत।

अनुसूची

लहदैगड़ से गेलिकी कुप नम्बर 50 तक की पाइप लाइन

राज्य—असम जिला—शिवसागर तालुक—घाटखेल

ग्राम	सर्वे नम्बर	हेक्टर	गैरे	सेन्टी गैरे
घाटखेल ग्राम नम्बर 2	15ग		14	05
	1 ख		6	69
	9ख		7	36
	8ख		1	34

[स० 12020/14/76-प्रोडक्शन]

MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS

(Department of Petroleum)

New Delhi, the 28th January, 1977

S.O. 658.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that it is necessary in the public interest that for the transport of petroleum from Lahdoigarh to Geleki Well No. 50, in Sibsagar Dist., Assam, Pipeline should be laid by the Oil & Natural Gas Commission.

And whereas it appears that for the purpose of laying such Pipelines, it is necessary to acquire the Right of User in the land described in the schedule annexed hereto;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Petroleum Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government hereby declares its intention to acquire the right of user therein:

Provided that any person interested in the said land may, within 21 days from the date of this notification, object to the laying of the pipelines under the land to the Competent Authority, the Sub-Divisional Officer, Sibsagar, Assam.

And every person making such an objection shall also state specifically whether he wishes to be heard in person or by a legal practitioner.

SCHEDULE

Pipeline from Geleki Lahdoigarh to Geleki Well No. 50.

State : Assam	District : Sibsagar	Taluk : Athkhel		
Village	Survey No.	Hector	Are	Centiare
Athkhel Grant	15 Ga	—	14	05
No. 2	1 Kha	—	6	69
	9 Kha	—	7	36
	8 Kha	—	1	34

[No. 12020/14/74-Prod.]

का० आ० 59.—यतः केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है कि लोकहित में यह आवश्यक है कि गुजरात राज्य में सलाया पोर्ट में उत्तर प्रदेश में मथुरा तक पेट्रोलियम के परिवहन के लिये पाइप लाइन इण्डियन आयल कारपोरेशन द्वारा बिछाई जानी चाहिये।

और यतः यह प्रतीत होता है कि ऐसी लाइनों को बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिए एतद्पाबद्ध अनुसूची में वर्णित भूमि में उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जित करना आवश्यक है।

अतः अब पेट्रोलियम पाइप लाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उसमें उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जित करने का अपना आशय एतद्द्वारा घोषित किया है।

बगल कि उक्त भूमि में हितबद्ध कोई व्यक्ति, उस भूमि के नीचे पाइप लाइन बिछाने के लिए अक्षेप मध्यम प्राधिकारी, इण्डियन आयल कारपोरेशन लिमिटेड, सलाया—मथुरा पाइप लाइन प्रोजेक्ट, बी-18, शिव मार्ग बनी पार्क, जयपुर-6 को इस अधिसूचना की तारीख से 21 दिनों के भीतर कर सकेगा।

और ऐसा अक्षेप करने वाला हर व्यक्ति विनिर्दिष्ट: यह भी कथन करेगा कि क्या वह चाहता है कि उसकी सुनवाई व्यक्तिगत हो या किसी विधि व्यवसायी की मार्फत।

अनुसूची I

नहसील : बीर	जिला : भरतपुर	राज्य : राजस्थान		
ग्राम	खसरा नं०	क्षेत्रफल		
		हेक्टर	गैर	बर्गमीटर
1	2	3		
कमालपुरा	220	0	38	05
	222	0	04	86
	239	0	10	53
	238	0	03	24
	237	0	02	43
	235	0	13	76
	233	0	07	28
	231	0	02	43

1	2	3	1	2	3
	347	0 20 23		611	0 01 62
	346	0 02 43		729	0 01 62
	363	0 17 81	उहल	747	0 11 33
	368	0 03 24		748	0 06 47
	369	0 05 67		572	0 02 43
	370	0 00 81		561	0 00 81
	377	0 04 05		562	0 04 05
	378	0 03 24		559	0 04 05
	376	0 08 10		565	0 03 24
	384	0 02 43		566	0 04 05
	664	0 22 66		567	0 05 67
	662	0 01 62		534	0 17 80
	683	0 08 09		533	0 00 81
	684	0 12 14		532	0 11 33
	682	0 00 81		161	0 06 48
	685	0 08 90		137	0 04 05
	680	0 00 81		136	0 04 05
	689	0 02 43		129	0 02 43
	690	0 04 86		130	0 09 71
	691	0 05 67		125	0 05 67
	692	0 01 62		124	0 04 05
	693	0 05 67		73	0 03 24
	657	0 04 86		86	0 00 81
	654	0 01 62		85	0 08 09
	656	0 02 43		84	0 12 14
	655	0 03 24		82	0 01 62
	651	0 00 81		78	0 15 37
	647	0 01 05		77	0 07 28
	648	0 04 86		7	0 11 33
	628	0 05 67		786	0 18 62
	629	0 07 29		787	0 10 52
	630	0 03 24		788	0 16 19
	631	0 08 10	बाठरेल	75	0 05 67
	622	0 03 24		1787/74	0 00 81
	621	0 04 05		76	0 05 67
	620	0 08 90		87	0 14 57
	610	0 08 90		82	0 01 62
	612/9	0 00 81		84	0 04 05
	1104/612	0 06 47		85	0 07 28
	1105/612	0 05 67		86	0 02 43
	571	0 09 71		89	0 04 05
	706	0 12 14		90	0 19 42
	705	0 11 33		112	0 01 62
	712	0 08 90		113	0 07 28
	715	0 18 61		46	0 01 62
	716	0 05 67		114	0 08 10
	717	0 04 86		115	0 05 67
	728	0 04 05		142	0 07 28
	745	0 14 57		137	0 00 81
	748	0 05 67		141	0 02 43
	646	0 01 62		138	0 07 28
	632	0 01 62		139	0 11 33
	608	0 02 43		151	0 00 81

1	2	3	1	2	3
	152	0 04 05		54	0 10 52
	153	0 07 29		55	0 17 81
	1792/154	0 06 47		31	0 10 52
	1793/154	0 00 81		169	0 08 10
	295	0 17 00		170	0 00 81
	297	0 03 24		173	0 08 09
	298	0 04 86		172	0 02 43
खानपुर	938	0 00 81		522/176,177	
	939	0 03 24		183	0 05 67
	940	0 04 05	पथेना	1108	0 03 24
	932	0 05 67		1109	0 16 19
	931	0 03 24		1124	0 16 19
	943	0 03 24		1123	0 08 09
	954	0 04 05		1132	0 04 05
	1031/967	0 03 24		1131	0 20 23
	1030/967	0 00 81		1172	0 02 43
	966	0 01 62		1135	0 12 14
	1032/968	0 02 43		1136	0 00 81
	1033/968	0 00 81		1142	0 04 05
	964	0 02 43		1141	0 08 09
	970	0 00 81		1140/1	0 02 43
	970/1	0 02 43		1140	0 12 14
	971	0 03 24		1163	0 03 24
	972	0 04 05		1164	0 06 47
	978	0 08 10		1236	0 06 47
हौगोडा	79	0 00 81		1235	0 08 09
	375	0 08 09		1254	0 09 71
	376	0 04 05		1256	0 07 28
	377	0 02 43		1257	0 05 67
	378	0 02 43		1258	0 04 86
	379	0 04 86		1260	0 21 04
	380	0 12 95		1263	0 08 90
	381	0 08 09		1262	0 09 71
	384	0 02 43		1281	0 08 90
	383	0 04 05		1283	0 01 62
	387	0 12 95		1282	0 09 71
	389	0 02 43		2097	0 03 24
	388	0 09 71		2098	0 20 23
	361	0 06 47		2103	0 03 24
	360	0 08 09		2107	0 03 24
	354	0 08 09		2104	0 06 47
	353	0 14 57		2105	0 06 47
	339	0 08 09		2143	0 17 81
	338	0 02 43		2123	0 03 24
	341	0 04 05		2129	0 00 81
	340	0 08 09		2128	0 14 57
	80	0 23 47		2127	0 08 09
	81	0 12 95		2126	0 08 09
	50	0 12 14		2201	0 03 24
	48	0 00 81		2208	0 04 05

1	2	3	1	2	3
	2203	0 04 05		346	0 04 86
	2204	0 12 95		59	0 00 81
	1125	0 05 67		78	0 11 33
	1139	0 02 43		79	0 08 90
मैसीना				81	0 00 81
	1093/976-977	0 11 33		80	0 12 14
	972	0 12 14		90	0 02 43
	971	0 07 28		91	0 21 04
	1013/988-989	0 04 86		95	0 09 71
	967	0 22 66		94	0 17 81
	958	0 09 71	बिजवारी	122	0 04 05
	943	0 00 81		125	0 04 86
	1089/944-957	0 11 33		123	0 05 67
	948	0 04 86		120	0 07 28
	946	0 17 80		119	0 10 52
	935	0 02 43		109	0 38 04
	934	0 13 75		110	0 15 38
	924	0 02 43		111	0 00 81
	823	0 06 47		78	0 09 71
	825	0 01 62		703/70/2	0 06 47
	824	0 08 09		702/70/1	0 06 47
	922	0 04 86		71	0 04 05
	827	0 00 81		75	0 14 57
	817	0 16 19		76	0 04 05
	832	0 02 43		74	0 12 95
	833	0 04 05		73	0 00 81
	834	0 09 71		49	0 13 76
	842	0 08 09		46	0 07 28
	843	0 00 81		50	0 14 57
	802	0 02 43		44	0 04 86
	797	0 06 47	नैवाड़ा	1011	0 04 05
	798	0 04 05		1008	0 04 86
	786	0 11 33		1009	0 04 86
	785	0 04 05		1010	0 08 09
	788	0 09 71		1005	0 12 14
	789	0 02 43		1004	0 08 10
	783	0 11 33		1231	0 04 86
	782	0 08 90		1237/1014	0 03 24
	780	0 19 42		1235/1014	0 05 67
	655	0 01 62		986	0 14 57
गाजीपुर	381	0 11 33		985	0 08 09
	380	0 06 47		1069	0 12 14
	379	0 12 95		1068	0 02 43
	376	0 01 62		1072	0 15 38
	377	0 11 33		1082	0 02 43
	363	0 12 95		1081	0 16 19
	364	0 04 05		1080	0 17 00
	365	0 04 05		1079	0 10 52
	356	0 09 71		1110	0 01 62
	355	0 01 62			
	353	0 15 38			
	352	0 09 71			

1	2	3	1	2	3
नौवाड़ा (क्रमशः)	1113	0 12 14	भूतौली (क्रमशः)	304	0 04 86
	1112	0 05 67		308	0 02 43
	1114	0 05 67		309	0 11 33
	429	0 09 71		310	0 00 81
	430	0 09 71		316	0 08 06
	431	0 08 90		313	0 04 05
	432	0 01 62		315	0 01 62
	425	0 03 24		314	0 16 19
	422	0 11 33		415	0 12 14
	423	0 11 33		414	0 04 86
	420	0 07 28			
	408	0 09 71	नगला क्षेत्रास	64	0 10 52
	409	0 08 90		63	0 12 95
	391	0 08 09		55	0 06 47
	410	0 06 47		143/56-57	0 04 86
	388	0 25 09		52	0 13 76
				51	0 07 29
मुबेना	338	0 23 47		146/100	0 08 90
	335	0 17 81		107	0 13 76
	334	0 04 05		108	0 01 62
	160	0 12 14		106	0 10 52
	331	0 04 05		111	0 13 76
	172	0 07 28		112	0 08 09
	173	0 10 52			
	174	0 03 24	सरसैना	2349/1	0 04 05
	569/175	0 01 62		2	0 03 24
	177	0 04 86		2352/3	0 11 33
	571/176	0 17 00			
	178	0 02 43			
	189	0 01 62			
	197	0 14 57			
	199	0 04 05			
	225	0 09 71			
	205	0 08 90			
	206	0 09 71			
	208	0 01 62			
	209	0 12 14			
	210	0 05 67			
	211	0 07 28			
भूतौली	256	0 03 24			
	257	0 21 04			
	254	0 01 62			
	253	0 14 57			
	252	0 09 71			
	1071/296	0 06 47			
	245	0 08 09			
	1072/298	0 00 81			
	244	0 00 81			
	303	0 08 90			

[सं० 12020/17/76-प्रो.प्र.प्र.]

S.O. 659.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that it is necessary in the public interest that for the Transport of petroleum from Salaya Port in Gujarat to Mathura in Uttar Pradesh Pipelines should be laid by the Indian Oil Corporation Limited.

And whereas it appears that for the Purpose of laying such pipelines, it is necessary to acquire the Right of User in the land described in the schedule annexed hereto;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the Powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Petroleum Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government hereby declare its intention to acquire the right of user therein;

Provided that any person interested in the said land may, within 21 days from the date of this notification, object to the laying of the pipelines under the land to the Competent Authority, Indian Oil Corporation Limited, Salaya-Koyali-Mathura Pipeline Project, B-18, Shiv Marg, Banipark, Jaipur-6.

And every person making such an objection shall also state specifically whether he wishes to be heard in person or by a legal practitioner.

SCHEDULE					1	2	3	
Tehsil : Weir District : Bharatpur State : Rajasthan						728	0	04 05
Village						745	0	14 57
Khasra No.						748	0	05 67
AREA						646	0	01 62
H A. Sq.M.						632	0	01 62
1	2	3				608	0	02 43
Kamalpur	220	0	38	05	Uhloo	611	0	01 62
	222	0	04	86		729	0	01 62
	239	0	10	53		747	0	11 33
	238	0	03	24		748	0	06 47
	237	0	02	43		572	0	02 43
	235	0	13	76		561	0	00 81
	233	0	07	28		562	0	04 05
	231	0	02	43		559	0	04 05
	347	0	20	23		565	0	03 24
	346	0	02	43		566	0	04 05
	363	0	17	81		567	0	05 67
	368	0	03	24		534	0	17 80
	369	0	05	67		533	0	00 81
	370	0	00	81		532	0	11 33
	377	0	04	05		161	0	06 48
	378	0	03	24		137	0	04 05
	376	0	08	10		136	0	04 05
	384	0	02	43		129	0	02 43
	664	0	22	66		130	0	09 71
	662	0	01	62		125	0	05 67
	683	0	08	09	Bachren	124	0	04 05
	684	0	12	14		73	0	03 24
	682	0	00	81		86	0	00 81
	685	0	08	90		85	0	08 09
	680	0	00	81		84	0	12 14
	689	0	02	43		82	0	01 62
	690	0	04	86		78	;	15 37
	691	0	05	67		77	0	07 28
	692	0	01	62		7	0	11 33
	693	0	05	67		786	0	18 62
	657	0	04	86		787	0	10 52
	654	0	01	62		788	0	16 19
	656	0	02	43		75	0	05 67
	655	0	03	24		1787/74	0	00 81
	651	0	00	81		76	0	05 67
	647	0	04	05		87	0	14 57
	648	0	04	86		82	0	01 62
	628	0	05	67		84	0	04 05
	629	0	07	29		85	0	07 28
	630	0	03	24		86	0	02 43
	631	0	08	10		89	0	04 05
	622	0	03	24		90	0	19 42
	621	0	04	05		112	0	01 62
	620	0	08	90		113	0	07 28
	610	0	08	90		46	0	01 62
	612/9	0	00	81		114	0	08 10
	1104/612	0	06	47		115	0	05 67
	1105/612	0	05	67		142	0	07 28
	571	0	09	71		137	0	00 81
	706	0	12	14		141	0	02 43
	705	0	11	33		138	0	07 28
	712	0	08	90		139	0	11 33
	715	0	18	61		151	0	00 81
	716	0	05	67		152	0	04 05
	717	0	04	86		153	0	07 29
						1792/154	0	06 47
						1793/154	0	00 81
						295	0	17 00

1	2	3	1	2	3
Bachren (Contd.)	297	0 03 24	Pathaina (Contd.)	1142	0 04 05
	298	0 04 86		1141	0 08 09
Khanpur	938	0 00 81		1140/1	0 02 43
	939	0 03 24		1140	0 12 14
	940	0 04 05		1163	0 03 24
	932	0 05 67		1164	0 06 47
	931	0 03 24		1236	0 06 47
	943	0 03 24		1235	0 08 09
	954	0 04 05		1254	0 09 71
	1031/967	0 03 24		1256	0 07 28
	1030/967	0 00 81		1257	0 05 67
	966	0 01 62		1258	0 04 86
	1932/968	0 02 43		1260	0 21 04
	1033/968	0 00 81		1263	0 08 90
	964	0 02 43		1262	0 09 71
	970	0 00 81		1281	0 08 90
	970/1	0 02 43		1283	0 01 62
	971	0 03 24		1282	0 09 71
	972	0 04 05		2097	0 03 24
	978	0 08 10		2098	0 20 23
Hingota	79	0 00 81		2103	0 03 24
	375	0 08 09		2107	0 03 24
	376	0 04 05		2104	0 06 47
	377	0 02 43		2105	0 06 47
	378	0 02 43		2143	0 17 81
	379	0 04 86		2123	0 03 24
	380	0 12 95		2129	0 00 81
	381	0 08 09		2128	0 14 57
	384	0 02 43		2127	0 08 09
	383	0 04 05		2126	0 08 09
	387	0 12 95		2201	0 03 24
	389	0 02 43		2208	0 04 05
	388	0 09 71		2203	0 04 05
	361	0 06 47		2204	0 12 95
	360	0 08 09		1125	0 05 67
	354	0 08 09		1139	0 02 43
	353	0 14 — 57	Bhaiseena	1093/976-977	0 11 33
	339	0 08 09		972	0 12 14
	338	0 02 43		971	0 07 28
	341	0 04 05		1013/988-989	0 04 86
	340	0 08 09		967	0 22 66
	80	0 23 47		958	0 09 71
	81	0 12 95		943	0 00 81
	50	0 12 14		1089/944-957	0 11 33
	48	0 00 81		948	0 04 86
	54	0 10 52		946	0 17 80
	55	0 17 81		735	0 02 43
	31	0 10 52		934	0 13 75
	169	0 08 10		924	0 02 43
	170	0 00 81		823	0 06 47
	173	0 08 09		825	0 01 62
	172	0 02 43		824	0 08 09
	522/176, 177, 183	0 05 67		922	0 04 86
Pathaina	1108	0 03 24		827	0 00 81
	1109	0 16 19		817	0 16 19
	1124	0 16 19		832	0 02 43
	1123	0 08 09		833	0 04 05
	1132	0 04 05		834	0 09 71
	1131	0 20 23		842	0 08 09
	1172	0 02 43		843	0 00 81
	1135	0 12 14		802	0 02 43
	1136	0 00 81		797	0 06 47
				778	0H 04 05

1	2	3	1	2	3
Bhaiseena (Contd.)	786	0 11 33	Naiwara (Contd.)	986	0 14 57
	785	0 04 05		985	0 08 09
	788	0 09 71		1069	0 12 14
	789	0 02 43		1068	0 02 43
	783	0 11 33		1072	0 15 38
	782	0 08 90		1082	0 02 43
	780	0 19 42		1081	0 16 19
	665	0 01 62		1080	0 17 00
				1079	0 10 52
Gazipur	381	0 11 33		1110	0 01 62
	380	0 06 47		1113	0 12 14
	379	0 12 95		1112	0 05 67
	376	0 01 62		1114	0 05 67
	377	0 11 33		429	0 09 71
	363	0 12 95		430	0 09 71
	364	0 04 05		431	0 08 90
	365	0 04 05		432	0 01 62
	356	0 09 71		425	0 03 24
	355	0 01 62		422	0 11 33
	353	0 15 38		423	0 11 33
	352	0 09 71		420	0 07 28
	346	0 04 86		408	0 09 71
	59	0 00 81		409	0 08 90
	78	0 11 33		391	0 08 09
	79	0 08 90		410	0 06 47
	81	0 00 81		388	0 25 09
	80	0 12 14			
	90	0 02 43	Mukheina	338	0 23 47
	91	0 21 04		335	0 17 81
	75	0 09 71		334	0 04 05
	94	0 17 81		160	0 12 14
				331	0 04 05
Bijawari	122	0 04 05		172	0 07 28
	125	0 04 86		173	0 10 52
	123	0 05 67		174	0 03 24
	120	0 07 28		569/175	0 01 62
	119	0 10 52		177	0 04 86
	109	0 38 04		571/176	0 17 00
	110	0 15 38		178	0 02 43
	111	0 00 81		189	0 01 62
	78	0 09 71		197	0 14 57
	703/70/2	0 06 47		199	0 04 05
	702/70/1	0 06 47		225	0 09 71
	71	0 04 05		205	0 08 90
	75	0 14 57		206	0 09 71
	76	0 04 05		208	0 01 62
	74	0 12 95		209	0 12 14
	73	0 00 81		110	0 05 67
	49	0 13 76		211	0 07 28
	46	0 07 28			
	50	0 14 57	Bhootoli	256	0 03 24
	44	0 04 86		257	0 21 04
				254	0 01 62
Naiwara	1011	0 04 05		253	0 14 57
	1008	0 04 86		252	0 09 71
	1009	0 04 86		1071/296	0 06 47
	1010	0 08 09		245	0 08 09
	1005	0 12 14		1072/298	0 00 81
	1004	0 08 10		244	0 00 81
	1231	0 04 86		303	0 08 90
	1237/1014	0 03 24		304	0 04 86
	1235/1014	0 05 67			

1	2	3	4	5
Bhoololi (Contd.)	308	0	02	43
	309	0	11	33
	310	0	00	81
	316	0	08	09
	313	0	04	05
	315	0	01	62
	314	0	16	19
	415	0	12	14
	414	0	04	86
Nagla Hetram	64	0	10	52
	63	0	12	95
	55	0	06	47
	143/56-57	0	04	86
	52	0	13	76
	51	0	07	29
	146/100	0	08	90
	107	0	13	76
	108	0	01	62
	106	0	10	52
	111	0	13	76
	112	0	08	09
Sarsaina	2349/1	0	04	05
	2	0	03	24
	2352/3	0	11	33

[No. 12020/17/76-Prod.]

का० आ० 660.—यतः केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है कि लोक हित में यह आवश्यक है कि गुजरात राज्य में सलाया पोर्ट से उत्तर प्रदेश में मथुरा तक पैट्रोलियम के परिवहन के लिये पाईप लाइन इण्डियन आयल कारपोरेशन द्वारा बिछाई जानी चाहिये।

और यतः यह प्रतीत होता है कि ऐसी लाइनों को बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिए एल्यूमीनियम अनुसूची में वर्णित भूमि में उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जित करना आवश्यक है।

वैद्यतः अधः ट्रोलीयम पाइप लाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उसमें उपयोग कर अधिकार अर्जित करने का अपना आशय एतद्वारा घोषित किया है।

बशर्ते कि उक्त भूमि में हितबद्ध कोई व्यक्ति, उस भूमि के नीचे पाईप लाइन बिछाने के लिए आक्षेप सक्षम प्राधिकारी, इण्डियन आयल कारपोरेशन लिमिटेड, सलाया-मथुरा पाईप लाइन प्रोजेक्ट, बी-18, शिव मार्ग, बर्ना पार्क, जयपुर-6 को इस अधिसूचना की तारीख से 21 दिनों के भीतर कर सकेगा।

और ऐसा आक्षेप करने वाला हर व्यक्ति विनिवृष्ट : यत् भी कथन करेगा कि क्या वह चाहता है कि उसकी सुनवाई व्यक्तिगत हो या किसी विधि व्यवसायी की मार्फत।

अनुसूची					
तहसील : धाली	जिला : पाली	राज्य : राजस्थान			
ग्राम	खसरा नं०	क्षेत्रफल			
		हैक्टर	ऐयर	वर्गमीटर	
1	2	3	4	5	6
नाता	23/7	0	42	90	
	23/4	0	21	04	
	23/1256	0	54	23	
	23/1255	0	59	08	
	23/1253	0	45	32	
	6/1259	0	01	62	
	6/1260	0	50	99	
	6/1264	0	01	62	
	6/1264/1	0	49	37	
	30/1	0	72	84	
	31	0	28	33	
	186	0	16	19	
	187	0	19	42	
	189	0	19	42	
	192	0	07	28	
	217	0	15	38	
	223	0	14	57	
	218	0	01	62	
	219	0	01	62	
	221	0	00	81	
	228	0	04	86	
	229	0	01	62	
	232	0	32	37	
	233	0	12	14	
	245	0	00	81	
	247	0	14	57	
	243	0	01	62	
चावण्डेरी	1392	0	40	47	
	1386	0	24	28	
	1387	0	14	57	
	1377	0	20	23	
	1376	0	08	09	
	1279	0	01	62	
	1239	0	30	75	
	1236	0	02	43	
	1235	0	02	43	
	1234	0	01	62	
	1233	0	17	00	
	1233/1446	0	01	62	
	1233/1447	0	00	81	
मणवर	1158	0	04	05	
	1153	0	01	62	
	1152	0	19	42	
	1150	0	08	09	
	1144	0	09	71	

1	2	3	1	2	3
शब्द—(क्रमशः)	1142	0 10 52	शब्द—(क्रमशः)	452	0 09 71
	1130	0 26 71		363	0 08 09
	1126	0 12 95		364	0 08 09
	1125	0 08 09		365	0 11 33
	1124	0 06 48		366	0 19 42
	1123	0 12 95		372	0 05 67
	1122	0 08 09		373	0 05 67
	1120	0 12 14		334	0 01 62
	1118	0 06 48		332	0 22 66
	1117	0 06 48		331	0 11 33
	1116	0 08 90		323	0 00 81
	890	0 20 23		322	0 08 90
	891	0 18 62		319	0 01 62
	892	0 10 52		272	0 09 71
	874	0 08 09		271	0 10 52
	854	0 08 90		270	0 08 09
	855	0 11 33		269	0 08 09
	857	0 13 76		268	0 12 14
	858	0 08 90		267	0 04 05
	859	0 10 52		1383	0 04 05
	645	0 13 76		262	0 18 62
	646	0 13 76		1386	0 15 38
	647	0 06 48		1389	0 14 57
	648	0 06 48		1390	0 00 81
	649	0 08 09		1391	0 08 09
	650	0 13 76		1393	0 08 09
	651	0 06 18		1396	0 08 09
	624	0 21 04		1397	0 07 28
	623	0 00 81		1398	0 15 38
	605	0 08 09		1400	0 00 81
	606	0 09 71		1401	0 12 93
	610	0 09 71		1403	0 07 28
	612	0 15 38		1459	0 16 19
	614	0 11 33		1460	0 05 67
	576	0 18 62		1461	0 09 71
	549	0 06 48		1464	0 08 09
	574	0 12 95		1500	0 04 05
	550	0 08 90		1501	0 04 05
	551	0 08 09		1502	0 06 48
	553	0 09 71		1499	0 00 81
	554	0 08 90		1504	0 07 28
	555	0 00 81		1496	0 11 33
	496	0 04 05		1494	0 00 81
	494	0 02 43		1493	0 00 81
	495	0 01 62		1507	0 00 81
	491	0 01 62		1508	0 03 24
	492	0 00 81		1512	0 03 24
	493	0 05 67		1513	0 01 05
	475	0 12 14		1514	0 08 09
	473	0 12 95		1515	0 07 28
	472	0 06 48		1517	0 31 57
	471	0 08 09			
	459	0 33 18			

1					2				
1					2				
3					3				
कोठार	272	0	14	57	बेडा (कमण)	1340/1	0	53	42
	273	0	12	95		1726	0	61	51
	268	0	10	52		1346	0	63	94
	267	0	12	95		1346/1	0	51	80
	266	0	00	81		1346/3	0	42	90
	258	0	21	28		1346/2	0	42	90
कुमटिया	26	0	22	66	भाटुल	1346/6	0	52	61
	27	0	00	81		1346/5	0	35	61
	25	0	22	66		1356/1	0	19	42
	10	0	17	00		1356	0	35	61
	9	0	00	81		1359	0	01	62
बेडा	668	0	15	38	भाटुल	1365	0	05	67
	667	0	09	71		653	0	13	76
	669	0	08	09		648	0	45	32
	666	0	00	81		632	0	00	81
	673	0	19	12		631	0	19	42
	674	0	08	09		630	0	41	28
	675	0	14	57		634	0	04	05
	677	0	26	71		597	0	15	38
	690/2	0	13	76		596	0	41	28
	684	0	15	38		592	0	00	81
	706	0	12	95		593	0	13	76
	709/3	0	20	24		594	0	21	04
	709/2	0	16	19		362/1	0	67	18
	712	0	24	28		583	0	25	90
	713	0	17	00		582	0	00	81
	860	0	17	00		456	0	12	95
	861	0	34	80		457	0	08	90
	858	0	01	62		458	0	07	28
	916	0	22	66		459	0	07	28
	920	0	13	76		460	0	08	09
	921	0	11	33		462	0	15	38
	924	0	17	00		435	0	37	23
	947	0	00	81		429	0	00	81
	946	0	13	76		436	0	01	62
	945	0	19	42		437	0	04	05
	1115	0	08	09		428	0	04	05
	1114	0	14	57		427	0	07	28
	1118	0	08	90		426	0	00	81
	1110	0	64	75		414	0	15	38
	1120	0	01	62		276	0	03	24
	1122	0	30	75		200	0	07	28
	1110/1	0	08	09		201	0	07	28
	1333	0	00	81		204	0	08	90
	1334	0	14	57		202	0	01	62
	1336	0	15	38		203	0	03	43
	1337	0	25	90		206	0	04	86
	1339	0	12	95		208	0	04	86
	1340	0	42	90		209	0	06	48

1					2					3				
1					1					1				
भाट्टन्द (क्रमण)					सेवाधी (क्रमण)					सेवाधी (क्रमण)				
210	0	14	57		49	0	32	37		49	0	32	37	
211	0	13	76		40	0	57	47		40	0	57	47	
213	0	00	81		175/7	0	36	42		175/7	0	36	42	
214	0	01	62		175/5	0	32	37		175/5	0	32	37	
224	0	08	09		175/4	0	59	08		175/4	0	59	08	
225	0	01	62		178	0	34	80		178	0	34	80	
65	0	13	76		194	0	21	85		194	0	21	85	
64	0	00	81		226/4	0	37	23		226/4	0	37	23	
54	0	07	28		226/2	0	29	95		226/2	0	29	95	
55/1	0	01	62		220	0	64	75		220	0	64	75	
53	0	12	95		219	0	01	62		219	0	01	62	
56	0	07	28		218	0	41	28		218	0	41	28	
57	0	00	81		पालावा	7	0	42	90	पालावा	7	0	42	90
58	0	06	48		बारवा	193	0	51	80	बारवा	193	0	51	80
47	0	10	52		268	0	04	05		268	0	04	05	
36	0	17	81		197	0	09	71		197	0	09	71	
35	0	00	81		214	0	28	33		214	0	28	33	
748	0	00	81		212	0	21	85		212	0	21	85	
751	0	38	04		211	0	22	66		211	0	22	66	
779	0	02	43		209	0	30	75		209	0	30	75	
805	0	74	46		230	0	15	38		230	0	15	38	
808	0	11	33		435	0	22	66		435	0	22	66	
बीजापुर	637	0	87	41	432	0	34	80		432	0	34	80	
	633	0	16	19	433	0	00	31		433	0	00	31	
	631	0	08	90	502	0	13	76		502	0	13	76	
	629	0	08	90	503	0	08	09		503	0	08	09	
	630	0	00	81	504	0	08	09		504	0	08	09	
	535	0	43	71	516	0	08	09		516	0	08	09	
	554	0	40	47	518	0	13	38		518	0	13	38	
	557	0	37	23	519	0	08	90		519	0	08	90	
	165	0	14	57	520	0	12	14		520	0	12	14	
	166	0	00	81	564	0	04	05		564	0	04	05	
	184	0	33	91	563	0	00	81		563	0	00	81	
पादरला	104/91	0	11	33	565	0	00	81		565	0	00	81	
	104/71	0	42	09	562	0	04	86		562	0	04	86	
	104/6	0	08	09	561	0	03	24		561	0	03	24	
	104/100	0	04	86	559	0	15	38		559	0	15	38	
	104/101	0	07	28	560	0	00	81		560	0	00	81	
	86	0	17	91	558	0	19	43		558	0	19	43	
	85	0	04	86	554	0	08	09		554	0	08	09	
	21	0	12	95	579	0	12	14		579	0	12	14	
	23	0	12	95	580	0	12	14		580	0	12	14	
	25	0	21	04	लूणावा	40	0	38	85	लूणावा	40	0	38	85
	28	0	14	57	39	0	05	09		39	0	05	09	
सेवाधी	63	0	13	76	58	0	42	09		58	0	42	09	
	62	0	13	76	सेमली	100/5	0	05	67	सेमली	100/5	0	05	67
	61	0	14	57	102	0	00	81		102	0	00	81	
	129	0	00	81	103	0	04	05		103	0	04	05	
	140	0	61	51	104/8	0	13	76		104/8	0	13	76	

1	2	3	1	2	3		
सेसली (क्रमशः)	100	0 00	81	कोटा (क्रमशः)	216/2	0 67	18
	104/6	0 01	62		201/476	0 03	24
	106, 4/1	0 08	90		205	0 18	62
	106/5	0 20	23		171	0 09	71
	106/4	0 02	43		176	0 12	95
	148	0 05	67		172	0 00	81
	152	0 04	86		175	0 19	42
	151	0 00	81		183	0 29	14
	153	0 07	28		187	0 06	48
	154	0 09	71		188	0 17	81
	155	0 11	33		144	0 26	71
	157	0 04	05		146	0 21	85
	156	0 08	09		145	0 01	62
	159	0 00	81		142	0 46	94
145/1	0 37	23	सावलवा	118	0 29	14	
143	0 59	89		134	0 21	85	
142	0 45	32		135	0 23	47	
145/2	0 00	81		99	0 21	85	
138	0 51	80		98/1	0 30	75	
131/1	0 12	95		86	0 18	62	
पुनाइया	272	0 09	71		75	0 04	86
	302	0 03	24		74	0 03	24
	303	0 34	81		67	0 02	43
	252	0 13	76		56	0 17	00
	251	0 00	81		53	0 17	00
	250	0 13	76		50	0 20	23
	249	0 07	28		49	0 18	62
	248	0 04	05		46	0 21	04
	201	0 00	81		43	0 29	14
	199	0 56	66	टीपरी	190	0 63	94
	196	0 33	19		184	0 42	09
	196/1	0 00	81		168	0 29	14
	159	0 25	09		183	0 00	81
	152	0 07	28		169	0 11	33
	151	0 08	99		165	0 45	32
	151/1	0 27	52		164	0 16	19
	173	0 03	24		163	0 08	90
	173/6	0 17	00		162	0 11	33
	148	0 00	81		161	0 19	42
	147	0 00	81	मुण्डारा	260/1467	0 13	76
	149	0 05	67				
	145	0 11	33	भीटवाडा	635	1 23	02
	146	0 00	81		500	0 21	04
	173/2	0 17	00		499	0 35	61
कोटा	408	0 44	52		498	0 00	81
	418	0 00	81		494	0 00	81
	427	0 12	14		436	0 09	71
	425	0 35	61		438	0 08	09
	424	0 04	05		441	0 00	81
	430	0 39	66				

1	2	3	4	5
मोटवाड़ा (क्रमशः)	393	0	06	48]
	392	0	04	05
	442	0	02	43
	388	0	08	09
	459	0	18	62
	384	0	09	71]
	391	0	00	81
	353	0	11	33
	352	0	09	71
	356	0	02	43
	350	0	06	48
	349	0	01	62
	348	0	08	90
	343	0	11	33
	344	0	12	95
	340	0	05	67
	339	0	12	95
	338	0	00	81
	346	0	31	33
	361	0	01	62
	364	0	05	67

[सं० एफ० 12020/16/76-प्रोडक्शन-I]

S.O. 660.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that it is necessary in the public interest that for the transport of petroleum from Salaya Port in Gujarat to Mathura in Uttar Pradesh Pipelines should be laid by the Indian Oil Corporation Limited.

And whereas it appears that for the purpose of laying such pipelines, it is necessary to acquire the Right of User in the land described in the land described in the schedule annexed hereto;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Petroleum Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government hereby declare its intention to acquire the right of user therein;

Provided that any person interested in the said land may, within 21 days from the date of this notification, object to the laying of the pipelines under the land to the Competent Authority, Indian Oil Corporation Limited, Salaya-Koyali-Mathura Pipeline Project, B-18, Shiv Marg, Banipark, Jaipur-6.

And every person making such an objection shall also state specifically whether he wishes to be heard in person or by a legal practitioner.

SCHEDULE				
Tehsil : Bali		District : Pali State : Rajasthan		
Village	Khasra No.	Area		
		H	A	Sq.M
1	2	3	4	5
Nana	23/7	0	42	90
	23/4	0	21	04
	23/1256	0	54	23
	23/1255	0	59	08
	23/1253	0	45	32
	6/1259	0	01	62
	6/1260	0	50	99
	6/1264	0	01	62
	6/1264/1	0	49	37
	30/1	0	72	82
	31	0	28	33
	186	0	16	19
	187	0	19	42
	189	0	19	42
	192	0	07	28
	217	0	15	38
	223	0	14	57
	218	0	01	62
	219	0	01	62
	221	0	00	81
	228	0	04	86
	229	0	01	62
	232	0	32	37
	233	0	12	14
	245	0	00	81
	247	0	14	57
	243	0	01	62
Chawanderi	1392	0	40	47
	1386	0	24	28
	1387	0	14	57
	1377	0	20	23
	1376	0	08	09
	1279	0	01	62
	1239	0	30	75
	1236	0	02	43
	1235	0	02	43
	1234	0	01	62
Bhandar	1233	0	17	00
	1233/1446	0	01	62
	1233/1447	0	00	81
	1158	0	04	05
	1153	0	01	62
	1152	0	19	42
	1150	0	08	08
	1144	0	09	71
	1142	0	10	52
	1130	0	26	71
	1126	0	12	95
	1125	0	08	09
	1124	0	06	48
	1123	0	12	95
	1122	0	08	09
	1120	0	12	14
	1118	0	06	48
	1117	0	06	48
	1116	0	08	90

1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
Bhandar (Contd.)	890	0	20	23	Bhandar (Contd.)	267	0	04	05
	891	0	18	62		1383	0	04	05
	892	0	10	52		262	0	18	62
	874	0	08	09		1386	0	15	38
	854	0	08	90		1389	0	14	57
	855	0	11	33		1390	0	00	81
	857	0	13	76		1391	0	08	09
	858	0	08	90		1393	0	08	09
	859	0	10	52		1396	0	08	09
	645	0	13	76		1397	0	07	28
	646	0	13	76		1398	0	15	38
	647	0	06	48		1400	0	00	81
	648	0	06	48		1401	0	12	95
	649	0	08	09		1403	0	07	28
	650	0	13	76		1459	0	16	19
	651	0	06	48		1460	0	05	67
	624	0	21	04		1464	0	09	71
	623	0	00	81		1464	0	08	09
	605	0	08	09		1500	0	04	05
	606	0	09	71		1501	0	04	05
	610	0	09	71		1502	0	06	48
	612	0	15	38		1499	0	00	81
	614	0	11	33		1504	0	07	28
	576	0	18	62		1496	0	11	33
	549	0	06	48		1494	0	00	81
	574	0	12	95		1493	0	00	81
	550	0	08	90		1507	0	00	81
	551	0	08	09		1508	0	03	24
	553	0	09	71		1512	0	03	24
	554	0	08	90		1513	0	04	05
	555	0	00	81		1514	0	08	09
	496	0	04	05		1515	0	07	28
	494	0	02	43		1517	0	31	57
	495	0	01	62	Kothar	272	0	14	57
	491	0	01	62		273	0	12	95
	492	0	00	81		268	0	10	52
	493	0	05	67		267	0	12	95
	475	0	12	14		266	0	00	81
	473	0	12	95		258	0	24	28
	472	0	06	48	Kumtiya	26	0	22	66
	471	0	08	09		27	0	00	81
	459	0	33	18		25	0	22	66
	452	0	09	71		10	0	17	00
	363	0	08	09		9	0	00	81
	364	0	08	09		668	0	15	38
	365	0	11	33	Bera	667	0	09	71
	366	0	19	42		669	0	08	09
	372	0	05	67		666	0	00	81
	373	0	05	67		673	0	19	42
	334	0	01	62		674	0	08	09
	332	0	22	66		675	0	14	57
	331	0	11	33		677	0	26	71
	323	0	00	81		690/2	0	13	76
	322	0	08	90					
	319	0	01	62	Bera	684	0	15	38
	272	0	09	71		706	0	12	95
	271	0	10	52		709/3	0	20	23
	270	0	08	09		709/2	0	16	19
	269	0	08	09		712	0	24	28
	268	0	12	14		713	0	17	00

1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
Bera (contd)	860	0	17	00	Bhatoond (contd)	426	0	00	81
	861	0	34	80		414	0	15	38
	858	0	01	62		276	0	03	24
	916	0	22	66		200	0	07	28
	920	0	13	76		201	0	07	28
	921	0	11	33		204	0	08	90
	924	0	17	00		202	0	01	62
	947	0	00	81		205	0	03	43
	946	0	13	76		206	0	04	86
	945	0	19	42		208	0	04	86
	1115	0	08	09		209	0	06	48
	1114	0	14	57		210	0	14	57
	1118	0	08	90		211	0	13	76
	1110	0	64	75		213	0	00	81
	1120	0	01	62		214	0	01	62
	1122	0	30	75		224	0	08	09
	1110/1	0	08	09		225	0	01	62
	1333	0	00	81		65	0	13	76
	1334	0	14	57		64	0	00	81
	1336	0	15	38		54	0	07	28
	1337	0	25	90		55/1	0	01	62
	1339	0	12	95		53	0	12	95
	1340	0	42	90		56	0	07	28
	1340/1	0	53	42		57	0	00	81
	1726	0	61	51		58	0	06	48
	1346	0	63	94		37	0	10	52
	1346/1	0	51	80		36	0	17	81
	1346/3	0	42	90		35	0	00	81
	1346/2	0	42	90		748	0	00	81
	1346/6	0	52	61		751	0	38	04
	1346/5	0	35	61		779	0	02	43
	1356/1	0	19	42		805	0	74	46
	1356	0	35	61		808	0	11	33
	1359	0	01	62	Beejapur	637	0	87	41
	1365	0	05	67		633	0	16	19
Bhatoond	653	0	13	76		631	0	08	90
	648	0	45	32		629	0	08	90
	632	0	00	81		630	0	00	81
	631	0	19	42		535	0	43	71
	630	0	41	28		554	0	40	47
	634	0	04	05		557	0	37	23
	597	0	15	38		165	0	14	57
	596	0	41	28		166	0	00	81
	592	0	00	81		183	0	33	91
	593	0	13	76	Padaria	104/91	0	11	33
	594	0	21	04		104/71	0	42	09
	382/1	0	67	18		104/6	0	08	09
	583	0	25	90		104/100	0	04	86
	582	0	00	81		104/101	0	07	28
	456	0	12	95		86	0	17	81
	457	0	08	90		85	0	04	86
	458	0	07	28		21	0	12	95
	459	0	07	28		23	0	12	95
	460	0	08	09		25	0	21	04
	462	0	15	38		28	0	14	57
	435	0	37	23	Sewari	63	0	13	76
	429	0	00	81		62	0	13	76
	436	0	01	62		61	0	14	57
	437	0	04	05		129	0	00	81
	428	0	04	05		130	0	61	51
	427	0	07	28					

1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
	49	0	32	37	Sesli (Contd.)	156	0	08	09
	40	0	57	47		159	0	00	81
	175/7	0	36	42		145/1	0	37	23
	175/5	0	32	37		143	0	59	89
	175/4	0	59	08		142	0	45	32
	178	0	34	80		145/2	0	00	81
	194	0	21	85		138	0	51	80
	226/4	0	37	23		113/1	0	12	95
	226/2	0	29	95	Punariya	272	0	09	71
	220	0	64	75		302	0	03	24
	219	0	01	62		303	0	34	81
	218	0	41	28		252	0	13	76
Patawa	7	0	42	90		251	0	00	81
Barwa	193	0	51	80		250	0	13	76
	268	0	04	05		249	0	07	28
	197	0	09	71		248	0	04	05
	214	0	28	33		201	0	00	81
	212	0	21	85		199	0	56	66
	211	0	22	66		196	0	33	19
	209	0	30	75		196/1	0	00	81
	230	0	15	38		159	0	25	09
	435	0	22	66		152	0	07	28
	432	0	34	80		151	0	08	09
	433	0	00	81		151/1	0	27	52
	502	0	13	76		173	0	03	24
	503	0	08	09		173/6	0	17	00
	504	0	08	09		148	0	00	81
	516	0	08	09		147	0	00	81
	518	0	15	38		149	0	05	67
	519	0	08	90		145	0	11	33
	520	0	12	14		146	0	00	81
	564	0	04	05		173/2	0	17	00
	563	0	00	81	Kot	408	0	44	52
	565	0	00	81		418	0	00	81
	562	0	04	86		427	0	12	14
	561	0	03	24		425	0	35	61
	559	0	15	38		424	0	04	05
	560	0	00	81		430	0	39	66
	558	0	19	43		216/2	0	67	18
	554	0	08	09		201/476	0	03	24
	579	0	12	14		205	0	18	62
	580	0	12	14		171	0	09	71
Lunawa	40	0	38	85		176	0	12	95
	39	0	08	09		172	0	00	81
	58	0	42	09		175	0	19	42
Sesli	100/5	0	05	67		183	0	29	14
	102	0	00	81		187	0	06	48
	103	0	04	05		188	0	17	81
	104/8	0	13	76		144	0	26	71
	100	0	00	81		145	0	21	85
	104/6	0	01	62		146	0	01	62
	106/4/1	0	08	90		142	0	46	94
	106/5	0	20	23	Sadalwa	118	0	29	14
	106/4	0	02	43		134	0	21	85
	148	0	05	67		135	0	23	47
	152	0	04	86		99	0	21	85
	151	0	00	81		98/1	0	30	75
	153	0	07	28		86	0	18	62
	154	0	09	71		75	0	04	86
	155	0	11	33					
	157	0	04	05					

1	2	3	4	5
	74	0	03	24
	67	0	02	43
	56	0	17	00
	53	0	17	00
	50	0	20	23
	49	0	18	62
Sadalwa—Contd.	46	0	21	04
	43	0	29	14
Tecpri	190	0	63	94
	184	0	42	09
	168	0	29	14
	183	0	00	81
	169	0	11	33
	165	0	45	32
	164	0	16	19
	163	0	08	90
	162	0	11	33
	161	0	19	42
Mundara	260/1467	0	13	76
Bhctwara	635	1	23	02
	500	0	21	04
	499	0	35	61
	498	0	00	81
	494	0	00	81
	436	0	09	71
	438	0	08	09
	441	0	00	81
	393	0	06	48
	392	0	04	05
	442	0	02	43
	388	0	08	09
	459	0	18	62
	384	0	09	71
	391	0	00	81
	353	0	11	33
	352	0	09	71
	356	0	02	43
	350	0	06	48
	349	0	01	62
	348	0	08	90
	343	0	11	33
	344	0	12	95
	340	0	05	67
	339	0	12	95
	338	0	00	81
	346	0	11	33
	361	0	01	62
	364	0	05	67

[F. No. 12020/16/76-Prod.]

का० आ० 661 —यत्तः केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है कि लोकहित में यह आवश्यक है कि गुजरात राज्य में मलाया पोर्ट में उत्तर प्रदेश में मथुरा तक पेट्रोलियम के परिवहन के लिये पाईप लाइन इण्डियन आयल कारपोरेशन द्वारा बिछाई जानी चाहिये।

और यत्तः यह प्रतीत होता है कि ऐसी लाइनों को बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिए एम्बार्कमेंट अनुसूची में वर्णित भूमि में उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जित करना आवश्यक है।

अतः अब पेट्रोलियम पाइप लाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उसमें उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जित करने का अपना आशय एतद्वारा घोषित किया है।

बघाते कि उक्त भूमि में हितबद्ध कोई व्यक्ति, उस भूमि के नीचे पाइप लाइन बिछाने के लिए आक्षेप मक्षम प्राधिकारों, इण्डियन आयल कारपोरेशन लिमिटेड, मलाया-मथुरा पाईप लाइन प्रोजेक्ट, बी-18, शिव मार्ग, बनी पार्क, जयपुर-6 को इस अधिसूचना की तारीख से 21 दिनों के भीतर कर सकेगा।

और ऐसा आक्षेप करने वाला हर व्यक्ति विनोदित। यह भी कथन करेगा कि क्या वह चाहता है कि उसकी सुनवाई व्यक्तिगत हो या किसी विधि व्यवसायी की मार्फत।

अनुसूची

तहसील : मथुरा	जिला : मथुरा	राज्य : उत्तर प्रदेश			
ग्राम	खसरा नं०	क्षेत्रफल			
		हेक्टर	ऐयर	वर्गमीटर	
1	2	3	4	5	
रमूलपुर	203	0	34	80	
	206	0	23	47	
	211	0	18	61	
	227	0	26	71	
	226	0	04	05	
	224	0	01	62	
	225	0	04	05	
	462	0	00	81	
	465	0	22	66	
	470	0	00	81	
	469	0	19	42	
	468	0	10	52	
	561	0	37	23	
	564	0	04	05	
समरा	5	0	06	47	
	1	0	23	47	
पुरा	70	0	30	75	
	65	0	17	81	
	72	0	00	81	
	79	0	46	94	
	80	0	00	81	
	83	0	14	57	
	82	0	06	47	
	86	0	13	76	
	90	0	42	89	
	136	0	00	81	
	137	0	03	24	

1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
पुरा (क्रमशः)	146	0	48	56	ग्राम लालचन्द	217	0	17	00
	139	0	04	05		218	0	08	90
	145	0	38	85		219	0	04	86
	178	0	18	61		232	0	04	05
	174	0	30	75		233	0	04	86
	169	0	08	09		234	0	04	05
	168	0	04	05		229	0	01	62
	165	0	26	71		230	0	10	52
	189	0	01	62		204	0	02	43
	191	0	47	75		202	0	00	81
सोनोठ जमाही	239	0	16	19		203	0	04	05
	241	0	04	86		84	0	13	76
	307	0	28	33		83	0	12	95
	306	0	05	67		79	0	12	95
	308	0	27	52		78भ	0	10	52
	309	0	00	81		78	0	15	38
	298	0	38	85		94	0	12	95
	294	0	55	04		93	0	07	28
	295	0	07	28		92	0	10	52
	286	0	01	62		97	0	28	33
माल	325	0	28	33	माडरू	408	0	08	90
	321	0	21	05		411	0	25	09
	319	0	20	23		421	0	16	19
	309	0	28	33		420	0	14	57
	317	0	01	62		309	0	00	81
	316	0	31	57		308	0	04	05
	287	0	18	61		307	0	28	33
	288भ	0	10	52		306	0	12	14
	149	0	10	52		320	0	00	81
	145	0	11	33		285	0	00	81
	146	0	04	05		286	0	01	62
	184	0	01	62		289	0	12	14
	130	0	32	37		287	0	04	86
	57	0	37	23		97	0	20	23
	56	0	00	81		96	0	30	75
	59	0	18	61		80	0	20	23
						81	0	07	28
	63	0	13	76		79	0	14	57
	67	0	01	62	छड़गाँव	14	0	05	67
	114	0	14	57		13	0	01	62
	111	0	29	94		15	0	00	40
	112	0	03	24		12	0	05	67
बाभा बीराम	130	0	00	81		11	0	10	52
	129/1	0	38	04		8	0	01	62
	67/1	0	04	05		10	0	00	81
	77/1	0	28	33		9	0	11	33
	76	0	02	43		44	0	10	52
	78	0	30	75		47	0	01	62
	74	0	12	14		51	0	04	05
	82	0	28	33		50	0	01	62
						52	0	02	43

1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
	49	0	00	40		462	0	00	81
	53	0	04	05		465	0	22	66
	58	0	08	09		470	0	00	81
	57	0	00	40		469	0	19	42
	55	0	00	-81		468	0	10	52
						561	0	37	23
						564	0	04	05
सैता	394	0	12	14	Jhapara	5	0	06	47
	395	0	52	61		1	0	23	47
	398	0	00	81	Pura	70	0	30	75
	397	0	30	75		65	0	17	81
	422	0	19	42		72	0	00	81
	421	0	04	86		79	0	46	94
	427/1	0	16	19		80	0	00	81
	419	0	39	65		83	0	14	57
	437/1	0	02	43		82	0	06	47
	438	0	25	90		86	0	13	76
	439	0	00	81		90	0	42	89
	447/1	0	38	85		136	0	00	81
	448/3	0	11	33		137	0	03	24
	449/1	0	18	61		146	0	48	56
						139	0	04	05
						145	0	38	85
						178	0	18	61
						174	0	30	75
						169	0	08	09
						168	0	04	05
						165	0	26	71
						189	0	01	62
						191	0	47	75
					Sonoth Janubi	239	0	16	19
						241	0	04	86
						307	0	28	33
						306	0	05	67
						308	0	27	52
						309	0	00	81
						298	0	38	85
						294	0	55	04
						295	0	07	28
						286	0	01	62
					Mal	325	0	28	33
						321	0	21	05
						319	0	20	23
						309	0	28	33
						317	0	01	62
						316	0	31	57
						287	0	18	61
						288A	0	10	52
						149	0	10	52
						145	0	11	33
						146	0	04	05
						184	0	01	62
						130	0	32	37
						57	0	37	23
						56	0	00	81
						59	0	18	61
						63	0	13	76
						67	0	01	62
						114	0	14	57
						111	0	29	94
						112	0	03	24

[सं 12020/2/77-प्रोद्योगन-1]

S.O. 661.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that it is necessary in the public interest that for the transport of petroleum from Salaya Port in Gujarat to Mathura in Uttar Pradesh Pipelines should be laid by the Indian Oil Corporation Limited.

And whereas it appears that for the Purpose of laying such pipelines, it is necessary to acquire the Right of User in the land described in the schedule annexed hereto;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the Powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Petroleum Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government hereby declare its intention to acquire the right of user therein;

Provided that any person interested in the said land may, within 21 days from the date of this notification, object to the laying of the pipelines under the land to the Competent Authority, Indian Oil Corporation Limited, Salaya-Koyali-Mathura Pipeline Project, B-18, Shiv Marg, Banipark, Jaipur-6.

And every person making such an objection shall also state specifically whether he wishes to be heard or by a legal practitioner.

SCHEDULE

Tehsil : Mathura District : Mathura State : Uttar Pradesh

Village	Khasra No.	Area		
		H.	A.	Sq. M.
1	2	3	4	5
Rasulpur	203	0	34	80
	206	0	23	47
	211	0	18	61
	227	0	26	71
	226	0	04	05
	224	0	01	62
	225	0	04	05

1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
Dhana Wiran	130	0	00	81		52	0	02	43
	129/1	0	38	04		49	0	00	40
	67/1	0	04	05		53	0	04	05
	77/1	0	28	33		58	0	08	09
	76	0	02	43		57	0	00	40
	78	0	30	75		55	0	00	81
	74	0	12	14	Bhainsa	394	0	12	14
	82	0	28	33		395	0	52	61
Dhana Lalchand	217	0	17	00		398	0	00	81
	218	0	08	90		397	0	30	75
	219	0	04	86		422	0	19	42
	232	0	04	05		421	0	04	86
	233	0	04	86		427/1	0	16	19
	234	0	04	05		419	0	39	65
	229	0	01	62		437/1	0	02	43
	230	0	10	52		438	0	25	90
	204	0	02	43		439	0	00	81
	202	0	00	81		447/1	0	38	85
	203	0	04	05		446/3	0	11	33
	84	0	13	75		449/1	0	18	61
	83	0	12	95					
	79	0	12	95					
	78A	0	10	52					
	78	0	15	38					
	94	0	12	95					
	93	0	07	28					
	92	0	10	52					
	97	0	28	33					
Bhudarsu	408	0	08	90					
	411	0	25	09					
	421	0	16	19					
	420	0	14	57					
	309	0	00	81					
	308	0	04	05					
	307	0	28	33					
	306	0	12	14					
	320	0	00	81					
	285	0	00	81					
	286	0	01	62					
	289	0	12	14					
	287	0	04	86					
	97	0	20	23					
	96	0	30	75					
	80	0	20	23					
	81	0	07	28					
	79	0	14	57					
Chhargaoon	14	0	05	67					
	13	0	01	62					
	15	0	00	40					
	12	0	05	67					
	11	0	10	52					
	8	0	01	62					
	10	0	00	81					
	9	0	11	33					
	44	0	10	52					
	47	0	01	62					
	51	0	04	05					
	50	0	01	62					

[No. 12020/2/77-Prod-I]

का० आ० 662—यत्. केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है कि लोकहित में यह आवश्यक है कि गुजरात राज्य में सलाया पोर्ट से उत्तर प्रदेश में मथुरा तक पेट्रोलियम के परिवहन के लिये पाईप लाइन इण्डियन आयल कारपोरेशन द्वारा बिछाई जानी चाहिये।

और यत्. यह प्रतीत होता है कि ऐसी लाइनों को बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिए एतद्पाबद्ध अनुसूची में वर्णित भूमि में उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जित करना आवश्यक है।

अतः अब पेट्रोलियम पाइप लाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उससे उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जित करने का अपना आग्रह एतद्द्वारा घोषित किया है।

बशर्ते कि उक्त भूमि से हितबद्ध कोई व्यक्ति, उस भूमि के नीचे पाइप लाइन बिछाने के लिए आक्षेप मक्षम प्राधिकारी, इण्डियन आयल कारपोरेशन लिमिटेड, सलाया-मथुरा पाईप लाइन प्रोजेक्ट, बी-18, शिव मार्ग बनी पार्क, जयपुर-6 को हम अधिसूचना की तारीख से 21 दिनों के भीतर कर सकेगा।

और ऐसा आक्षेप करने वाला हर व्यक्ति विनिर्दिष्ट. यह भी कथन करेगा कि क्या वह चाहता है कि उसकी सुनवाई व्यक्तिगत हो या किसी विधि व्यवसायी की मार्फत।

अनुसूची

तहसील : मालपुरा	जिला : टोक	राज्य : राजस्थान
ग्राम	खसरा नं०	क्षेत्रफल
		हेक्टर ऐयर वर्गमीटर
1	2	3
आटोली	954/3	0 15 18
	954/6	0 25 29

1	2	3	1	2	3
	954/9	0 12 65		846	0 34 37
	955	0 34 11		859	0 15 18
	958	0 01 26		860	0 01 26
	946/3	0 21 50		785	0 46 79
	948	0 20 23			
	268	0 01 26	कुराड़	1034	0 63 22
	267	0 01 26		1032	0 01 26
	266	0 05 06		1027	0 01 26
	706	0 01 26		1036	0 02 53
	705	0 03 79		1035	0 43 00
	704	0 20 23		1018/1	0 41 73
	703	0 06 32		1018/3	} 0 01 26
	698	0 18 97		1019/2	
	697	0 01 26		1018/2	0 17 70
	673	0 17 70		1017	0 45 52
	671	0 16 44		1140	0 18 97
	669/2	0 15 18		1149	0 75 88
	669/3	0 27 82		1150	0 02 53
	667	0 05 06		1170	0 29 08
	666	0 56 91		1266	0 05 06
	665	0 02 53		1267/2	0 27 82
	664	0 05 06		1265/1	0 22 76
	647	0 02 53		1317	0 06 32
	646	0 20 23		1318/2	0 08 85
	641	0 03 79		1338/3	0 26 56
	645	0 08 85		1318/1	0 01 26
	633	0 07 59		1323	0 01 26
	629/1	0 07 59		1327	0 08 85
	629/2	0 06 32		1330/2	0 08 85
	629/3	0 22 76		1333	0 13 91
नदी	1/1/12	0 20 23		1334	0 06 32
	2/1/1	0 07 59		1335	0 03 79
	2/1/2	0 12 65		1336	0 12 65
	1/1/18	0 03 79		1337/1/2	0 13 91
	1/1/17	0 15 18		1386	0 18 97
	1/1/13	0 13 91		1387	0 01 26
	1/1/25	0 31 62		961	0 25 29
	1/1/24	0 18 97		1392	0 05 06
	1/1/2	0 18 97		1393	} 0 17 70
	99/5	0 31 62		1391	
	99/6	0 12 65		1394	} 0 10 12
	99/2	0 18 97		1397	
	99/3	0 18 97		1395/1	
	99/4	0 36 67		1396/2	} 0 11 38
				1399	
				945/1	0 02 53
				944	0 01 26
				943	0 32 88
				942	0 02 53
				916/2	} 0 08 85
				907	
इदानी	654/1/3	0 07 59			
	820/1/2	0 36 67			
	853	0 51 85			
	854/1/1	0 01 26			
	852	0 03 79			
	850	0 12 65			
	849	0 11 38			
	848	0 02 53			
	847	0 20 23			

1	2	3	1	2	3
	1409/1	0 15 18		1102/1/8	0 06 32
	914	0 07 59		1102/2/5	0 08 85
	913	0 01 26		1102/2/1	0 01 26
	911	0 01 26		1102/2/4	} 0 13 91
	910	0 03 79		1102/1/23	
स्वाहा	626/3	0 18 97		1102/1/5	0 08 85
	628	0 01 26		1115/2	0 02 53
	629	0 01 26		1115/3	0 08 85
	630	0 11 38		1115/1	0 15 18
	634/1/2	0 32 88		1102/17/2	} 0 15 18
	635	0 30 25		1102/1/4	
	619/1	0 17 70		1102/1/2	0 02 53
	666	0 37 94		110/2/11	0 08 85
	669/2	0 01 26	बरोल	1/1/2	0 16 44
	667	0 01 26	पनेबर	2140/2/4	0 01 26
	668	0 10 12		2140/2/3	0 10 12
	674/1	0 11 38		2140/2/1	0 08 85
	672/2	} 0 11 38		2140/2/2	0 12 65
	674/2			2140/2/5	0 02 53
	675/2			2143	0 35 41
	672/1	0 02 53		2144/2	0 01 26
	675/3	0 02 53		2173	0 27 82
	683	0 15 18		2176	0 12 65
	698/2	0 06 32		2175	0 03 79
	698/1	0 07 59		2410	0 16 44
	699/1	0 01 26		2402/1	0 05 06
	713	0 25 29		2401	0 25 29
	712	0 01 26		2400	0 01 26
	714	0 22 76		2391	0 17 70
	1163/1	0 37 94		2389	0 02 53
	1163/2	0 06 32		2386	0 02 53
	1176	0 05 06		2385/6	0 07 59
	1175/1	0 11 38		2385/4	} 0 01 26
	1166/3	0 01 26		2437/1	
	1166/2	0 25 29		2437/2	0 11 38
	1171/3	0 01 26		2385/3	0 22 76
	1169/1	0 10 12		2385/1	0 01 26
	1169/2	0 02 53		2440/2	} 0 26 56
	1168/2	0 02 53		2440/1	
	1204/1	0 02 53		2467	0 01 26
	1212/3	0 20 23		2465	0 39 20
	1212/1	0 01 26		2464	0 06 32
	1211/2	} 0 21 50		2462	} 0 22 76
	1211/1			2463	
	1213/3			2508	} 0 44 26
	1102/1/20	0 06 32		2509	
	1112	0 11 38		2510	
	1108/4	0 03 79		2507/1	0 17 70
	1108/5	0 02 53		2507/2	0 15 18
	1108/1	0 29 08		2506/2	0 17 70
	1108/2	} 0 18 97		2502/2	0 02 53
	1202/1/10			2506/1	0 16 44

1	2	3	1	2	3
	2503	0 15 18		81	0 05 06
	2504	0 25 29		79	0 05 06
	8769	0 05 06		78	0 01 26
	8770	0 11 38		77	0 05 06
	8767	0 27 82		85	0 01 26
	8753	0 16 44		86	0 01 26
	8752	0 18 97		74	0 02 53
	8751	0 25 29		67	0 20 23
	8750	0 01 26		66	0 01 26
	8748	0 01 26		65	0 08 85
	8746 }			64	0 12 65
	8747 }	0 32 88		63	0 03 79
	8699	0 02 53		62	0 02 53
	8676/2	0 25 29		58	0 01 26
	8674	0 24 03		59	0 15 18
	8671	0 10 12		57	0 10 12
	8672	0 23 76		55/5	0 02 53
	8654	0 21 50		55/6	0 12 65
	8655	0 25 29		55/4	0 03 79
	8567	0 20 23		56	0 01 26
	8568	0 12 65		318	0 01 26
	8571	0 08 85		317	0 02 53
	8570	0 02 53		316	0 01 26
	8569	0 01 26		319	0 29 08
	8559	0 18 97		320	0 01 26
	8556	0 27 82		321	0 01 26
	8555	0 07 59		322	0 01 26
	8551	0 08 85		329	0 05 06
	7542	0 05 06		330	0 18 97
	7546	0 01 26		328/1	0 03 79
	7545	0 12 65		331	0 01 26
	7543	0 13 91		334/1	0 17 70
	7536/2	0 03 79		334/2	0 01 26
	7536/1	0 05 06		335	0 15 18
	7535	0 17 70		336	0 02 53
	7534	0 06 32		380	0 02 53
	7533	0 02 53		379	0 01 26
	7532	0 02 53		378	0 16 44
	7523	0 20 23		384	0 02 53
	7399	0 51 85		376/2	0 06 32
	7455	0 02 53		385	0 01 26
	7441	0 15 18		388	0 05 06
	7438	0 01 26		389	0 05 06
मसिकपुर	119/1	0 25 29		387/2	0 01 26
	136	0 11 38		387/1	0 15 18
	135	0 07 59		393	0 02 53
	134	0 07 59		397	0 02 53
	130	0 02 53		399	0 01 26
	128	0 01 26		400	0 18 97
	119/2	0 10 12		415	0 02 53
	126	0 10 12		414	0 01 26
	120	0 03 79		408/1 }	
	114	0 13 91		413 }	0 24 03
	113	0 03 79			

1	2	3	1	2	3
	412	0 02 53	किरावज (क्रमशः)	843	0 06 32
	409/1	0 13 91		844	0 02 53
	422/3	0 13 91		841	0 02 53
	423	0 01 26		840	0 02 53
किरावज	1108	0 22 76		839	0 06 32
	1145/1/4	0 07 59		838	0 02 53
	1145/1/5	0 10 12		836	0 01 26
	1145/1/6	0 37 94		835	0 06 32
	1118	0 01 26		862	0 05 06
	1145/1/7	0 07 59		863	0 01 26
	1125	0 18 97		680	0 08 85
	1124	0 02 53		879	0 08 85
	1126/3	0 39 20		686	0 01 26
	1102/3	0 25 29		678	0 07 59
	1100	0 15 18		688	0 05 06
	1098	0 07 59		690	0 08 85
	1099	0 05 06		691	0 01 26
	1094	0 01 26		727	0 11 38
	1089	0 02 53		726	0 03 79
	1088	0 10 12		746	0 05 06
	1087	0 03 79		747	0 10 12
	1077	0 60 70		748	0 07 59
	1023	0 08 85		744	0 03 79
	1076	0 02 53		753	0 03 79
	1026	0 13 91		754	0 20 23
	1027	0 02 53		755	0 02 53
	1025	0 08 85		531	0 08 85
	1019	0 03 79		530	0 22 76
	1029	0 02 53		529	0 01 26
	1018	0 12 65		528	0 13 91
	1017	0 03 79		527	0 13 91
	1005	0 02 53		526	0 39 20
	1004	0 07 59		524	0 11 38
	1003	0 03 79		498/2	0 48 05
	1002	0 07 59		498/1/2	0 24 03
989	0 02 53		बाबन्धिया	1/5	0 03 79
941	0 03 79			1/10	0 01 26
940	0 03 79			1/13	0 16 44
938	0 03 79			2 }	
937	0 03 79			3 }	0 15 18
926	0 07 59			1/6	0 27 82
927	0 07 59			1/4	0 16 44
910	0 03 79			1/16	0 05 06
909	0 01 26			1/12	0 08 85
911	0 01 26			1/17	0 08 85
905	0 03 79			1/2	0 12 65
904	0 03 79			1/9	0 11 38
893	0 06 32			1/10	0 12 65
891	0 13 91		घरव्या बस्ती	350/1	0 05 06
890	0 05 06			350/2	0 20 23
				351	0 18 97

1	2	3	4	5
अरुणा बस्ती (कपरा)	335	9	12	65
	343	0	07	59
	341	0	01	26
	366	0	12	65
	337	0	13	91
	331	0	15	18
	297	0	03	79
	330/2	0	13	91
	326	0	07	59
	327	0	06	32
	325	0	31	62
	323	0	01	26
	324	0	13	91
	401/1	0	08	85
	280	0	18	97
	401/7	0	03	79
	259	0	10	12
	258	0	03	79
	281	0	12	65
	256	0	08	85
	255	0	13	91
	245	0	30	35
	240	0	10	12
	241	0	21	50
	242	0	05	06
	219	0	48	05
	220	0	03	79
	213	0	54	37
	161	0	22	76
	176	0	06	3
	173	0	12	65
	172	0	15	18
	171	0	16	44
	169	0	20	23

[सं० 12020/2/77-प्रोजेक्शन-II]

S.O. 662.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that it is necessary in the public interest that for the transport of petroleum from Salaya Port in Gujarat to Mathura in Uttar Pradesh Pipelines should be laid by the Indian Oil Corporation Limited.

And whereas it appears that for the Purpose of laying such pipelines, it is necessary to acquire the Right of User in the land described in the schedule annexed hereto;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the Powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Petroleum Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government hereby declare its intention to acquire the right of user therein;

Provided that any person interested in the said land may, within 21 days from the date of this notification, object to the laying of the pipelines under the land to the Competent Authority, Indian Oil Corporation Limited, Salaya-Koyali-Mathura Pipeline Project, B-18, Shiv Marg, Banipark, Jaipur-6.

And every person making such an objection shall also state specifically whether he wishes to be heard in person or by a legal practitioner.

SCHEDULE				
Tehsil : Malpura		District : Tonk		State : Rajasthan
Village	Khasra No.	Area		
		H.	A.	Sq. M.
Atoli	954/3	0	15	18
	954/6	0	25	29
	954/7	0	12	65
	955	0	34	1
	958	0	01	26
	946/3	0	21	50
	948	0	20	23
	268	0	01	26
	267	0	01	26
	266	0	05	06
	706	0	01	26
	705	0	03	79
	704	0	20	23
	703	0	06	32
	698	0	18	97
	697	0	01	26
	673	0	17	70
	671	0	16	44
	669/2	0	15	1
	669/3	0	27	82
	667	0	05	06
	666	0	56	91
	665	0	02	53
	664	0	05	06
	647	0	02	53
	646	0	20	23
	641	0	03	79
	645	0	08	85
	653	0	07	59
	629/1	0	07	59
	629/2	0	07	32
	629/3	0	22	76
Lari	1/1/12	0	20	23
	2/1/1	0	07	59
	2/1/2	0	12	65
	1/1/18	0	03	79
	1/1/17	0	15	18
	1/1/13	0	13	91
	1/1/25	0	31	62
	1/1/24	0	18	97
	1/1/2	0	18	97
	99/5	0	31	62
	99/6	0	12	65
	99/2	0	18	97
	99/3	0	18	67
	97/4	0	36	59
Dedhani	654/1/3	0	07	67
	820/1/2	0	36	67
	853	0	51	85
	854/1/1	0	01	26
	852	0	03	79
	850	0	12	65
	849	0	11	38
	848	0	02	53
	847	0	20	23

1					2					3									
Dedhani (contd.)					846	0	54	37	Syah (Contd.)					630	0	11	38		
					859	0	15	18						634/1/2	0	32	88		
					860	0	01	26						635	0	30	35		
					785	0	46	69						619/1	0	17	90		
														666	0	37	94		
Kurad					1034	0	63	22						669/2	0	01	26		
					1032	0	01	26						667	0	01	26		
					1027	0	01	26						668	0	10	12		
					1036	0	02	53						674/1	0	11	38		
					1035	0	43	00						672/2	}	0	11	38	
					1018/1	0	41	73						674/2					
					1018/3	}	0	01	26										675/2
					1019/2										672/1	0	02	53	
					1018/2	0	17	70						675/3	0	02	53		
					1017	0	45	52						683	0	15	18		
					1140	0	18	97						698/2	0	06	32		
					1149	0	75	88						698/1	0	07	59		
					1150	0	02	53						699/1	0	01	26		
					1170	0	29	08						713	0	25	29		
					1266	0	05	06						712	0	01	26		
					1267/2	0	27	82						714	0	22	76		
					1265/1	0	22	76						1163/1	0	37	94		
					1317	0	06	32						1163/2	0	06	32		
					1318/2	0	08	85						1176	0	05	06		
					1318/3	0	26	56						1175/1	0	11	38		
					1318/1	0	01	26						1166/3	0	01	26		
					1323	0	01	26						1166/2	0	25	29		
					1327	0	08	85						1171/3	0	01	26		
					1330/2	0	08	85						1169/1	0	10	12		
					1333	0	13	91						1169/2	0	02	53		
					1334		06	32						1168/2	0	02	53		
					1335		03	79						1204/1	0	02	53		
					1336	0	12	65						1212/3	0	20	23		
					1337/1/2	0	13	91						1212/1	0	01	26		
					1386	0	18	97						1211/2	}	0	21	50	
					1387	0	01	26						1211/1					
					961	0	25	29						1213/3					
					1392		05							1102/1/20	0	06	32		
					1393	}	0	17	70						1112	0	11	38	
					1391										1108/4	0	03	79	
					1394	}	0	10	12						1108/5	0	02	53	
					1397										1108/1	0	29	08	
					1395/1	}	0	11							1108/2	}	0	18	97
					1396/2										1202/1/10				
					1399	}	0	11							1102/1/9	0	06	32	
					945/1					0	02	53						1102/2/5	0
					944	0	01	26						1102/2/1	0	01	26		
					943	0	32	88						1102/2/4	}	0	13	91	
					942	0	02	53						1102/1/23					
					716/2	}	0	08	85						1102/1/5	0	08	85	
				907						1115/2	0	02	53						
				1407/1	0	15	18						1115/3	0	08	85			
				914	0	07	59						1115/1	0	15	18			
				713	0	01	26						1102/17/2	}	0	15	18		
				711	0	01	26						1102/1/4						
				710	0	03	79						1102/1/2	0	02	53			
Syah														1102/1/1	0	08	85		
														1/1/2	0	16	44		
														2140/2/4	0	01	26		
														2140/2/3	0	10	12		
														2140/2/1	0	08	85		
														2140/2/2	0	12	65		
														2140/2/5	0	02	53		

1	2	3	1	2	3
Pachewar (Contd.)	2143	0 35 41	Pachewar (contd.)	7545	0 12 65
	2144/2	0 01 26		7543	0 13 91
	2173	0 27 82		7536/2	0 03 79
	2176	0 12 65		7536/1	0 05 06
	2175	0 03 79		7535	0 17 70
	2410	0 16 44		7534	0 06 32
	2402/1	0 05 06		7533	0 02 53
	2401	0 25 29		7532	0 02 53
	2400	0 01 26		7523	0 20 23
	2391	0 17 70		7399	0 51 85
	2389	0 02 53		7455	0 02 53
	2386	0 02 53		7441	0 15 18
	2385/6	0 07 59		7438	0 01 26
	2385/4 } 2437/1 }	0 01 26	Milakpur	119/1	0 25 29
	2437/2	0 11 38		136	0 11 38
	2385/3	0 22 76		135	0 07 59
	2385/1	0 01 26		134	0 07 59
	2440/2 } 2440/1 }	0 26 56		130	0 02 53
	2467	0 01 26		128	0 01 26
	2465	0 39 20		1192/2	0 10 12
	2464	0 06 32		126	0 10 12
	2462 } 2463 }	0 22 76		120	0 03 79
	2508 } 2509 } 2510 }	0 44 26		114	0 13 91
	2507/1	0 17 70		113	0 03 79
	2507/2	0 15 18		81	0 05 06
	2506/2	0 17 70		79	0 05 06
	2502/2	0 02 53		78	0 01 26
	2506/1	0 16 44		77	0 05 06
	2503	0 15 18		85	0 01 26
	2504	0 25 29		86	0 01 26
	8769	0 05 06		74	0 02 53
	8770	0 11 38		67	0 20 23
	8767	0 27 82		66	0 01 26
	8753	0 16 44		65	0 08 85
	8752	0 18 97		64	0 12 65
	8751	0 25 29		63	0 03 79
	8750	0 01 26		62	0 02 53
	8748	0 01 26		58	0 01 26
	8746 } 8747 }	0 32 88		59	0 15 18
	8699	0 02 53		57	0 10 12
	8676/2	0 25 29		55/5	0 02 53
	8674	0 24 03		55/6	0 12 65
	8671	0 10 12		55/4	0 03 79
	8672	0 22 76		56	0 01 26
	8654	0 21 50		318	0 01 26
	8655	0 25 29		317	0 02 53
	8567	0 20 23		316	0 01 26
	8568	0 12 65		319	0 29 08
	8571	0 08 85		320	0 01 26
	8570	0 02 53		321	0 01 26
	8569	0 01 26		322	0 01 26
	8559	0 18 97		329	0 05 06
	8556	0 27 82		330	0 18 97
	8555	0 07 59		328/1	0 03 79
	8551	0 08 85		331	0 01 26
	7542	0 05 06		334/1	0 17 70
	7546	0 01 26		334/2	0 01 26
				335	0 15 18
				336	0 02 53
				380	0 02 53
				379	0 01 26
				378	0 16 44
				384	0 02 53

1	2	3	1	2	3
Milakpur (Contd.)	376/2	0 06 32	Kirawal (Contd.)	893	0 06 32
	385	0 04 26		891	0 13 91
	388	0 05 06		890	0 05 06
	389	0 05 06		843	0 06 32
	387/2	0 01 26		844	0 02 53
	387/1	0 15 18		841	0 02 53
	393	0 02 53		840	0 02 52
	397	0 02 53		839	0 06 32
	399	0 01 26		838	0 02 53
	400	0 18 97		836	0 01 26
	415	0 02 53		835	0 06 32
	414	0 01 26		662	0 05 06
	408/1	0 24 03		663	0 01 26
	413 }			680	0 08 85
	412	0 02 53		679	0 08 85
	409/1	0 13 91		686	0 01 26
	422/3	0 13 91		678	0 07 59
	423	0 01 26		688	0 05 06
				690	0 08 85
				691	0 01 26
Kirawal	1108	0 22 76		727	0 11 38
	1145/1/4	0 07 59		726	0 03 79
	1145/1/5	0 10 12		746	0 05 06
	1145/1/6	0 37 94		747	0 10 12
	1118	0 01 26		748	0 07 59
	1145/1/7	0 07 59		744	0 03 79
	1125	0 18 97		753	0 03 79
	1124	0 02 53		754	0 20 23
	1126/3	0 39 20		755	0 02 53
	1102/3	0 25 29		531	0 08 85
	1100	0 15 18		530	0 22 76
	1098	0 07 59		527	0 01 26
	1099	0 05 06		528	0 13 91
	1094	0 01 26		527	0 13 91
	1089	0 02 53		526	0 39 20
	1088	0 10 12		524	0 11 38
	1087	0 03 79		498/2	0 48 05
	1077	0 60 70		498/1/2	0 24 03
	1023	0 08 85			
	1076	0 02 53	Chawandiya	1/5	0 03 79
	1026	0 13 91		1/10	0 01 26
	1027	0 02 53		1/13	0 16 44
	1025	0 08 85		2 }	
	1019	0 03 79		3 }	0 15 18
	1029	0 02 53		1/6	0 27 82
	1018	0 12 65		1/4	0 16 44
	1017	0 03 79		1/16	0 05 06
	1005	0 02 53		1/12	0 08 85
	1004	0 07 59		1/17	0 08 85
	1003	0 03 79		1/2	0 12 65
	1002	0 07 59		1/9	0 11 38
	989	0 02 53		1/10	0 12 65
	941	0 03 79			
	940	0 03 79	Aranya Bassi	350/1	0 05 06
	938	0 03 79		350/2	0 20 23
	937	0 03 79		351	0 18 97
	926	0 07 59		335	0 12 65
	927	0 07 59		343	0 07 59
	910	0 03 79		341	0 01 26
	909	0 01 26		336	0 12 65
	911	0 01 26		337	0 13 91
	905	0 03 79		331	0 15 18
	904	0 03 79		297	0 03 79

1	2	3	4	5
Aranya Bassi	330/2	0	13	91
(Contd.)	326	0	07	59
	327	0	06	32
	325	0	31	62
	323	0	01	26
	324	0	13	91
	401/1	0	08	85
	260	0	18	97
	401/7	0	03	79
	259	0	10	12
	258	0	03	79
	261	0	12	65
	256	0	08	85
	255	0	13	91
	245	0	30	35
	240	0	10	12
	241	0	21	50
	242	0	05	06
	219	0	48	05
	220	0	03	79
	213	0	54	37
	161	0	22	76
	176	0	06	32
	173	0	12	65
	172	0	15	18
	171	0	16	44
	169	0	20	23

[No. 12020/2/77-Prod-II]

का० आ० 663.—यतः पेट्रोलियम पाइप लाइन (भूमि के उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन भारत सरकार के पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्रालय (पेट्रोलियम विभाग) की अधिसूचना का० आ० सं० 2175 तारीख 3-6-76 द्वारा केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमियों के उपयोग के अधिकार को पाइप लाइनों की बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिए अर्जित करने का अपना आशय घोषित कर दिया था।

और यतः सक्षम प्राधिकारी के उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन सरकार को रिपोर्ट दे दी है।

और आगे, यतः केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उक्त रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् इस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमियों में उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जित करने का विनिश्चय किया है।

अब, अतः उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा 1 द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्ति का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा घोषित करती है कि इस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट उक्त भूमियों में उपयोग का अधिकार पाइप लाइन बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिए एतद्वारा अर्जित किया जाता है।

और, आगे उस धारा की उपधारा (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार निवेश देती है कि उक्त भूमियों में उपयोग का अधिकार केन्द्रीय सरकार में विहित होने के बजाय तेल और प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग में सभी संघर्षों से मुक्त रूप में, इस घोषणा के प्रकाशन की इस तारीख को निहित होगा।

243 GI/76—10

अनुसूची				
कूप नं० एम० पी० आई० से एन० के० ई० तक भूमि के उपयोग का अधिकार				
राज्य : गुजरात	जिला : मेहसाना	तालुका : मेहसाना		
गाँव	सर्वेक्षण सं०	हेक्टेयर	एअर ई	सेण्टीयर
1	2	3	4	5
मेहमादपुरा	59/1	0	02	50
	59/2	0	01	50
	61	0	08	50
	63	0	07	25
	64	0	15	75

[सं० 1 2016/6/76-प्रोडक्शन/एल एन्ड एल]

S.O. 663.—Whereas by a notification of the Govt. of India in the Ministry of Petroleum & Chemicals (Department of Petroleum) S.O. No. 2175 dated 3-6-76 under sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Petroleum Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government declared its intention to acquire the Right of User in the lands specified in the schedule appended to that notification for the purpose of laying pipelines;

And whereas the Competent Authority has under sub-section (1) of section 6 of the said Act, submitted report to the Government;

And further whereas the Central Government has after considering the said report, decided to acquire the right of user in the lands specified in the schedule appended to this notification;

Now, therefore in exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (1) of the section 6 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that the right of user in the said lands specified in the schedule appended to this notification hereby acquired for laying the pipelines;

And further in exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (4) of that Section, the Central Government directs that the right of user in the said lands shall instead of vesting in the Central Government vest on this date of the publication of this declaration in the Oil & Natural Gas Commission free from all encumbrances.

SCHEDULE

R.O.U. from Well No. SPI to NKE

State: Gujarat District: Mehsana Taluka: Mehsana

Village	Survey No.	Hectare	Aro	Centiare
Mehmadpura	59/1	0	02	50
	59/2	0	01	50
	61	0	08	50
	63	0	07	25
	64	0	15	75

[No. 12016/6/76-Prod/L&L]

नई दिल्ली, 31 जनवरी, 1977

का० आ० 864—यतः केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है कि लोकहित में यह आवश्यक है कि गुजरात राज्य में सलाया पोर्ट से उत्तर प्रदेश में मथुरा तक पेट्रोलियम के परिवहन के लिये पार्श्व लाइन इन्डियन आयल कारपोरेशन द्वारा बिछाई जानी चाहिये।

और यत यह प्रतीत होता है कि ऐसी लाइनों को बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिए एतद्वारा अनुसूची में वर्णित भूमि में उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जित करना आवश्यक है।

अतः अब पेट्रोलियम पाइप लाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उसमें उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जित करने का अपना आशय एतद्वारा घोषित किया है।

बशर्ते कि उक्त भूमि में हितवन्त कोई व्यक्ति, उस भूमि के नीचे पाइप लाइन बिछाने के लिए आक्षेप सक्षम प्राधिकारी, इन्डियन आयल कारपोरेशन लिमिटेड, सलाया-मथुरा पार्श्व लाइन प्रोजेक्ट, बी-18, शिव मार्ग बनी पार्क, जयपुर-6 को इस अधिसूचना की तारीख से 21 दिनों के भीतर कर सकेगा।

और ऐसा आक्षेप करने वाला हर व्यक्ति विनिर्दिष्ट यह भी कथन करेगा कि क्या वह चाहता है कि उसकी सुनवाई व्यक्तिगत हो या किसी विधि व्यवसायी की मार्फत।

अनुसूची

तहसील . महुवा	गिता . सवाई माधोपुर	राज्य . राजस्थान		
ग्राम	खसरा नं०	क्षेत्रफल		
		हेक्टर	ऐयर	बर्गमीटर
1	2	3	4	5
पीपल खेडा	371	0	29	09
	372	0	13	91
	373	0	44	26
	385	0	07	59
	384	0	07	59
	383	0	13	91
	382	0	02	53
	401	0	13	91
	405	0	16	44
	404	0	05	06
	406	0	37	94
	444	0	05	06
	450	0	11	38
	449	0	25	29
	448	0	02	53
	467	0	18	97
	474	0	18	97
	473	0	02	53
	506	0	36	67
	510	0	01	26
	513	0	08	85
मोजपुर	100 और 101	0	13	91
	108	0	12	65
	106	0	16	44

1	2	3	4	5
मोजपुर (क्रमशः)	91	0	07	59
	89	0	25	29
	85	0	16	44
	78	0	02	53
	73	0	24	03
	72	0	17	70
	29	0	05	06
	28	0	18	97
	30	0	17	70
	32	0	01	26
	33	0	32	88
	35	0	03	79
	52	0	30	35
खोहरा मन्थसिंह	7	0	10	12
	8	0	05	06
	9	0	18	97
	10	0	20	23
	13	0	44	26
कीड़ी नगला	27	0	07	59
	28	0	22	76
	23	0	07	59
	22	0	02	53
	24	0	05	06
	17	0	15	18
	18	0	12	65
	13	0	16	44
	10	0	05	06
	4	0	36	67
	8	0	06	32
पाइली	27	0	15	18
	28	0	08	85
	34	0	06	32
	47	0	29	09
	46	0	07	59
	43	0	10	12
	42	0	08	85
	41	0	05	06
	53	0	34	15
समलेटी	38	0	36	67
	33	0	02	53
	32	0	22	76
	31	0	10	12
	18/1	0	12	65
	54	0	30	35
	57	0	13	91
	58	0	20	23
	63	0	21	50
	74	0	20	23
	75	0	03	79
	73	0	08	85
	85	0	12	65
	96	0	20	23
	97	0	02	53
	102	0	08	85

1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
समलेटी (क्रमशः)	103/1	0	12	65	महुषा (क्रमशः)	11	0	32	88
	159	0	05	06		16	0	21	50
	158	0	17	70		14	0	01	26
	160/1	0	05	06		15	0	15	18
	168	0	05	06		33	0	03	79
	150	0	10	12		30	0	03	79
	149	0	15	18		32	0	07	59
	178	0	01	26		31	0	07	59
	177	0	21	50		35	0	24	03
	144	0	31	62	पासी	290	0	41	73
	143	0	13	91		292	0	26	56
	203	0	01	26		293	0	15	18
	204	0	16	44		294	0	11	38
	205	0	34	15		319	0	11	38
रामगढ़	182	0	03	79		317	0	20	23
	208	0	54	38		316	0	30	35
	211	0	13	91		312	0	08	85
	207/252	0	06	32		310	0	15	18
	207	0	31	62		309	0	11	38
	204	0	01	26		306	0	11	38
	221	0	01	26		305	0	21	50
	222	0	39	20	हंजिया	129	0	01	26
	226	0	01	26		128	0	25	29
	225	0	22	76		92	0	16	44
	235	0	27	82		90	0	01	26
	237	0	03	79		93	0	13	91
	238	0	36	67		94	0	10	12
	245	0	12	65		98	0	21	50
	243	0	11	38		97	0	12	65
	248	0	07	59		100	0	13	91
	102	0	07	59		84	0	06	32
	98	0	08	85		101	0	15	18
	97	0	13	91		83	0	10	12
	93	0	05	06		81	0	03	79
	92	0	35	41		79	0	17	70
	84	0	06	32		78	0	17	70
	87	0	02	53		52	0	30	35
महुषपुर	125	0	10	12		53	0	11	38
	124	0	05	79		48	0	11	38
	121	0	21	50		47	0	18	97
	122	0	02	53		43	0	07	59
	106	0	20	23		37	0	07	59
	105	0	07	59		42	0	12	65
महुषा	121	0	05	06		41	0	06	32
	117	0	24	03		38	0	01	26
	116	0	12	65		40	0	18	97
	97	0	10	12	टीकरी जाफरान	116	0	13	91
	98	0	12	65		117	0	01	26
	101	0	03	79		115	0	13	91
	100	0	21	50		113	0	10	12
	87	0	02	53		112	0	08	85
	86	0	07	59					

1	2	3	4	5
टीकरी जाफराम (क्रमशः)	110	0	18	97
	102	0	17	70
	103	0	01	28

[सं 12020/1/77-प्रोडक्शन-1]

New Delhi, the 31st January, 1977

S.O. 664.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that it is necessary in the public interest that for the transport of petroleum from Salaya Port in Gujarat to Mathura in Uttar Pradesh Pipelines should be laid by the Indian Oil Corporation Limited.

And whereas it appears that for the purpose of laying such Pipelines, it is necessary to acquire the Right of User in the land described in the schedule annexed hereto ;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Petroleum Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government hereby declares its intention to acquire the right of user therein ;

Provided that any person interested in the said land may, within 21 days from the date of this notification, object to the laying of the pipelines under the land to the Competent Authority, Indian Oil Corporation Limited, Salaya-Koyali-Mathura Pipeline Project, B-18, Shiv Marg, Banipark, Jaipur-6.

And every person making such an objection shall also state specifically whether he wishes to be heard in person or by a legal practitioner.

SCHEDULE

Tehsil : Mahwa District : Sawai Madhopur State : Rajasthan

Village	Khasra No.	Area		
		H.	A.	Sq. M.
1	2	3	4	5
Peopal Khara	371	0	29	09
	372	0	13	91
	373	0	44	26
	385	0	07	59
	384	0	07	59
	383	0	13	91
	382	0	02	53
	401	0	13	91
	405	0	16	44
	404	0	05	06
	406	0	37	94
	444	0	05	06
	450	0	11	38
	449	0	25	29
	448	0	02	53
	467	0	18	97
	474	0	18	97
	473	0	02	53
	506	0	36	67
	510	0	01	15
	513	0	08	1

1	2	3	4	5
Maujpur	100 & 101	0	13	91
	108	0	12	65
	106	0	16	44
	91	0	07	59
	89	0	25	29
	85	0	16	44
	78	0	02	53
	73	0	24	03
	72	0	17	70
	29	0	05	06
	28	0	18	97
	30	0	17	70
	32	0	01	26
	33	0	32	88
Khohra-Nandsingh	35	0	03	79
	52	0	30	35
	7	0	10	12
	8	0	05	06
	9	0	18	97
	10	0	20	23
	13	0	44	26
Kiri Nagla	27	0	07	59
	28	0	22	76
	23	0	07	59
	22	0	02	53
	24	0	05	06
	17	0	15	18
	18	0	12	65
	13	0	16	44
	10	0	05	06
	4	0	36	67
	8	0	06	32
Padli	27	0	15	18
	28	0	08	85
	34	0	06	32
	47	0	29	09
	46	0	07	59
	43	0	10	12
	42	0	08	85
	41	0	05	06
	53	0	34	15
Samleti	38	0	36	67
	33	0	02	53
	32	0	22	76
	31	0	10	12
	18/1	0	12	65
	54	0	30	35
	57	0	13	91
	58	0	20	23
	63	0	21	50
	74	0	20	23
	75	0	03	79
	73	0	08	85
	85	0	12	65
	96	0	20	23
	97	0	02	53
	102	0	08	85
	103/1	0	12	65
	159	0	05	06
	158	0	17	70
	160/1	0	05	06
	168	0	05	06

1	2	3	4	5
Samleti (Contd.)	150	0	10	12
	149	0	15	18
	178	0	01	26
	177	0	21	50
	144	0	31	62
	143	0	13	91
	203	0	01	26
	204	0	16	44
	205	0	34	15
Ramgarh	182	0	03	79
	208	0	54	38
	211	0	13	91
	207/252	0	06	32
	207	0	31	62
	204	0	01	26
	221	0	01	26
	222	0	39	20
	226	0	01	26
	225	0	22	76
	235	0	27	82
	237	0	03	79
	238	0	36	67
	245	0	12	65
	243	0	11	38
	248	0	07	59
	102	0	07	59
	98	0	08	85
	97	0	13	91
	93	0	05	06
	92	0	35	41
	84	0	06	32
	87	0	02	53
Shahadpur	125	0	10	12
	124	0	03	79
	121	0	21	50
	122	0	02	53
	106	0	20	23
	105	0	07	59
Mahwa	121	0	05	06
	117	0	24	03
	116	0	12	65
	97	0	10	12
	98	0	12	65
	101	0	03	79
	100	0	21	50
	87	0	02	53
	86	0	07	59
	11	0	32	88
	16	0	21	50
	14	0	01	26
	15	0	15	18
	33	0	03	79
	30	0	03	79
	32	0	07	59
	31	0	07	59
	35	0	24	03
Pali	290	0	41	73
	292	0	26	56
	293	0	15	18
	294	0	11	38
	319	0	11	38
	317	0	20	23
	316	0	30	35

1	2	3	4	5
Pali (Contd.)	312	0	08	85
	310	0	15	18
	309	9	11	38
	306	0	11	38
	305	0	21	50
Handiya	129	0	01	26
	128	0	25	29
	92	0	16	44
	90	0	01	26
	93	0	13	91
	94	0	10	12
	98	0	21	50
	97	0	12	65
	100	0	13	91
	84	0	06	32
	101	0	15	18
	83	0	10	12
	81	0	03	79
	79	0	17	70
	78	0	17	70
	52	0	30	35
	53	0	11	38
	48	0	11	38
	47	0	18	97
	43	0	07	59
	37	0	07	59
	42	0	12	65
	41	0	06	32
	38	0	01	26
	40	0	18	97
Teekri Jafran	116	0	13	91
	117	0	01	26
	115	0	13	91
	113	0	10	12
	112	0	08	85
	110	0	18	97
	102	0	17	70
	103	0	01	26

[No. 12020/1/77-Prod-I]

का० खा० 665.—यतः केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है कि लोकहित में यह आवश्यक है कि गुजरात राज्य में सलाया पोर्ट से उत्तर प्रदेश में मधुरा तक पेट्रोलियम के परिवहन के लिये पाईप लाइन इण्डियन प्रायल कारपोरेशन द्वारा बिछाई जानी चाहिये।

और यतः यह प्रतीत होता है कि ऐसी लाइनों को बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिए एतद्वारा धनसूची में वर्णित भूमि में उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जित करना आवश्यक है।

यतः यह पेट्रोलियम पाईप लाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) की द्वारा 3 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रवृत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उसमें उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जित करने का अपना प्राथम्य एतद्वारा घोषित किया है।

अतः कि उक्त भूमि में हिलब्रद कोई व्यक्ति, उस भूमि के नीचे पाईप लाइन बिछाने के लिए आरम्भ सक्षम प्राधिकारी, इण्डियन प्रायल कारपोरेशन लिमिटेड, सलाया-मधुरा पाईप लाइन प्रोजेक्ट, बी-18, शिब सागं बनी पार्क, जयपुर-6 को इस अधिसूचना की तारीख से 21 दिनों के भीतर कर सकेगा।

और ऐसा आशय करने वाला हर व्यक्ति विनिश्चित: यह भी कथन करेगा कि क्या वह चाहता है कि उसकी मुलवाई व्यक्तिगत हो या किसी विधि व्यवसायी की मार्फत।

अनुसूची

तहसील : टोडाभीम जिला : मवाई माधोपुर राज्य : राजस्थान

ग्राम	खसरा नं०	क्षेत्रफल		
		हेक्टर	ऐयर	वर्गमीटर
1	2	3	4	5
दातली	3	0	13	91
	13	0	13	91
	4	0	10	12
	18	0	26	56
	20	0	03	79
	25	0	05	06
	55	0	07	59
	56	0	06	32
	59	0	01	26
	58	0	01	26
	60	0	03	79
	61	0	03	79
	64	0	05	06
	65	0	11	38
मांतरहेडा	134/1-2	0	21	50
	136	0	10	12
	138	0	06	32
	139	0	05	06
	143	0	08	85
	144	0	11	38
	172	0	13	91
	177-178	0	13	91
	179	0	15	18
	182	0	55	64
	185	0	18	97
पाटोली	884/1	0	01	26
	884/2	0	31	62
	906	0	01	26
	903/4	0	11	38
	890/2	0	02	53
	890/1	0	02	53
	899/2	0	01	26
	899/1	0	05	06
	898/2	0	06	32
	898/1	0	07	59
	896	0	10	12
	869	0	10	12
	870	0	06	32
	854	0	01	26
	852	0	06	32
	824	0	12	65

1	2	3	4	5
पाटोली (क्रमशः)	986	0	02	53
	990	0	03	79
	1002	0	07	59
	999	0	06	32
	1001	0	02	53
	1000	0	08	85
	766	0	01	26
	765	0	11	38
	764	0	01	26
	762	0	12	65
	733	0	06	32
	734	0	05	06
	730	0	07	59
	735	0	02	53
	729	0	05	06
	728	0	05	06
	645	0	02	53
	644	0	02	53
	643	0	11	38
	550/2	0	07	59
	550/1	0	01	26
	557	0	06	32
	553	0	05	06
	554	0	05	06
	555	0	05	06
	529	0	18	97
	528	0	06	32
	527	0	02	53
	525	0	15	18
	523/1	0	02	53
	524	0	02	53
	498	0	08	85
	500/1	0	03	79
	499	0	10	12
	502	0	05	06
	493	0	15	18
	492	0	02	53
	490	0	10	12
	489/1	0	07	59
	487	0	20	23
	470	0	08	85
	349	0	02	53
	350/2	0	07	59
	392	0	07	59
	389	0	01	26
	391/1	0	15	18
	390	0	10	12
	388	0	01	26
	395	0	10	12
	383	0	08	85
384	0	03	79	
382	0	18	97	

1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
पाटोली (क्रमशः)	381	0	11	38		18	0	26	56
	375	0	07	59		20	0	03	79
	374	0	03	79		25	0	05	06
	408	0	06	32		55	0	07	59
	407	0	18	97		56	0	06	32
करनपुर	261	0	15	18		59	0	01	26
	262	0	02	53		58	0	01	26
	260/1-2	0	01	26		60	0	03	79
	259/2	0	08	85		61	0	03	79
	259/1	0	08	85		64	0	05	06
	258/1-2	0	03	79		65	0	11	38
मानन्वपुरा	7	0	65	76	Antarhera	134/1-2	0	21	50
	6	0	05	06		136	0	10	12
	1	0	07	59		138	0	06	32
	2/6	0	07	59		139	0	05	06
	2/5	0	12	65		143	0	08	85
	2/4	0	01	26		144	0	11	38
	2/3	0	13	91		172	0	13	91
	216/1-2	0	03	79		177-178	0	13	91
						179	0	15	18
						182	0	55	64
						185	0	18	97
					Patoli	884/1	0	01	26
						884/2	0	31	62
						906	0	01	26
						903/4	0	11	38
						890/2	0	02	53
						890/1	0	02	53
						899/2	0	01	26
						899/1	0	05	06
						898/2	0	06	32
						898/1	0	07	59
						896	0	10	12
						869	0	10	12
						870	0	06	32
						854	0	01	26
						852	0	06	32
						824	0	12	65
						986	0	02	53
						990	0	03	79
						1002	0	07	59
						999	0	06	32
						1001	0	02	53
						1000	0	08	85
						766	0	01	26
						765	0	11	38
						764	0	01	26
						762	0	12	65
						733	0	06	32
						734	0	05	06
						730	0	07	59
						735	0	02	53
						729	0	05	06
						728	0	05	06
						645	0	02	53
						644	0	02	53
						643	0	11	38
						550/2	0	07	59
						550/1	0	01	26
						557	0	06	32
						553	0	05	06

[सं 12020/1/77-प्रोडक्शन-II]

S.O. 665.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that it is necessary in the public interest that for the transport of petroleum from Salaya Port in Gujarat to Mathura in Uttar Pradesh Pipelines should be laid by the Indian Oil Corporation Limited.

And whereas it appears that for the purpose of laying such Pipelines, it is necessary to acquire the Right of User in the land described in the schedule annexed hereto;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Petroleum Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government hereby declares its intention to acquire the right of user therein:

Provided that any person interested in the said land may, within 21 days from the date of this notification, object to the laying of the pipelines under the land to the Competent Authority, Indian Oil Corporation Limited, Salaya-Koyali-Mathura Pipeline Project, B-18, Shiv Marg, Banipark, Jaipur-6.

And every person making such an objection shall also state specifically whether he wishes to be heard in person or by a legal practitioner.

SCHEDULE

Tehsil : Todabhim District : Sawai Madhopur
State : Rajasthan

Village	Khasra No.	Area		
		H	A.	Sq. M.
1	2	3	4	5
Dantli	3	0	13	91
	13	0	13	91
	4	0	10	12

1	2	3	4	5
Patoll (Contd.)	554	0	05	06
	555	0	05	06
	529	0	18	97
	528	0	06	32
	527	0	02	53
	525	0	15	18
	523/1	0	02	53
	524	0	02	53
	498	0	08	85
	500/1	0	03	79
	499	0	10	12
	502	0	05	06
	493	0	15	18
	492	0	02	53
	490	0	10	12
	489/1	0	07	59
	487	0	20	23
	470	0	08	85
	349	0	02	53
	350/2	0	07	59
	392	0	07	59
	389	0	01	26
	391/1	0	15	18
	390	0	10	12
	388	0	01	26
	395	0	10	12
	383	0	08	85
	384	0	03	79
	382	0	18	97
	381	0	11	38
	375	0	07	59
	374	0	03	79
	408	0	06	32
	407	0	18	97
Karanpur	261	0	15	18
	262	0	02	53
	260/1-2	0	01	26
	259/2	0	08	85
	259/1	0	08	85
	258/1-2	0	03	79
Anandpura	7	0	65	76
	6	0	05	06
	1	0	07	59
	2/6	0	07	59
	2/5	0	12	65
	2/4	0	01	26
	2/3	0	13	91
	216/1-2	0	03	79

[No. 12020/1/77—Prod. II]

का० आ० 666.—यतः केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है कि लोकहित में यह आवश्यक है कि गुजरात राज्य में सलाया पोर्ट से उत्तर प्रदेश में मथुरा तक पेट्रोलियम के परिवहन के लिये पाईप लाइन इण्डियन आयल कारपोरेशन द्वारा बिछाई जानी चाहिये;

और यतः यह प्रतीत होता है कि ऐसी लाइनों को बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिए एतद्भाष्य अनुसूची में वर्णित भूमि में उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जित करता आवश्यक है;

अतः अब पेट्रोलियम पाइप लाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उसमें उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जित करने का अपना आग्रह एतद्वारा घोषित किया है;

बशर्ते कि उक्त भूमि में हितबद्ध कोई व्यक्ति, उस भूमि के लिये पाईप लाइन बिछाने के लिए आशेष सक्षम प्राधिकारी, इण्डियन आयल कारपोरेशन लिमिटेड, सलाया-मथुरा पाईप लाइन प्रोजेक्ट, बी-18, निब मार्ग, बनी पार्क, जयपुर-6 को दस अधिमूचना की तारीख से 21 दिनों के भीतर कर सकेगा।

और ऐसा आशेष करने वाला हर व्यक्ति विनिर्दिष्ट : यह भी कथन करेगा कि क्या वह चाहता है कि उसकी सुनवाई व्यक्तिगत हो या किसी बिधि व्यवसायी की मार्फत।

अनुसूची

तहसील : फागी	जिला : जयपुर	राज्य : राजस्थान		
ग्राम	खसरा नं०	क्षेत्रफल		
		हेक्टर	एयर	बर्गमीटर
1	2	3	4	5
मेन्दावाम	1796/2	0	01	26
	1797	0	01	26
	1798	0	13	91
	1801	0	03	79
	1800	0	17	70
	1837	0	13	91
	1836	0	01	26
	1850/2379	0	15	18
	1850	0	13	91
	1851	0	12	65
	1848			
	1852	0	18	97
	1853			
	1854			
	1855	0	01	26
	1856			
	1898			
	1896			
	1899	0	08	32
	1998			
	1999	0	01	26
	2000			
	1997	0	12	65
	1900	0	02	53
	1996	0	01	26
	1995	0	05	06
	1993			
	1994			
	2008	0	25	29
	2009			
	2010			
	2011			
	1992	0	27	82
	1991	0	02	53
	2020	0	15	18

1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
मेखबाम (क्रमश)	1984	0	02	53	मीमेडा (क्रमश)	1801	0	02	53
	1985					2049	0	05	06
	1986					2050	0	01	26
	1987					2051	0	00	32
	1981	0	08	85		2052	0	01	26
	1982					2053	0	06	32
	1988					2054	0	05	06
	1990					2060	0	03	79
नीमेडा	1983	0	12	65		2057	0	01	26
	1102	0	27	82		2058	0	11	38
	1205	0	26	56		2059	0	01	26
	1226/1	0	18	97		2800	0	10	12
	1228	0	15	18		2100	0	01	26
	1249	0	18	97		2799	0	03	79
	1246	0	24	03		2798	0	15	18
	1256	0	02	53		2797	0	05	06
	1257	0	01	26		2803	0	03	79
	1255	0	10	12		2804	0	02	53
	1336	0	18	97		2805	0	01	26
	1335	0	02	53		2834	0	02	53
	1330	0	05	06		2833	0	02	53
	1321	0	12	65		2830	0	10	12
	1332	0	01	26		2831	0	01	26
	1347	0	22	76		2829	0	02	53
	1348	0	02	53		2827	0	01	26
	1358	0	11	38		2826	0	07	59
	1357	0	03	79		2825	0	02	53
	1362	0	12	65		2821	0	01	26
	1363	0	07	59		2824	0	06	32
	1361	0	03	79		2823	0	02	53
	1638	0	25	29		2873	0	07	58
	1639	0	02	53		2870	0	01	26
	1640	0	05	06		2871	0	01	26
	1620	0	12	65		2872	0	03	79
	1602	0	02	53		2874	0	05	06
	1619	0	22	76		2884	0	10	12
	1607	0	05	06		2883	0	01	26
	1606	0	16	44		2882	0	03	79
	1613	0	08	85		3071	0	11	38
	1697/1	0	15	18		3070	0	01	26
	1729	0	16	44		3069	0	05	06
	1728	0	18	97		3068	0	01	26
	1727	0	31	62		3067	0	01	26
	1826	0	02	53		3078	0	01	26
	1825	0	01	26		3066	0	08	85
	1807	0	01	26		3065	0	01	26
	1820	0	08	85		3064	0	01	26
	1819	0	01	26		2008	0	16	44
	1818	0	01	26		3012	0	01	26
	1817	0	06	32		3011	0	01	26
	1808	0	05	06		3010	0	01	26
	1805	0	03	79		3009	0	08	85
	1809	0	02	53		3002	0	01	26
	1804	0	03	79		3001	0	08	85
	1802	0	13	91					
	1792	0	01	26					

1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
नीमिषा (क्रमश)	2992	0	01	26	कंवरपुरा (क्रमश)	32	0	15	18
	2993	0	06	32		23	0	01	26
	2990	0	03	79		35	0	01	26
	2991	0	01	26		31	0	24	03
	2987	0	13	91		36	0	01	26
	2986	0	01	26		30	0	12	65
	2985	0	02	53		38	0	15	18
	2984	0	01	26		52	0	12	65
	2982	0	02	53		53	0	03	79
	2983	0	01	26		71	0	02	53
	2963	0	01	26		90	0	01	26
	2964	0	06	32		72	0	12	65
	2965	0	07	59		79	0	01	26
	2966	0	01	26		75	0	08	85
	2951	0	11	38		78	0	01	26
	2950	0	01	26		77	0	06	32
	2949	0	03	79		96/8/1	0	24	03
	2945/2	0	07	59		96/5	0	03	79
	2945/3	0	10	12		96/8/3	0	11	38
	2945/2	0	24	03		96/11	0	32	88
	2945/4	0	11	38	स्तनपुरा	157	0	06	32
केरिया	449	0	08	85		155	0	18	97
	456	0	31	62		98/1	0	30	35
	460	0	12	65		22/1	0	27	82
	461	0	02	53		25	0	01	26
	462	0	13	91		26	0	06	32
	471	0	08	85		27/1	0	01	26
	470	0	08	85		27/2	0	06	32
	478	0	03	79		28	0	05	06
	477	0	05	06		29	0	12	65
	497/2	0	37	94		30	0	02	53
	502	0	08	85		44	0	05	06
	290/2	0	08	85		45	0	02	53
	291	0	03	79		46	0	07	59
	290/3	0	06	32		42	0	01	26
	288	0	07	59		47	0	01	26
	289	0	08	85		48	0	10	12
	286	0	18	97		51	0	12	65
	282	0	15	18		63	0	06	32
	265	0	32	88		59/1	0	13	91
	266	0	11	38		59/2	0	06	32
	267	0	17	70		59	0	02	53
कंवरपुरा	200	0	21	50		400/1 } 400/3 }	0	13	91
	203	0	07	59		401	0	08	85
	202	0	31	62		402	0	01	26
	196	0	01	26	मांवी	848	0	03	79
	194	0	12	65		954	0	26	56
	193	0	03	79		955	0	08	85
	192	0	12	65		953	0	08	85
	20	0	02	53		956/3	0	15	18
	21	0	01	26		949	0	03	79
	22	0	13	91		966	0	15	18
	33	0	01	26					

1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
मांवी (क्रमशः)	967	0	11	38	बीची (क्रमशः)	10	0	10	12
	969	0	01	26		12	0	05	06
	970	0	32	88		13	0	03	79
	964	0	01	26		15	0	06	32
	976	0	08	85		14	0	12	65
	975	0	15	18		23	0	15	18
	974	0	02	53		22	0	08	85
	983	0	12	65		21	0	24	03
	984	0	16	44		20	0	01	26
	981	0	01	26		19	0	18	97
	994	0	13	91		72	0	07	59
	995	0	01	26		73	0	18	97
	998	0	11	38		74	0	13	91
	999	0	15	18		75	0	13	91
	1009	0	08	85		76	0	01	26
	1010	0	17	70		1	0	08	85
	896/2	0	13	91	भांकरोटा	931	0	01	26
	896/1	0	01	26		932/3	0	16	44
	1015	0	15	18		940	0	20	23
	1014	0	03	79		941	0	10	12
	1013	0	13	91		942	0	07	59
नखमसपुरा	61	0	72	08		943	0	01	26
	60	0	15	18		939	0	16	44
	8	0	21	50		944	0	21	50
	7	0	29	09		947	0	08	85
	10	0	36	58		947/1314/3	0	12	65
हवेसी	1	0	63	23		947/1314/1	0	08	85
	4	0	35	41		947/1314/2	0	06	32
बोड़ा हनुमानजी	131	0	45	53		1232/10	0	01	26
	317	0	17	70		1232/7	0	31	62
माधोराजपुरा	2239/1	0	50	59		1232/9	0	15	18
	2235	0	01	26		1232/2	0	15	18
भिरामा	937/2	0	18	97		1232/3	0	15	18
	937/1/2	0	18	97		1232/4	0	13	91
	937/1/3	0	12	65		1232/11	0	08	85
	937/1/4	0	11	38		1232/6	0	06	33
	984	0	06	32		1244	0	87	26
जुगलकिशोरपुरा	45/1	0	02	53		1238	0	10	12
	44/1	0	20	23		1247	0	01	26
	44/2	0	02	53		1242	0	30	35
	43/1	0	01	26		1243	0	16	44
	43/2	0	12	65		1212/2	0	03	79
	34/2	0	20	23		1207	0	01	26
	24/6	0	05	06	गोपालपुरा	1057	0	24	03
	24/5	0	16	44		1055	0	02	53
	50/2	0	02	53		1056	0	15	18
	30/1	0	08	85		1037	0	21	50
	30/2	0	10	12		1038	0	18	97
	26/3	0	16	44		1039	0	07	59
	26/2	0	30	35		1020	0	21	50
बीची	37	0	10	12		1021	0	13	91
	9	0	08	85		1019	0	10	12
						1018	0	15	18
						1015	0	25	29

1	2	3	4	5
गोपालपुरा—(क्रमशः)	1016	0	05	06
	964/1	0	06	32
	1113	0	03	79
	1115	0	15	18
	1117	0	06	32
	1118	0	02	53
	1121	0	15	18
	1120	0	36	67
	1183	0	06	32
	1182	0	17	70
	1194	0	11	38
	1193	0	01	26
	1147	0	27	82
	1254	0	05	06
	1253	0	05	06
	1252	0	12	65
	1255	0	07	59
	1265	0	10	12
	1256	0	03	79
	1263	0	15	18
	1259	0	05	06
	1260	0	36	67
	1362	0	30	35
	1363	0	46	80
	1370	0	08	85
दाबिच	1376	0	25	29
	1378	0	18	97
	1379	0	13	91
	1383	0	07	59
	1381	0	20	23
	797	0	56	90
	814	0	07	59
	812/1804	0	03	79
	812/1803	0	11	38
	812	0	16	44
धीरामजीपुरा	840	0	12	65
	842	0	07	59
	845	0	03	79
	846	0	02	53
	844	0	15	18
	859	0	26	56
	861	0	12	65
	862	0	20	23
	863	0	02	53
	3388	0	08	85
	1389	0	25	29
	2/1	0	13	91
	2/2	0	12	65
	2/3	0	15	18
	5/1	0	15	18
	5/2	0	02	53
	12/1	0	34	15
	12/2	0	31	62
	13	0	32	88

1	2	3	4	5
	14	0	17	70
	17	0	08	85
	21	0	02	53
	19	0	05	06

[सं० 12020/15/76 प्रोजेक्शन]

टी० पी० सुब्रह्मनियन, अवर सचिव ।

S.O. 666.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that it is necessary in the public interest that for the transport of petroleum from Salaya Port in Gujarat to Mathura in Uttar Pradesh Pipelines should be laid by the Indian Oil Corporation Limited.

And whereas it appears that for the purpose of laying such Pipelines, it is necessary to acquire the Right of User in the land described in the schedule annexed hereto ;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Petroleum Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government hereby declares its intention to acquire the right of user therein ;

Provided that any person interested in the said land may, within 21 days from the date of this notification, object to the laying of the pipelines under the land to the Competent Authority, Indian Oil Corporation Limited, Salaya-Koyali-Mathura Pipeline Project, B-18, Shiv Marg, Banipark, Jaipur-6.

And every person making such an objection shall also state specifically whether he wishes to be heard in person or by a legal practitioner.

SCHEDULE

Tehsil : Phagi		District : Jaipur		State : Rajasthan	
Village	Khasra No.	Area			
		H.	A.	Sq.M.	
1	2	3	4	5	
Mendwas	1796/2	0	01	26	
	1797	0	01	26	
	1798	0	13	91	
	1801	0	03	79	
	1800	0	17	70	
	1837	0	13	91	
	1836	0	01	26	
	1850/2379	0	15	18	
	1850	0	13	91	
	1851	0	12	65	
	1848				
	1852	0	18	97	
	1853				
	1854				
	1855	0	01	26	
	1856				
	1898				
	1896				
	1899	0	06	32	
	1998				
	1999	0	01	26	
	2000				

1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
Mendwas—(Contd.)	1997	0	12	65	Nemera—(Contd.)	1809	0	02	53
	1900	0	02	53		1804	0	03	79
	1996	0	01	26		1802	0	13	91
	1995	0	05	06		1792	0	01	26
	1993	0	25	29		1801	0	02	53
	1994					2049	0	05	06
	2008					2050	0	01	26
	2009					2051	0	06	32
	2010					2052	0	01	26
	2011					2053	0	06	32
	1992	0	27	82		2054	0	05	06
	1991	0	02	53		2060	0	03	79
	2020	0	15	18		2057	0	01	26
	1984	0	02	53		2058	0	11	38
	1985	0	08	85		2059	0	01	26
	1986					2800	0	10	12
	1987					2100	0	01	26
	1981					2799	0	03	79
	1982					2798	0	15	18
	1988					2797	0	05	06
	1990					2803	0	03	79
	1983	0	12	65		2804	0	02	53
Nemera	1102	0	27	82		2805	0	01	26
	1205	0	26	56		2834	0	02	53
	1226/1	0	18	97		2833	0	02	53
	1228	0	15	18		2830	0	10	12
	1249	0	18	97		2831	0	01	26
	1246	0	24	03		2829	0	02	53
	1256	0	02	53		2827	0	01	26
	1257	0	01	26		2826	0	07	59
	1255	0	10	12		2825	0	02	53
	1336	0	18	97		2821	0	01	26
	1335	0	02	53		2824	0	06	32
	1330	0	05	06		2823	0	02	53
	1331	0	12	65		2873	0	07	59
	1332	0	01	26		2870	0	01	26
	1347	0	22	76		2871	0	01	26
	1348	0	02	53		2872	0	03	79
	1358	0	11	38		2874	0	05	06
	1357	0	03	79		2884	0	10	12
	1362	0	12	65		2883	0	01	26
	1363	0	07	59		2882	0	03	79
	1361	0	03	79		3071	0	11	38
	1638	0	25	29		3070	0	01	26
	1639	0	02	53		3069	0	05	06
	1640	0	05	06		3068	0	01	26
	1620	0	12	65		3067	0	01	26
	1602	0	02	53		3078	0	01	26
	1619	0	22	76		3066	0	08	85
	1607	0	05	06		3065	0	01	26
	1606	0	16	44		3064	0	01	26
	1613	0	08	85		3008	0	16	44
	1697/1	0	15	18		3012	0	01	26
	1729	0	16	44		3011	0	01	26
	1728	0	18	97		3010	0	01	26
	1727	0	21	62		3009	0	08	85
	1826	0	02	53		3002	0	01	26
	1825	0	01	26		3001	0	08	85
	1807	0	01	26		2992	0	01	26
	1820	0	08	85		2993	0	06	32
	1819	0	01	26		2990	0	03	79
	1818	0	01	26		2991	0	01	26
	1817	0	06	32					
	1808	0	05	06					
	1805	0	03	79					

1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
Neemera—(Contd.)	2987	0	13	91	Kanwarapura— (Contd.)	78	0	01	26
	2986	0	01	26		77	0	06	32
	2985	0	02	53		96/8/1	0	24	03
	2984	0	01	26		96/5	0	03	79
	2982	0	02	53		96/8/3	0	11	38
	2983	0	01	26		96/11	0	32	88
	2963	0	01	2 ⁶	Ratanpura	157	0	06	32
	2964	0	06	32		155	0	18	97
	2965	0	07	59		98/1	0	30	35
	2966	0	01	26		22/1	0	27	82
	2951	0	11	38		25	0	01	26
	2950	0	01	26		26	0	06	32
	2949	0	03	79		27/1	0	01	26
	2945/2	0	07	59		27/2	0	06	32
	2949/3	0	10	12		28	0	05	06
	2945/5	0	24	03		29	0	12	65
	2945/4	0	11	38		30	0	02	53
Keria	449	0	08	85		44	0	05	06
	456	0	31	62		45	0	02	53
	460	0	12	65		46	0	07	59
	461	0	02	53		42	0	01	26
	462	0	13	91		47	0	01	26
	471	0	08	85		48	0	10	12
	470	0	08	85		51	0	12	65
	478	0	03	79		63	0	06	32
	477	0	05	06		59/1	0	13	91
	497/2	0	37	94		59/2	0	06	32
	502	0	08	85		59	0	02	53
	290/2	0	08	85		400/1 } 400/3 }	0	13	91
	291	0	03	79		401	0	08	85
	290/3	0	06	32		402	0	01	26
	288	0	07	59	Mandi	848	0	03	79
	289	0	08	85		954	0	26	56
	286	0	18	97		955	0	08	85
	282	0	15	18		953	0	08	85
	265	0	32	88		956/3	0	15	18
	266	0	11	38		949	0	03	79
	267	0	17	70		966	0	15	18
Kanwarapura	200	0	21	50		967	0	11	38
	203	0	07	59		969	0	01	26
	202	0	31	62		970	0	32	88
	196	0	01	26		964	0	01	26
	194	0	12	65		976	0	08	85
	163	0	03	79		975	0	15	18
	192	0	12	65		974	0	02	53
	20	0	02	53		983	0	12	65
	21	0	01	26		984	0	16	44
	22	0	13	91		981	0	01	26
	33	0	01	26		994	0	13	91
	32	0	15	18		995	0	01	26
	23	0	01	26		998	0	11	38
	35	0	01	26		999	0	15	18
	31	0	24	03		1009	0	08	85
	36	0	01	26		1010	0	17	70
	30	0	12	65		896/2	0	13	91
	38	0	15	18		896/1	0	01	26
	52	0	12	65	Nathmalpura	1015	0	15	18
	53	0	03	79		1014	0	03	79
	71	0	02	53		1013	0	13	91
	80	0	01	26		61	0	72	08
	72	0	12	65		60	0	15	18
	79	0	01	26					
	75	0	08	85					

1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
Nathmalpura	8	0	21	50	Bhankrota	1232/3	0	15	18
(Contd.)	7	0	29	09	(Contd.)	1232/4	0	13	91
	10	0	36	58		1232/11	0	08	85
						1232/6	0	06	32
Hatheli	1	0	63	23		1244	0	87	26
	4	0	35	41		1238	0	10	12
						1247	0	01	26
Khora hanumanji	131	0	45	53		1242	0	30	35
	317	0	17	70		1243	0	16	44
						1212/2	0	03	79
Madhorajpura	2239/1	0	50	59		1207	0	01	26
	2235	0	01	26					
Jharana	937/2	0	18	97					
	937/1/2	0	18	97	Gopalpura	1057	0	24	03
	937/1/3	0	12	65		1055	0	02	53
	937/1/4	0	11	38		1056	0	15	18
	984	0	06	32		1037	0	21	50
Jugalkishorpura	45/1	0	02	53		1038	0	18	97
	44/1	0	20	23		1039	0	07	59
	44/2	0	02	53		1020	0	21	50
	43/1	0	01	26		1021	0	13	91
	43/2	0	12	65		1019	0	10	12
	34/2	0	20	23		1018	0	15	18
	24/6	0	05	06		1015	0	25	29
	24/5	0	16	44		1016	0	05	06
	50/2	0	02	53		964/1	0	06	32
	30/1	0	08	85		1113	0	03	79
	30/2	0	10	12		1115	0	15	18
	26/3	0	16	44		1117	0	06	32
	26/2	0	30	35		1118	0	02	53
						1121	0	15	18
Beechi	37	0	10	12		1120	0	36	67
	9	0	08	85		1183	0	06	32
	10	0	10	12		1182	0	17	70
	12	0	05	06		1194	0	11	38
	13	0	03	79		1193	0	01	26
	15	0	06	32		1147	0	27	82
	14	0	12	65		1254	0	05	06
	23	0	15	18		1253	0	05	06
	22	0	08	85		1252	0	12	65
	21	0	24	03		1255	0	07	59
	20	0	01	26		1265	0	10	12
	19	0	18	97		1256	0	03	79
	72	0	07	59		1263	0	15	18
	73	0	18	97		1259	0	05	06
	74	0	13	91		1260	0	36	67
	75	0	13	91		1362	0	30	35
	76	0	01	26		1363	0	46	80
	1	0	08	85		1370	0	08	85
Bhankrota	931	0	01	26		1376	0	25	29
	932/3	0	16	44		1378	0	18	97
	940	0	20	23		1379	0	13	91
	941	0	10	12		1383	0	07	59
	942	0	07	59		1381	0	20	23
	943	0	01	26					
	939	0	16	44	Davich	797	0	56	90
	944	0	21	50		814	0	07	59
	947	0	08	85		812/1804	0	03	79
	947/1314/3	0	12	65		812/1803	0	11	38
	947/1314/1	0	08	85		812	0	16	44
	947/1314/2	0	06	32		840	0	12	65
	1232/10	0	01	26		842	0	07	59
	1232/7	0	31	62		845	0	03	79
	1232/9	0	15	18		846	0	02	53
	1232/2	0	15	18		844	0	15	18

1	2	3	4	5
Davich	859	0	26	56
(Contd.)	861	0	12	65
	862	0	20	23
	863	0	02	53
	1388	0	08	85
	1389	0	25	29
Shri Ramjipura	2/1	0	13	91
	2/2	0	12	65
	2/3	0	15	18
	5/1	0	15	18
	5/2	0	02	53
	12/1	0	34	15
	12/2	0	31	62
	13	0	32	88
	14	0	17	70
	17	0	08	85
	21	0	02	53
	19	0	05	06

[No. 12020/15/76-Prod.]

T. P. SUBRAHMANYAN, Under Secy.

नौवहन एवं परिवहन मंत्रालय

(परिवहन पक्ष)

नई दिल्ली, 10 फरवरी, 1977

का० भा० 667.—सड़क परिवहन निगम अधिनियम 1950 (1950 का 64) की धारा 44 की उपधारा (2) के खण्ड (ब) के साथ पड़ित उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रवृत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार, दिल्ली परिवहन निगम (सलाहकार परिषद्) नियम, 1973 में और संशोधन करने के लिए एतद्वारा निम्नलिखित नियम बनाती है, अर्थात्:—

1. (1) इन नियमों का नाम दिल्ली परिवहन निगम (सलाहकार परिषद्) (संशोधन नियम, 1977) है।

(2) ये राजपत्र में प्रकाशन की तारीख को लागू होंगे।

2. दिल्ली परिवहन निगम (सलाहकार परिषद्) नियम, 1973 में नियम 7 के स्थान पर निम्नलिखित रखा जाएगा, अर्थात्:—

कार्यकाल—“7 नियम 22 के उपबन्धों के अधधीन:—

(क) नियम 3 के खण्ड (अ) अथवा खण्ड (ट) अथवा (ठ) से उल्लिखित सदस्य से भिन्न परिषद् के सदस्य के कार्यकाल की नियुक्ति की अधिसूचना की तारीख से दो वर्ष की अवधि के लिए होगा और पुनर्नियुक्ति का पात्र होगा:

परन्तु यह तब जब कि केन्द्रीय सरकार किसी आदेश द्वारा किसी सदस्य की सदस्यता अपने कार्यकाल पूरा करने से पहले समाप्त कर दे, तथा वहिगामी सदस्य उस समय तक कार्य करता रहेगा, जब तक कि उसके उत्तराधिकारी को नियुक्ति संबंधी अधिसूचना प्रकाशित न हो जाए:

(ख) नियम 3 के खण्ड (अ) अथवा खण्ड (ट) अथवा खण्ड (ठ) में उल्लिखित सदस्य का कार्यकाल परिषद् के सदस्य नियुक्ति करने की अधिसूचना की तारीख से आने वाले सितम्बर की 15 तारीख सहित तक होगा:

परन्तु यह तब जब कि केन्द्रीय सरकार किसी सदस्य की सदस्यता किसी आदेश द्वारा उसके कार्यकाल पूरा करने से पूर्व समाप्त न कर दे।”

[सं० 15-टीए जी(15)/72-खण्ड-3]

बी० बी० महाजन, संयुक्त सचिव

**MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT
(Transport Wing)**

New Delhi, the 10th February, 1977

S.O. 667.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) read with clause (f) of sub-section (2) of section 44 of the Road Transport Corporations Act, 1950 (64 of 1950), the Central Government hereby makes the following rules further to amend the Delhi Transport Corporation (Advisory Council) Rules, 1973, namely:—

1. (1) These rules may be called the Delhi Transport Corporation (Advisory Council) (Amendment Rules, 1977)

(2) They shall come into force on the date of their publication in the Official Gazette.

2. In the Delhi Transport Corporation (Advisory Council) Rules, 1973, for rule 7, the following shall be substituted, namely:—

Term of office.—“7. Subject to the provisions of rule 22:—

(a) a member of the Council other than a member referred to in clause (j) or clause (k) or clause (l) of rule 3, shall hold office for a period of two years from the date of the notification appointing him a member of the Council and shall be eligible for reappointment.

Provided that the Central Government may by order, terminate the membership of any member before he completes his term of office and any outgoing member shall continue in office until the notification of the appointment of his successor:

(b) a member referred to in clause (j) or clause (k) or clause (l) of rule 3 shall hold office up to and inclusive of the 15th day of September falling next from the date of the notification appointing him as a member of the Council:

Provided that the Central Government may, by order, terminate the membership of any member before he completes his term of office.”

No.

[No. 15-TAG(15)/72-Vol III]

B. B. MAHAJAN, Jt. Secy.

निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय

दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण

नई दिल्ली, 15 फरवरी, 1977

का० भा० 668.—दिल्ली विकास अधिनियम 1975 की धारा 22 की उपधारा (4) के अन्तर्गत केन्द्रीय सरकार ने भूमि एवं विकास कार्यालय, निर्माण एवं आवास और शहरी विकास मंत्रालय, भारत सरकार, नई दिल्ली के आधीन नीचे दी गई अनुच्छेदों में निर्धारित भूमि के निपटान हेतु दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण को नियुक्त किया और अब यह भूमि दिल्ली प्रशासन (डारैक्ट्रेड एजेंसी) दिल्ली को स्थानांतरित की जाती है।

अनुच्छेद

नेताजी नगर, नई दिल्ली में स्थित खण्ड सं०—साईट सं० 23 की अधिसूचना सं० एस० ओ० 4719 दिनांक 21-8-75 के अनुसार

एल०डी०पी० प्लान नं० 1924/1 में दिल्ली विकास अधिनियम 1957 की धारा 22 की उपधारा (4) के अन्तर्गत लगभग 0.756 एकड़/0.304 हे० भूमि के भाग को दिखाया गया है।

उपस्थित भूमि की सीमा का विवरण इस प्रकार है:—

उत्तर: सी०पी०डब्ल्यू०डी० स्टोर

दक्षिण: गल्लू हायर सैकण्डरी स्कूल

पूर्व: सड़क

पश्चिम: सरकारी भूमि

[नं० एस एंड एन 33(14)/76 ए० एस० ऑ० (1)/200-02]

MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING DELHI DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY

New Delhi, the 15th February, 1977

S.O. 668.—In pursuance of the provision of Sub-Section (4) of Section 22 of the Delhi Development Act, 1957 the Delhi Development Authority has replaced at the disposal of the Central Government the land described in the schedule below for placing it at the disposal of the Land & Development Office, Ministry of Works & Housing & Urban Development, Govt. of India, New Delhi for further transfer to the Delhi Administration (Directorate of Education), Delhi.

SCHEDULE

Piece of land measuring about 0.756 acres/0.304 Hectares situated in Netaji Nagar, New Delhi, bearing Plot No. Site No.-----full of Notification No. S.O. 4719 dated 21-8-75 u/S 22 of Sub-Section (4) of D.D. Act, 1957 shown in the plan L.D.O. 1924/1.

The above piece of land is bounded as follows:—

North: by C.P.W.D. Store.

South: by Girls Hr. Sec. School.

East: by Road.

West: by Govt. land.

[No. S. & S. 33(14)/76-ASO(1)/200-02]

नई दिल्ली, 26 फरवरी, 1977

सार्वजनिक-सूचना

क्र० आ० 669.—केन्द्रीय सरकार दिल्ली मुख्य योजना/क्षेत्रीय विकास योजना में निम्नलिखित संशोधन करने का विचार कर रही है जिसे सार्वजनिक सूचना के लिए प्रकाशित किया जाता है। इस संशोधन के सम्बन्ध में यदि किसी व्यक्ति को आपत्ति या सुझाव देना हो तो वे अपने आपत्ति या सुझाव इस शायन के 30 दिन के भीतर सचिव, दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण, ग्यारहवीं मंजिल, विकास मीनार, इन्द्रप्रस्था इस्टेट, नई दिल्ली के पाम लिखित रूप में भेज दें। जो व्यक्ति अपनी आपत्ति प्रस्ताव सुझाव दें वे अपना नाम एवं पूरा पता भी लिखें।

संशोधन:

0.558 हे० (1.378 एकड़) का क्षेत्र जो जोन डी-20 (डिफेन्स कालोनी) में पड़ता है, जो उत्तर में रेलवे ओपरेशनल क्षेत्र, पूर्व में मनोरंजन क्षेत्र, दक्षिण में रोड (डिफेन्स कालोनी) पश्चिम में नाला द्वारा घिरा हुआ है। मुख्य योजना/क्षेत्रीय विकास योजना में यह मनोरंजन हेतु निविष्ट है, इसे अब सार्वजनिक तथा प्रार्थ सार्वजनिक सुविधाओं (संस्थापनीय-शैक्षणिक) में परिवर्तित किए जाने का प्रस्ताव है।

2. शनिवार को छोड़कर और सभी कार्यणीय दिनों में दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण के कार्यालय, ग्यारहवीं मंजिल, विकास मीनार, इन्द्रप्रस्था इस्टेट, 143 GI/76—12

नई दिल्ली-1 में उक्त प्रबंध में आकर प्रस्तावित संशोधन के मानचित्र का निरीक्षण किया जा सकता है।

[नं० एक 16(29)/76-एस० पी०]

डब्ल्यू नाथ कोन्वेयर, सचिव

New Delhi, the 26th February, 1977

PUBLIC NOTICE

S.O. 669.—The following modification, which the Central Government proposes to make the Master Plan for Delhi/Zonal Development Plan, is hereby published for public information. Any person having any objection or suggestion with respect to the proposed modification may send his objection or suggestion in writing to the Secretary, Delhi Development Authority, 11th Floor, Vikas Minar, Indraprastha Estate, New Delhi, within a period of thirty days from the date of this notice. The person making the objection or suggestion should also give his name and address.

Modifications:

The land use of an area measuring 0.558 hectare (1.378 acres) in zone D-20 (Defence Colony), surrounded by railway operational area in the north, recreational area in the east, road (Defence Colony) in the south and nallah in the west, earmarked as 'recreational' in the Master Plan/Zonal Development Plan, is proposed to be changed to 'public and semi-public facilities' (Institutional-educational).

2. The plan indicating the proposed modification will be available for inspection at the office of the Authority, 11th floor, Vikas Minar, Indraprastha Estate, New Delhi, on all working days except Saturdays, within the period referred to above.

[No. F. 16(29)/76-M.P.]

H. N. FOTI, Secy.

संचार संचालक

(शाक-तार बोर्ड)

नई दिल्ली 16 फरवरी, 1977

क्र० आ० 670.—संख्या 627, दिनांक 8 मार्च, 1960 द्वारा लागू किए गए भारतीय तार नियम 1951 के नियम 434 के खंड III के पैरा (क) के अनुसार शाक-तार महानिवेशक काबी टेलीफोन केन्द्र में दिनांक 18.3.77 से प्रमाणित दर प्रणाली लागू करने का निर्णय किया है।

[सं० 5-5/77-(पी०एच०पी०)]

MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS

(P&T Board)

New Delhi, the 16th February, 1977

S.O. 670.—In pursuance of para (a) of Section III of Rule 434 of Indian Telegraph Rules, 1951, as introduced by S.O. No. 627 dated 8th March, 1960, the Director General, Posts and Telegraphs, hereby specifies the 16-3-1977 as the date on which the Measured Rate System will be introduced in Kadi Telephone Exchange, Gujarat Circle.

[No. 5-5/77-PHB]

नई दिल्ली, 17 फरवरी, 1977

क्रा. आ. 671.—स्थायी आदेश संख्या 627, दिनांक 8 मार्च, 1960 द्वारा लागू किए गए भारतीय तार नियम, 1951 के नियम 434 के खंड 3 के पैरा (क) के अनुसार डाक-तार महानिदेशक ने रामगढ़ टेलीफोन केंद्र में दिनांक 16-3-77 से प्रमाणित दर प्रणाली लागू करने का निश्चय किया है।

[सं. 5-8/77-पी. एच. बी.]

New Delhi, the 17th February, 1977

S.O. 671.—In pursuance of para (a) of Section III of Rule 434 of Indian Telegraph Rules, 1951, as introduced by S.O. No. 627 dated 8th March, 1960, the Director General, Posts and Telegraphs, hereby specifies the 16-3-1977 as the date on which the Measured Rate System will be introduced in Ramgarh Telephone Exchange, Bihar Circle.

[No. 5-8/77-PHB]

क्रा. आ. 672.—स्थायी आदेश संख्या 627, दिनांक 8 मार्च 1960 द्वारा लागू किए गए भारतीय तार नियम, 1951 के नियम 434 के खंड 3 के पैरा (क) के अनुसार डाक-तार महानिदेशक ने अहमदाबाद टेलीफोन केंद्र में दिनांक 16-3-77 से प्रमाणित दर प्रणाली लागू करने का निश्चय किया है।

[सं. 5-10/77-पी. एच. बी.]

म. च. वर्मा, सहायक महानिदेशक (पी.एच.बी.)

S.O. 677.—In pursuance of para (a) of Section III of Rule 434 of Indian Telegraph Rules, 1951, as introduced by S.O. No. 627 dated 8th March, 1960, the Director General, Posts and Telegraphs, hereby specifies the 16-3-1977 as the date on which the Measured Rate System will be introduced in Ahmedgarh Telephone Exchange, N.W. Circle.

[No. 5-10/77-PHB]

M. C. VERMA, Assistant Director General (PHB)

श्रम मंत्रालय

नई दिल्ली, 7 फरवरी, 1977

क्रा. आ. 673.—वैयक्तिक क्षति (प्रतिकर बीमा) स्कीम, 1972 के खण्ड 8 के उपखण्ड (2) के साथ पठित वैयक्तिक क्षति (प्रतिकर बीमा) अधिनियम, 1963 (1963 का 37) की धारा 8 की उपधारा (5) के खण्ड (ज) के द्वितीय परन्तुक और चतुर्थ परन्तुक द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करने हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार निदेश देती है कि—

- (i) किसी ऐसे नियोजक की वशा में, जिस की पालिसी 31 दिसम्बर, 1976 को प्रभुत्व है, 31 मार्च, 1977 को समाप्त होने वाली निमाहियों के बारे में मन्वेय ग्रामिम प्रीमियम की रकम शून्य होगी; और
- (ii) किसी ऐसे व्यक्ति की वशा में, जो 31 दिसम्बर, 1976 को समाप्त होने वाली निमाही के पञ्चावर्ती किसी निमाही के दौरान पहली बार नियोजक बनता है और जिसके लिए वैयक्तिक क्षति (प्रतिकर बीमा) स्कीम, 1972 के उपबन्धों के

अनुसार पालिसी लेना अपेक्षित है, ग्रामिम प्रीमियम की रकम, नेचल प्रथम निमाही के लिए उसका मन्त्री बिल के प्रति एक सौ रुपये पर तीन पैसे होगी बशर्ते कि (न्यूनतम रकम आठ रुपये हो) जिसमें उसके लिए पालिसी लेना अपेक्षित है और पञ्चावर्ती निमाहियों के लिए ग्रामिम प्रीमियम की रकम शून्य होगी।

[सं. एल०-19025/17/71-फैक०]

वी० चन्द्र मौलि, निदेशक

MINISTRY OF LABOUR

New Delhi, the 7th February, 1977

S.O. 673.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the second proviso and the fourth proviso to clause (h) of sub-section (5) of section 8 of the Personal Injuries (Compensation Insurance) Act, 1963 (37 of 1963) read with sub-clause (2) of clause 8 of the Personal Injuries (Compensation Insurance) Scheme, 1972, the Central Government hereby directs that—

- (i) In the case of an employer having a policy in force on the 31st December, 1976, the amount of the advance premium payable in respect of the quarter ending on 31st March, 1977 shall be nil, and
- (ii) In the case of a person, who becomes an employer for the first time during any quarter subsequent to the quarter ending on the 31st December, 1976, and is required to take out a policy of insurance in accordance with the provisions of the Personal Injuries (Compensation Insurance) Scheme, 1972, the amount of advance premium shall be three paise per one hundred rupees of his wages bill subject to a minimum of eight rupees, for the first quarter only in which he is required to take out the policy and the amount of advance premium for the subsequent quarter shall be nil.

[No. S-19025/17/71-Fac.]

V. CHANDRA MOWLI, Director

New Delhi, the 8th February, 1977

S.O. 674.—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the following award of the Industrial Tribunal, Madras in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Messrs Continental Shipping & Clearing Agency Madras and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on the 8th February, 1977.

(Constituted by the Central Government)

BEFORE THIRU T. N. SINGARAVELU, B.A., B.L.,

Presiding Officer

Industrial Tribunal, Madras.

Thursday, the 27th day of January, 1977

Industrial Dispute No. 63 of 1976

(In the matter of the dispute for adjudication under Section 10(1)(d) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 between a workman and the Management of M/s. Continental Shipping and clearing Agency, Madras.)

BETWEEN

Thirumathi S. Dhuruvakumari,

No. 33-D, North Mada Street, Villivakkam,
Madras-600049.

AND

M/s. Continental Shipping and Clearing Agency,
310/311, Linghi Chetty Street, Madras-600001

Reference :

Order No. L-33012(3)/76-D.IV(A), dated 4th December, 1976 of the Ministry of Labour, Government of India New Delhi.

This dispute coming on for hearing on Tuesday, the 25th day of January, 1977 upon perusing the reference, and all other material papers on record and upon hearing the arguments of Thiruvallargal A. Krishna Rao and K. Venkataraman, Advocates for the Management and the worker being absent, and having stood over till this day for consideration, this Tribunal made the following.

AWARD

This is an Industrial Dispute between the Management of M/s. Continental Shipping and Clearing Agency, Madras and one of its employees and this has been referred by the Government of India in its order No. L-33012(3)/76-D.IV(A), dated 4th December, 1976 of the Ministry of Labour.

2. The issue referred for adjudication reads as follows :—

"Whether the action of the management of Messrs Continental Shipping and Clearing Agency, Madras in striking off the name of Shrimati S. Dhuruvakumari Typist, from the rolls of the Company is justified? If not, to what relief is she entitled?"

3. Notice of this dispute was sent to both parties. The Management as well as the worker were personally served. The Management entered appearance through its learned counsel, but the worker did not appear. The employee an ex-Typist was present on the date of the hearing and took time to file the claim statement. But later, the employee was absent and did not file the claim statement. There was also no representation on behalf of the employee. However, as a matter of indulgence, I adjourned the matter from 12-1-1977 to 24-1-1977 for further proceedings. Even on 24-1-1977, the worker did not turn up and there was no representation. There was also no communication from the employee, though she is a resident of Madras. The case was adjourned to 25-1-1977 for hearing the Management and the Management was heard. They have also filled some documents marked as Ex. M-1 and M-2 on their side.

4. In this state of things, what is the proper order to be passed on this reference? The employee has not filled the claim statement, though she was personally served and also appeared in Court for one hearing. Therefore, there is no option for this Tribunal but to proceed with the enquiry in the absence of the worker. Now, the grievance of the employee as gathered from the issue is that she was a temporary typist and that she has been removed from the rolls of the Company and her name had been struck-off from the rolls. Ex. M-2 is an office copy of the Registered Notice dated 31-1-1976 from the Management to the worker pointing out that she did not report for work even after the expiry of the leave and therefore the absence must be construed as abandonment of service. The Management has also intimated to the worker that her name is struck-off from the rolls. This Registered Notice was personally served on the worker on 3-2-1976 and she appears to have approached the Assistant Labour Commissioner who called for an explanation from the Management. Ex. M-1 is the office copy of the reply from the Management to the Assistant Labour Commissioner stating that the employee was a new entrant in service who applied for medical leave for a month from 1-12-1975 and that leave was granted to her on loss of pay for one month. She was called upon to return duty on the expiry of the medical leave on 31-12-1975. But she never reported for duty and the Management appears to have waited for one month more and thereafter sent a letter under Ex. M-2 on 31-1-1976 removing her name from the rolls. It is seen that she was a temporary employee as Typist in the office. Since she absented herself from duty without leave for a long period, her name was struck-off from the rolls. The Management also argued that she is not a 'worker' as defined under Section 2(s) of the Industrial Disputes Act and that the Central Government is not competent to refer the alleged dispute to this Tribunal.

5. It is clear from Exs. M-1 and M-2 that the worker who was temporarily employed absented herself from duty

without leave and therefore it is very likely that she abandoned the service. This is all the more probable when we see her conduct even during the proceedings before this Tribunal. She did not care to file a claim statement nor taken any steps to represent her case, though she is a resident of Madras where the Tribunal is situated. It is therefore obvious that she has abandoned the claim having abandoned the post previously. There is no evidence contra and there is nothing on record, let alone even a claim statement, to show that the action of the Management in striking off the name of this employee is not justified. Therefore, I hold that the action of the Management in striking off the name of the employee is justified and the employee is not entitled to any relief. An Award is passed in these terms. No costs.

Dated, this 27th day of January, 1977.

T. N. SINGARAVELU,
Industrial Tribunal

WITNESSES EXAMINED

For both sides.—Nil.

DOCUMENTS MARKED

For worker.—Nil.

For Management

Ex. M-1/27-9-76.—Letter from the Management to the Assistant Labour Commissioner (C)-1, Madras-6 submitting remarks on the dispute raised by the employee.

Ex. M-2/31-1-76.—Letter from the Management to the employee intimating the striking off her name from rolls.

T. N. SINGARAVELU
Industrial Tribunal

[No. L-33012(3)/76-D. IV(A)]

NAND LAI, Desk Officer

S.O. 675.—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the following award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court Jabalpur, in the industrial dispute between the employers in relations to the management of Pyrites Phosphates and Chemicals Ltd., Dehradun and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on the 1st February, 1977.

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-
CUM-LABOUR COURT JABALPUR (M. P.)

Case No. CGIT/LC/(R)(11 of 1975)

PARTIES :

Employees in relation to the Management of Pyrites, Phosphates and Chemicals Limited, Dehradun and their workman.

APPEARANCES :

For Workmen.—Shri L. N. Malhotra Advocate.

For Management.—Shri P. S. Nair, Advocate.

INDUSTRY : Phosphate

DISTRICT : Dehradun

AWARD

Jabalpur, the 6th January, 1977

This is a reference made by the Government of India in the Ministry of Labour vide its order No. L-29012/23/74-LRIV-D.03(D) dated the 26th February 1976 projecting the following dispute for industrial adjudication by this Tribunal:

"Whether the action of the management of Pyrites Phosphates and Chemicals Limited, Dehradun in dismissing Shri S. N. Pandey, Driver, in the Maldeota Project, Pyrites Phosphates and Chemicals Limited, Dehradun is justified? If not to what relief is he entitled?"

2. It is not disputed by the parties that Sri S. R. Pandey was at first employed at Ajaibor Mining Project in Rohtas District in Bihar State. This project is also of the same company to which Maldeota Project at Dehradun belongs. He was transferred from there to Maldeota Project. He took up the matter for conciliation claiming that his transfer was not proper and violated the terms and conditions of his service. But the Government of India declined to make any reference on that point because there was no merit in the dispute so raised by him. Shri Pandey then came and reported at Maldeota Project where ultimately a departmental enquiry was started against him for misconduct and he was dismissed from service with effect from 22nd April 1974. He made many representations during the course of departmental enquiry and even after that till the final dismissal order was served upon him. Admittedly after the passing of the dismissal order no dispute was raised with the Management by way of any representation against the punishment of dismissal.

3. The case of the workman is that he made a representation to the Government of India for referring the dispute to the Tribunal for adjudication and the pleading on that point is contained in paragraph 34 of the written statement which he has filed before this Tribunal on the 7th May 1975.

4. The employee raised a specific plea in paragraph 2 of the written statement which was filed before the aforesaid written statement of the employee. In that paragraph the employer specifically pleaded that the reference was incompetent as no dispute was ever raised by anybody on behalf of the workmen of Dehradun Project of the employers or by the workman himself. In the rejoinder of the management this plea was again repeated in reply to paragraph 34 of the written statement of the workman. From these pleadings it is clear that Shri Pandey did not raise any dispute with the employer after his dismissal and thus there was no industrial dispute in existence.

5. In the written statement Shri Pandey has not alleged that the dispute was dealt with by the conciliation officer when it was so raised by him directly by way of an application and in that dispute the Management participated raising no objection about the existence of the Industrial Dispute. There is no failure report on the file because the same has not been sent by the Government with the reference. Thus there is no evidence nor any pleading whatsoever that even at the conciliation stage a demand was made to the Management and was directly or indirectly rejected by it. It is thus clear from the pleadings of the parties that there was no industrial dispute in existence even when the Government made a reference to this Tribunal. Under the circumstances observations made in Sindhu Resettlement Corporation Ltd. Vs. Industrial Tribunal Gujarat (1968-1-LLJ 834 at page 839) this Tribunal will have no jurisdiction to proceed with the reference because it will be deemed to be honest on account of the non-existence of Industrial Dispute. I may fruitfully cite the following passage from the observation made by the Supreme Court at page 798-99 of Sch. J Vol. 7:

"A mere demand to a Government with a dispute being raised by workman with their employer (and in this particular case only a demand is said to have been made with the Government as per his own pleadings of Shri Pandey) can not become an industrial dispute. Consequently, the material before the Tribunal clearly showed that no such industrial dispute, as was purported to be referred by the State Government to the Tribunal had ever existed between the appellant corporation and the respondents

and the State Government, in making a reference, obviously committed an error in basing its opinion on material which was not relevant to the formation of opinion. On these facts it is clear that the reference made by the Government was not competent."

This view was followed by Delhi High Court in Fedders Ltd. Corporation (P) Ltd. Vs. Lt. Governor, Delhi (AIR 1979 Delhi 60) in which it was observed that:

"We are of the view that the decision of the Supreme Court in AIR 1968 S.C. 529 (Sindhu Resettlement's case) referred to above, has finally established the proposition that a demand by the workman must be first raised on the management and rejected by them before an industrial tribunal can be said to arise and exist."

The High Court went on further to say that making a demand to the conciliation officer and its communication by him to the management who reject the same is not sufficient to constitute an industrial dispute. There is no pleading in the present case that the demand raised before the conciliation officer was communicated to the management or the management participated in the demand or rejected it. In this way, there being no industrial dispute in existence, the reference was not competent and it is answered accordingly without going into merits of the case. Parties shall bear their own costs in view of the decision of the whole matter on technical point of law.

[No. L-29012/23/74-LRIV D III B]

S. N. JOHRI, Presiding Officer

S.O. 676.—In pursuance of the section 12 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the following award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal cum Labour Court Jabalpur, in the industrial dispute between the employers in relations to the management of Kurasia Colliery of National Coal Development Corporation Ltd., P.O. Kurasia Colliery, Dist. Surguja (M.P.) and their workmen which was received by the Central Government on the 7th February, 1977.

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL
CUM-LABOUR COURT, JABALPUR (M.P.)

Case No. CGIT/LC(R)(14) of 1975

PARTIES:

Employers in relation to the management of Kurasia Colliery of National Coal Development Corporation Limited, Post Office Kurasia Colliery, District Surguja (Madhya Pradesh) and their workmen represented through the M. P. Koyala Door Pan-chayat, Kurasia Colliery, District Surguja (M.P.).

APPEARANCES:

For workmen—Shri Hardeo Singh.

For management—Shri P. S. Nair, Advocate.

INDUSTRY : Coal Mines DISTRICT : Surguja (M.P.)

Jabalpur, the 24th January, 1977

AWARD

This is reference made by the Government of India in the Ministry of Labour vide its order No. L-22011/2/74-LR.II. Dated 26th February, 1975 projecting the following dispute for adjudication by this Tribunal:—

"Whether the demand of the workmen of the Kurasia Colliery of National Coal Development Corporation Limited, Post Office Kurasia Colliery, District Surguja (Madhya Pradesh) that the 25 per cent higher wages admissible to Shovels/Dragnines

Operators, as per the recommendations contained in para 15 of Chapter 8 of Volume I of the report of the Wage Board for Coal Mining Industry, are to be treated as "Wages" and not as "Allowances", is justified? If so to what relief are the workmen entitled and from which date?"

2. The dispute revolves round the word 'wage' used at page 62 para 15 of Section B of Chapter VIII, Volume I of Report of the Central Wage Board for the Coal Mining Industry. The case of the Union in short is that the paragraph recommends that these operators should be given wages which should be 25 per cent higher than the wages which they draw in their present categories. The Union wants to interpret the word 'wage' in its natural normal form and wants that this 25 per cent increase should be designated as wage in contradistinction to allowance. This will give some marginal benefits to the workmen concerned. Admittedly the benefits shall not be substantial and in the present case hardly four workmen are involved. The management has of course given 25 per cent increase but they have designated it as allowance which deprives the workmen of all those marginal benefits which they would have otherwise received by way of calculation of 10 per cent bonus on the increased wages and about 8 per cent of provident fund contribution which the management would have been required to pay on the basis of the increased wages. Similarly there would have been some marginal benefits with respect to pay leave etc.

3. As stated earlier the management accepted the Wage Board award and gave this 25 per cent increase to these N.C.D.C. employees of Kuresia Colliery but that 25 per cent was designated as allowance. Their case is that the word 'wage' is comprehensive enough to include 'allowance' and thus there was a choice given by the Wage Board whether to give the increase in the shape of wage proper or in the shape of allowance. Accordingly they exercised that discretion and after negotiating settlements with the unions affiliated to I.N.T.U.C. various circulars were issued saying that this 25 per cent increase should be given in the shape of allowance. These settlements took place during the course of Arbitration before the Regional Labour Commissioner (Central) and were associated with the completion of proper formalities, hence they were binding on all workmen irrespective of their affiliation to different unions. As the matter was concluded with the settlements and labour union with which the management entered into a settlement never raised any such dispute. The dispute so concluded by a settlement could not be termed as an industrial dispute and there being no industrial dispute in existence the Government of India was not competent to make the reference. I may dispose of this point summarily by saying that both these settlements use the word 'wage' while speaking of this 25 per cent increase. None of them specifically speaks of allowance. Thus what was determined by those settlements could not estop this Union from saying that even in the settlements the word 'wage' has been used and not the word allowance. The settlements thus do not bar the reference.

4. The validity of the reference and the jurisdiction of this Tribunal have been further challenged on the ground that N.C.D.C. collieries were in existence in various States and such workmen were employed in various collieries not only in Madhya Pradesh but in other States as well. Naturally other States would also be interested in such a dispute and a reference of such dispute could be made only to a National Tribunal. It has been further argued that whereas all other workmen working in various other collieries in different States feel satisfied with the allowance that is being given to them in the shape of 25 per cent increase, the dispute raised by the present Union with respect to these four workmen would rather create an industrial unrest if it is decided in their favour and would foil the principle and object of the industrial adjudication which is to herald peace in the industry. This question of jurisdiction is not of much force. It is for the Government to see whether a reference should be made to a National Tribunal or to an Industrial Tribunal according to the circumstances indicative of the dimension of the dispute or apprehended dispute.

5. Shri R. S. Murthy, Chief Personnel Officer of Central Coalfields Ltd. who was the Chief Personnel Officer of the

N.C.D.C. prior to March 1973 and was very much associated with the administration of the Central Wage recommendations and was instrumental in issuing various circulars on this point, appeared in the witness box and gave evidence in support of the various points raised by the management as stated in the previous paragraph. He distinguished between the use of the words wage, basic wage, allowances, bonus, basic pay, consolidated pay and such other terms used in the Wage Board recommendations and said that the word 'wage' used in the disputed paragraph of the Report was not synonymous to basic wage and included the allowance also.

6. It is difficult for me to agree with the reasoning given by Shri R. S. Murthy. It is true that in *Muir Mills Co. Ltd. Vs. Their workmen* (AIR 1960 SC 985) the words 'basic wage' have been held to be used ordinarily in marked contradistinction to 'dearness allowance', the quantum of which varies from time to time in accordance with the rise or fall in the cost of living. However, merely from the fact that the words 'basic wage' are used in contradistinction to 'dearness allowance' one cannot jump to the conclusion that the word 'wage' can never be so used in contradistinction to the 'allowance'. He cited an example by drawing my attention to the table given in para 23 at page 54, Chapter VII of Volume I of Wage Board recommendations where the words 'basic wage' have been used and it has been shown separately as against D.A. and V.D.A. That Chapter relates to Minimum wages and therefore the words, basic wage, minimum wage and minimum consolidated wage or consolidated basic wage, have been used at various places in that Chapter. There the Board was specifically concerned with the basic aspect of the wage. However, in various sections of Chapter VIII such is not the situation. They deal with the Wage structure in contradistinction to Chapter XII which deals with Allowances. The opening sentence of para 1 of Chapter XII very clearly states that 'while the claims of the workmen for allowances in addition to wages', and thereby makes a clear distinction between wage and allowances. Thus it is apparent that while Chapter VIII deals with wages in all its sections Chapter XII deals with allowances.

7. Learned Officer, M.W.I, Shri R. S. Murthy, wanted to distinguish this aspect by saying that Chapter XII is not exhaustive of the allowances as it does not enumerate the Dearness allowance and Variable dearness allowance. That may be true but it does not cut across the reasoning which is being advanced above. Dearness Allowance and Variable Dearness Allowance were already prevailing in the Coal Mining Industry as fixed by the decision of the Labour Appellate Tribunal and there was no need to deal with it. However, in discussing the principles in Chapter VII this aspect of 10 per cent neutralisation of present cost of living by granting suitable compensation in the form of D.A. and V.D.A. was discussed in paras 7, 8 and 9 and other paragraphs of Chapter VII. That apart Chapter VIII nowhere discussed anything about allowances except that in showing the way in which the total fall back wages were to be calculated or the manner in which a particular calculation of consolidated wage was arrived at for the purposes of proceeding further for the grant of 23 per cent increase as contemplated in paras 49 and 52 at page 73. Wherever such V.D.A. and D.A. were added for arriving at a consolidated rate the initial wage was designated as basic wage. Thus it is apparent that in Chapter VIII the word 'wage' was used in its normal sense wage and not in the sense of including all allowances.

8. If in para 15 in dispute the word 'wage' was used in the sense of allowance as alleged by the management where was the difficulty for the authors of the Report to use the word 'allowance' in place of the word 'wage' at that place? In the definition of wage given in Sec. 2(r.) of Industrial Disputes Act the word wage has been in the first paragraph given its normal meaning and in the second paragraph various other items including the allowances were incorporated for giving it a more comprehensive connotation. In *Bannett Coleman & Company (P) Ltd. Vs. Punya Priya Das Gupta* (1969-II-LJ 554) the Supreme Court made a distinction between these two parts of the definition. The extended meaning is given in the definition for making it more comprehensive but that does not deprive the word of its natural simple meaning in its unextended form. According to the context

such a word can be used by the legislature in its unextended form of the meaning only. In any case even if the word 'wage' used will always be deemed to be including allowances. It does not mean that in para 15 its use will mean allowances only and not the basic wage. The word 'wage' is not always 'allowance' only and therefore if, at a particular place, it is said that it has been used in the sense of allowance only, the person so alleging must have adequate reasons to justify it. The whole statement of Shri Murty could not justify such an interpretation which to my mind is wholly out of context. I am, therefore, of the view that the word 'wage' used in para. 15 of Chapter VIII, Vol. I of the Report of the Wage Board for Coal Mining Industry has not been used in the sense of allowance simplifier.

9. However, even if that is the real interpretation in my opinion, I am not inclined to answer the reference in that form. According to the statement of Shri Murty such Draglines Shovels and Dumpers of higher capacity are operating not only in Kurasia Colliery for which the reference is made but also in Bismampur, Manikpur and Jhingurda collieries of Madhya Pradesh, Umrer Colliery of Maharashtra, South Balanda Colliery of Orissa and Kathara Kargali, Bukaro, Gidi A, Gidi C and Bhurkunda collieries in Bihar. All the workmen in all the collieries are feeling contented by the 25 per cent rise given by the N.C.D.C. in the shape of allowance in compliance of the recommendations made in this para, except these four employees of this Union of Kurasia Colliery. This position has been accepted by them in various agreements for a long number of years and giving a benefit of this type to these four workmen of this Colliery would mean instigating and creating an industrial dispute with respect to hundreds of workers in the aforesaid so many collieries in various States.

10. The benefit involved is very marginal as admitted by Shri Hardeo Singh on behalf of the Union. It has been so admitted in the written statement also. I do not think it proper to be instrumental in creating major industrial dispute while adjudicating upon a minor one.

11. There is yet another change of situation. The wages have now further been revised under a National Coal Wage Agreement and the workers are getting much more than what they were getting previously under the Wage Board award. Even in the written statement the Union specifically pleaded that this dispute is confined only to the period between 15-8-67 to 31-12-1974. The marginal gain for these four workers even if calculated for these seven years is not going to be appreciable for which the whole peace of the industry may be put to a jeopardy. In *Bharat Bank Ltd. Delhi Vs. Bharat Bank Employees Union, Delhi* (AIR 1950 SC 188) the Hon'ble Mukherjee J. very clearly observed that :

"in settling the dispute between the employer and the workmen the function of the tribunal is not confined to administration of justice in accordance with the law. It can confer rights and privileges on either party which it considers reasonable and proper though they may not be within the terms of the existing agreement. It has not merely to interpret or give effect to contractual rights on obligations of the rights. It can create new rights and obligations between them which it considers essential for them for keeping industrial peace."

Tribunals are not bound by the rigid rules of law. That is why this tribunal does not feel bound by the literal interpretation of the use of the word 'wage' in para. 15 of the Report as discussed above and is inclined to treat it as allowance as interpreted by the management in the interest of maintaining industrial peace. Therefore the reference is answered by saying that though according to the literal interpretation the use of the word 'wage' in para. 15 of Chapter VIII of Vol. I of the Report of Wage Board for Coal Mining Industry may not simply mean 'allowance', yet it will be in the interest of the maintenance of industrial peace to concede it the accepted interpretation that it has been used in the sense of allowance as is being given by the management for a long number of years so as to save the industry from the disturbance of the status quo.

S. N. JOHRI, Presiding Officer.

[No. L-22011/2/74-LR II]

V. VELAYUDHAN, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 9 फरवरी, 1977

का० आ० 677.—केन्द्रीय सरकार कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि और प्रकीर्ण उपबन्ध अधिनियम, 1952 (1952 का 19) की धारा 6 के प्रथम परन्तुक द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, सम्बन्ध विषय में आवश्यक जाँच करने के पश्चात् 31 मार्च, 1976 से मैसर्स शाह टेक्नीकल कन्सल्टेंट्स (प्राइवेट) लिमिटेड, मेहार हाऊस 15 कावसजी पटेल स्ट्रीट मुम्बई-1 नामक स्थापन को उक्त परन्तुक के प्रयोजनों के लिए विनिर्दिष्ट करती है।

[सं० एम० 35018(65)/76पी०एफ० II (ii)]

New Delhi, the 9th February, 1977

S.O. 677.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the first proviso to section 6 of the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 (19 of 1952), the Central Government, after making necessary enquiry into the matter, hereby specifies with effect from the thirty first day of March, 1976 the establishment known as Messrs. Shah Technical Consultants (Private) Limited, Mehar House, 15, Cawasji Patel Street, Bombay-1 for the purpose of the said proviso.

[No. S. 35018(65)/76-PF.II(ii)]

का० आ० 678.—केन्द्रीय सरकार कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि और प्रकीर्ण उपबन्ध अधिनियम, 1952 (1952 का 19) की धारा 13 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, भारत सरकार के श्रम मंत्रालय की अधिसूचना सं० का० आ० 2618 तारीख 25 जुलाई, 1975 को, जहाँ तक उसका सम्बन्ध श्री आर० जनार्दन नायर से है, विरुद्धित करती है।

[सं० ए० 12016/6/75-पी०एफ०-1]

S.O. 678.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (i) of section 13 of the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 (19 of 1952), the Central Government hereby rescinds the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Labour No. S.O. 2618 dated the 25th July, 1975 in so far as it relates to Shri R. Janardhanan Nair.

[No. A. 12016/6/75-PFI]

का० आ० 679.—कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि और प्रकीर्ण उपबन्ध अधिनियम, 1952 (1952 का 19) की धारा 13 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार श्री स्वर्णजीत सिंह अस्सी को उक्त अधिनियम, स्कीम, उसके अधीन विरचित किसी कुटुम्ब पेंशन स्कीम और बीमा स्कीम के प्रयोजनों के लिए, केन्द्रीय सरकार के या उसके नियंत्रणाधीन किसी स्थापन के संबंध में या किसी रेल कम्पनी, खान या तेल क्षेत्र या नियंत्रित उद्योग से संबंधित किसी स्थापन के संबंध में या किसी ऐसे स्थापन के संबंध में जिसके एक से अधिक राज्य में विभाग या शाखाएँ हों, सम्पूर्ण मध्य प्रदेश राज्य के लिए निरीक्षक नियुक्त करती है।

[सं० ए-12016(13)/76-पी०एफ०-1]

S.O. 679.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 13 of the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 (19 of 1952), the Central Government hereby appoints Shri Swarnajit Singh Asasi to be an Inspector for the whole of the State of Madhya Pradesh for the purposes of the said Act, the scheme, the family pension scheme and the insurance scheme framed there under in relation to any establishment belonging to, or under the control of the Central Government or in relation to any establishment connected with a railway company, a mine or an oilfield or a controlled industry or in relation to an establishment having departments or branches in more than one State.

[No. A. 12016(13)/76-PF. I]

नई दिल्ली, 18 फरवरी, 1977

का० आ० 680—कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा अधिनियम, 1948 (1948 का 34) की धारा 1 की उपधारा (3) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा 27 फरवरी, 1977 को उस मारीख के रूप में नियत करती है, जिसको उक्त अधिनियम के अध्याय 4 (धारा 44 और 45 के विधाय जो पहले ही प्रवृत्त की जा चुकी है) और अध्याय 5 और 6 (धारा 76 की उपधारा (i) और धारा 77, 78, 79 और 81 के विधाय जो पहले ही प्रवृत्त की जा चुकी है) के उपबन्ध बिहार राज्य के धनबाद जिले में निम्नलिखित क्षेत्रों में प्रवृत्त होंगे, अर्थात्—

क्षेत्र	राजस्व थाना संख्या	थाना का नाम
1. कामुण्डा ग्राम	76, 59, 79	झरिया
2. भुली, छोटकारिकाबाद ग्राम	54	झरिया
3. चिरकुंडा के राजस्व थाने के अन्तर्गत आने वाले सभी ग्राम	चिरकुंडा	चिरकुंडा
4. निरसा के राजस्व थाने के अन्तर्गत आने वाले सभी ग्राम	निरसा	निरसा

[सं० एस-38013/38/76—एस० साह०]

एस० एस० सहस्रनामान, उप सचिव

New Delhi, the 18th February, 1977

S.O. 680.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (3) of section 1 of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948 (34 of 1948), the Central Government hereby appoints the 27th February, 1977, as the date on which the provisions of Chapter IV (except sections 44 and 45 which have already been brought into force) and Chapters V and VI (except sub-section (1) of section 76 and sections 77, 78, 79 and 81 which have already been brought into force) of the said Act shall come into force in the following areas in the District of Dhanbad in the State of Bihar, namely:—

Area	Revenue Thana Numbers	Name of Thana
1. Kasunda village	76, 59, 79	Jharia
2. Bhuli, Chhotakarikabad Village	54	Jharia
3. All villages in Revenue thana of Chirkunda	Chirkunda	Chirkunda
4. All villages in Revenue thana of Nirsa	Nirsa	Nirsa

[S-38013/38/76-HI]

S. S. SAHASRANAMAN, Dy. Secy.

New Delhi, the 9th February, 1977

S.O. 681.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the following award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal, Alleppey in the industrial dispute between the employers in relations to the management of Kerala Minerals and Metals Limited, Manaikulangara, Quilon and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on 8-2-1977.

IN THE COURT OF THE INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL, ALLEPPEY

Industrial Dispute No. 1/76 (Central)

BETWEEN

The Management of Kerala Minerals and Metals Limited, Manaikulangara, Quilon Post Office, Kerala.

AND

Their workmen represented by the Secretary, Mines and Minerals Staff Congress, Chavara, Quilon, Kerala State.

REPRESENTATIONS:

Shri M. Ramachandran, Advocate, M/s. Menon and Menon, Advocates, Cochin-16.—For Management.

M/s. K. P. Chelappan Nair and Ram Mohan Das, Advocates, Alleppey.—For Workmen.

Dated the 24th January, 1977

AWARD

In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (d) of sub-section (1) of Sec. 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, the Central Government have referred this dispute for adjudication to the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court No. 2, Bombay, constituted under Sec. 7A of the said Act. The issues referred for adjudication are as follows:—

I. Whether Shri Wilfred Valentine, a Plant Supervisor of Kerala Minerals and Metals limited is eligible for promotion and confirmation as a Foreman? If so, from what date?

II. Whether Shri B. I. Leon Fernandez, Electrician of Kerala Minerals and Metals Limited is eligible for promotion as a Supervisor? If so, from what date?

2. The Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court No. 2, Bombay numbered the dispute and initiated the adjudication. In the meantime, to meet the ends of justice and convenience of parties, the Central Government considered it desirable to transfer the said dispute for adjudication to the Industrial Tribunal in Kerala. In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 7A and sub-section (1) of Section 33B of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, the Central Government constituted an Industrial Tribunal of which Shri K. P. M. Sheriff was made the Presiding Officer with Headquarters at Alleppey, and withdrawing the proceedings from the Central Government Industrial Tribunal, Bombay, transferred the same to Shri K. P. M. Sheriff, Presiding Officer, Industrial Tribunal, Alleppey with a direction that this Tribunal shall proceed with the proceedings de-novo.

3. Accordingly the case file was transferred to this Tribunal. The dispute was numbered as Central Industrial Dispute No. 1 of 1976 by this Tribunal and summons were issued to the parties for appearance at Alleppey on 17-6-76 and since both the parties had submitted statements respectively before the Central Government Industrial Tribunal, Bombay, the case was adjourned for the replication of the Union and the list of documents and schedule of witnesses of both the parties to 5-7-76. On 5-7-76 no replication was filed by the Union. But the Management submitted their list of documents and schedule of witnesses and the case was posted for the evidence of Union to 17-7-76 issuing notice to the Union. On 17-7-76 replication was submitted through post and the learned representative of the Union submitted that the Union is examining only the General Secretary. The case was then adjourned to 2-8-76 for the evidence of the Union on which date the Union filed their Vakalath and the list of documents and schedule of witnesses and also a petition to correct the name of the Union to Mines and Minerals Congress. The case was then posted to 28-8-76 for the evidence of the Union. On 28-8-76 the General Secretary of the Union was examined as WW1 and marked Exts. W1 and W2 and also Exts. M1 and M2. The case was then adjourned for further evidence to 22-9-76. On 22-9-76 the learned counsel for the Union declared that the Union has closed their evidence and so the case was posted for the Management's evidence to 5-10-76. On 5-10-76 MW1 was examined by the Management and Exts M3 to M8 were marked in the chief examination. Since the Union representative and their counsel were absent

there was no cross. Therefore notice was issued to the Union posting the case to 23-10-76 for further evidence of the Management, if any, and hearing to 23-10-76. The Union filed a petition seeking permission to cross-examine MW1 which was granted and MW1 was partly cross-examined. The case was then adjourned to 15-11-76 on which date MW1 was completely examined. The Management declared that they have closed their evidence and so the case came up for hearing. On 30-10-76 the matter was heard. The Union filed an affidavit also stating that the sworn statement of MW1 to the effect that there is no instance of relaxation of rules in the Management concern in the matter of promotion is not correct, since there are several instances where the rules were relaxed in the matter of promotion, viz., one Bhaskaran Nair who was only a clerk under the Management and who had no I.T.I. certificate was appointed as Store Keeper despite the fact that there are provisions in the agreement that the eligibility and qualifications to the post of Store Keeper are either a diploma in engineering or S.S.L.C. with I.T.I. certificate. Another instance was also pointed out, viz, that one Villava Rayan was given double promotion. The learned counsel for the Management submitted that the counter affidavit is being filed along with their argument notes. The Union also declared that they would also be filing their argument notes.

4. In the central Industrial Tribunal No. 2 Bombay, the Management is given the first opportunity to file their statement before the claim statement is filed by the Union. Accordingly the Management has submitted their statement in which they have contended as follows :—

"The Kerala Minerals and Metals Ltd., is a Government of Kerala undertaking, a Company registered under the Companies Act, 1956. This Company took over the assets and liabilities of M/s. F. X. Pereira & Sons (Travancore) Private Ltd., Quilon which was attached by the Government of Kerala in revenue recovery proceedings for arrears of royalty due in the year 1956. In April 1971, M/s. F. X. Pereira & Sons (Travancore) Private Ltd., executed a sale deed in favour of the Government, as a result of which the Government became the full owners of the concern. From 1956 till 1-4-1972 the undertaking was run as a Department of the Government. In the year 1968 the workmen of the concern demanded a revision of scales of pay, formulation of rules for promotion, recruitments etc. The Government which was then managing the concern had discussions with the trade unions on the charter of demands and appointed a Committee comprising Shri N. H. Rajkumar, Additional Director of Industries & Commerce (Technical) and Shri P. O. Titus, General Manager, for submitting a report on the revision of salary, wages, allowances etc., and also to prepare the gradation list of the employees. This Committee prepared a detailed report and this report was further discussed between the Management and the Trade Unions and finally a settlement was arrived at on 19-1-70.

Shri Wilfred Valentine was a Plant Supervisor in M/s. F. X. Pereira & Sons (Travancore) Private Ltd., and continued in this post after the Government took over the concern. His educational qualification is that he has completed the English middle school course. As per the settlement dated 19-1-70 the terms of which have been substantially adopted and continued in settlement dated 27-2-74, the qualifications fixed for the post of Plant Foreman from among the feeder category are :

- (i) Diploma in Mechanical/Electrical Engineering; or
- (ii) E.S.L.C. with Trade Certificate in Fitter, Electrician, Turner, Carpenter, Welder, Blacksmith.

Experience.—For a period of not less than 2 years in the case of Engineering Diploma-holders and five years in the case of Trade Test Certificate-holders in the feeder category. Feeder category for promotion is Supervisors.

Shri Wilfred Valentine does not possess any of the prescribed qualifications and he has never officiated as a Plant Foreman. The basis of the present demand as revealed in the conciliation proceedings leading to this reference appears to be that Shri Wilfred Valentine had held additional charge as a Foreman for a short period in 1973. This does not confer any right on him for promotion or confirmation in

the post of Plant Foreman. By the settlement dated 27-2-74, the post of Foreman was totally abolished i.e., long before the demand itself was made. In that place there was already a Shift Engineer. The two persons who were holding the two posts of Plant Foreman were declared supernumerary and they were allowed to continue in those posts till their retirement. Thus there is no post of Plant Foreman in the Company to which Shri Wilfred Valentine can claim promotion or confirmation even assuming he is duly qualified. It may be mentioned in this connection, that the qualification prescribed for the Shift Engineer is a degree in Mechanical or Electrical Engineering with two years experience. Admittedly Shri Wilfred Valentine does not possess these qualifications. The additional charge of post given purely on work arrangement basis, does not entitle the person to claim confirmation in that post. Therefore the claim put forward by Shri Wilfred Valentine is unsustainable.

Shri Leon Fernandez was appointed as Electrician by F. X. Pereira & Sons (Travancore) Private Ltd., in 1958. His educational qualifications is fifth form. As per the long term settlement dated 19-1-70 the qualification fixed for promotion to the post of Supervisor is 'a trade certificate in electrical, mechanical, turner, fitter, blacksmith, carpenter or mason with three years experience in the feeder category'. Shri Leon does not possess the prescribed qualifications for promotion as Supervisor. He possesses an E.M.E. Fitter Trade Certificate Grade III with military service of only 2 years 9 months and 9 days. This could not be considered as equivalent to National Trade Certificate as per letter dated 27-3-1972 from the Director of Training, Trivandrum addressed to Shri Leon Fernandes. Therefore Shri Leon does not possess the required qualification for promotion as a Supervisor. By the conciliation settlement dated 19-1-70 the qualifications and the method of promotion and appointments were prescribed and agreed to by all the unions functioning in the Company. Any relaxation in the qualifications for promotion of any of the posts in the Company contrary to the settlement is inexpedient and will give room for similar demands and will lead to industrial unrest. Therefore, neither Shri Wilfred Valentine nor Sri Leon Fernandez are entitled to the reliefs claimed for."

The Management concluded with a prayer that an award may be passed upholding their claims in toto.

5. In the claim statement submitted by the Union they have contended as follows :—

"Shri Wilfred Valentine has passed only the middle school examination. But he has put in more than 28 years continuous service in supervisory post in the establishment, so that he is entitled for promotion to the next higher grade as per the following condition stipulated in the long term agreement of 1970.

"The qualification prescribed above will not be applicable for promotion to the next higher grade only in the case of persons who have put 20 years of completed continuous service as on the date of promotion" (page no. 62 note No. 3 of the agreement).

But the Management has purposely ignored the condition of the agreement and has not promoted Shri Wilfred Valentine to the Foreman's post although there was a permanent vacancy. Instead the Management has created a new post and filled up the vacancy by the posting of a shift engineer. It has to be noted that there is no provision for the post of a shift engineer as per the agreement. It has also to be noted that the Management has not even consulted with the Union for abolishing the post of Foreman. The post of Foreman was abolished only by the second long term agreement dated 27-2-74. This demand was made one year before the agreement. Since some demands of the various unions were not settled at the time of the second agreement they were referred to the R.L.C. according to the conditions of the agreement (page 21 para 3).

It is also interesting to note that Shri Wilfred Valentine has held the additional charge of the Foreman for more than one year without any break, when the predecessor Foreman retired from service by superannuation and Shri Wilfred Valentine was assigned the duties of the Foreman in addition to his work. In the case of one Sri J. Arul, Typist-Clerk, after he had been in additional charge of the duties of the Head Clerk along with his work he was appointed as Head Clerk. Similarly M/s. John, Supervisor, V. Quital and Edward

Issac, who were assigned the duties of the higher post in addition to their work had been confirmed thereafter in the higher posts. Although there is no rule or agreement to do additional work, the employees are doing the additional work as and when they are assigned to do so, with the expectation of promotion. It is quite unjustifiable on the part of the Management to have deprived Shri Wilfred Valentine the promotion due to him though he is eligible for the same and the attitude of the Management in not giving him at least the next pay scale, which is admissible to the Central Government employees when the cases are not considered for promotion, is quite unreasonable.

Regarding the issue No. II, in the case of Shri Leon, the Management has denied promotion to him on the plea that he is not possessing the required qualifications. But Shri Leon has produced a trade certificate from the Defence Department. In the long term agreement dated 19-1-70 for promotion as Supervisor it is stated as follows:—

'A trade certificate in electrical, mechanical turner, fitter, blacksmith, carpenter, or mason with three years experience in the feeder category.'

From the fore-going provision it is clear that only a trade certificate is necessary for promotion and it is not mentioned that such certificate should be equivalent to that of the present I.T.I. certificate nor be approved by the Technical Director. But the Technical Director, who has examined the certificate of Shri Leon did not say in his report that it is not acceptable. He has stated as follows:—

'Your employer can condone this small shortage and treat it an equivalent to national trade certificate considering the long years of service you have put'.

Previously trade certificates were issued only from the Defence Department before the formation of the I.T.I. Hence none can say that the trade certificate issued from the Defence Department is invalid.

Therefore it is clear that the Management with the sole intention of promoting some interested persons have promoted another person without taking into consideration the long period, viz., 27 years service and experience of Shri Leon and also the direction of the Technical Director. It is painful that employees with long experiences are rebuffed with the plea of technical qualifications when the question of promotion comes up and the action of the Management in denying promotion to such persons is quite unjust and illegal.'

The General Secretary of the Union concluded with a prayer that an award may be passed directing the Management to promote Shri Wilfred Valentine and Shri Leon with retrospective effect and benefits.

6. The Management submitted their rejoinder thereafter in which they have contended as follows:—

As stated by the Union it has been laid down in the conciliation settlement dated 19-1-1970 that the qualification prescribed in that settlement will not be applicable for promotion to the next higher grade only in the case of persons who have put 20 years of completed continued service as on the date of promotion. But it is categorically stated in that provision that such promotion by relaxation of rules will be restricted to one vacancy in every three vacancies in a particular grade or post and that this concession will be in force only for a period of five years from the date of that conciliation settlement, viz., 19-1-1970. Thus the first vacancy which arose for a Plant Foreman after the date of settlement was filled up by Shri John Fernandez, a non-qualified person senior to Shri Wilfred Valentine by an order dated 22-1-1972. The claim of Shri Wilfred Valentine for a Plant Foreman in the next vacancy cannot be considered to be valid since as per agreement a qualified hand has to be given the promotion. In the factory at Chavara qualified persons were much less. Although each shift was working under a Plant Foreman none of the Plant Foreman was a qualified engineer. Further, the Director of Mine Safety, who inspected the factory pointed out the shortage of a qualified technical personnel in such a large factory employing more than 500 workers. Therefore, the Management has converted the post of Plant Foreman for which non-qualified hands have no claim for promotion, as

Shift Engineer and appointed a person possessing qualification as per rules. This is a purely managerial function and there was no necessity for the Management to discuss with the Union. The additional charge of a post is being given as per these rules. The case of Shri J. Arul and others mentioned in the statement were pertaining to the period long before the conciliation settlement dated 19-1-1970 and those cases have no relevance to the present reference for adjudication.

Similarly Shri Leon Fernandez was not promoted as Supervisor as he is not qualified for the post as per the rules laid down in the conciliation settlement dated 19-1-70. The Director of Technical Education, who is the competent authority in this regard, has stated that the E.M.E. Fitter Trade Certificate Grade III with military service of only 2 years 9 months and 9 days cannot be treated as equivalent to the National Trade Certificate. Therefore, Shri Leon Fernandez is not qualified for promotion as per the rules laid down in the conciliation settlement dated 19-1-1970.

The Management concluded with a prayer that an award may be passed upholding their contention.

7. In the replication submitted by the Union, it is affirmed by the Union, that the plea of the Management that these demands are put forth after the agreement, is quite contrary to facts. According to them the demands were not settled at the time of the agreement and were set aside for the decision of the Regional Labour Commissioner who has referred the same for adjudication. The Management is liable to promote the person who has put in a service of 20 years or more since they are bound to keep up this term till 19-1-1975. The Management have right to create new posts but not empowered to amend the terms of agreement without consulting the concerned parties. The contention of the Management that there are 500 or more workers in the establishment is not correct since there are only 60 workers engaged in a shift and as far as technical hands are concerned the Works Manager in charge of the plant is a technically qualified hand. Shri Wilfred Valentine was holding the charge of Foreman from 24-6-1972 to 11-4-1973 without any written orders from the Management. It is not correct to say that Sri Arul was appointed before the agreement on 19-1-1970. He was holding additional charge of Head Clerk before the agreement and when the Head Clerk's post was abolished he was promoted as Superintendent. Shri Wilfred Valentine had officiated the charge of Foreman. But he has lost his chance of promotion owing to the violation of the agreement. In other Central Government Firms, payment is made on the basis of next pay scale to their employees, who are deprived of promotion by the termination of promotion post. The Managing Director who has promised to do so in the case of Shri Valentine did not care to do so. Shri Leon Fernandez has produced a certificate from the Defence Department showing that he has passed the Fitter Grade III on 20-3-1943 and that he is qualified and upgraded to Fitter Grade II on 1-10-1944. Before the introduction of National Trade Certificate system the trade certificates were issued only from the Defence Department. In the certificate dated 20-3-1943 produced by Shri Leon Fernandez it is seen that he has completed two years 9 months and 9 days and as per the second certificate of 1-10-1944 he had exceeded the course of 3 years. The National Certificates which the Management recognise had only six months course and six months apprenticeship in those days. The Technical Director is of opinion that this shortage of 2-1/2 months can be made up by his 29 years of service and experience. The Technical Director had not mentioned that the certificate of Shri Leon is not equivalent to the National Certificate. Shri Leon was working as a fitter from 1947 and as electrician from 1958 onwards."

The Union concluded with a prayer that an award may be passed upholding their contentions.

8. WW1 is Shri G. M. Faria. The summary of his deposition is as follows:—

Chief: I am the Secretary of this Union since 20 years. In the year 1970 all the Unions and the Management joined together and arrived at a settlement which is marked as Ex. W1. In Ex. W1 the gradation of the employees and their qualifications are prescribed. The number of vacancies and the number of employees are also prescribed. Promotion matters are also specified in the agreement. As per Ex. W1 settlement the Management is not entitled to stop any of the categories which are mentioned in Ex. W1. In

the agreement even if the qualifications are prescribed, for those employees who are put in more than 20 or more years service, it is agreed that promotion will be given to them. It is also agreed that the terms of the agreement will have to be in force for a period of 5 years. But the Management has violated this provision after 11-4-1973. Wilfred Valentine was the Supervisor and he has got 30 years service. But since the Management violated the provisions of the agreement, he was not given the promotion. As per the agreement Valentine is entitled to be given promotion. Further Shri Valentine was acting as the Plant Foreman. He was acting as Foreman for a period of 9 months, i.e. from 24-6-1972 to 11-4-1973. The Management has given certificates to show that he was working as a Supervisor very efficiently. The Foreman post was abolished and a new post of Shift Engineer was introduced on 11-4-1973. But the Management did not discuss the matter with the Unions before the abolition of the cader. Those employees who were in additional charge of a higher place were confirmed in such higher places by the Management. As per Ext. W1 the qualification prescribed for a Works Manager is "a degree or diploma in electrical or mechanical engineering". But the degree-holders should have two years experience and the diploma-holders should have four years experience. In the Plant there are 180 employees. At any time the number had not gone upto 500. The Union has submitted the demands on 23-12-1972 including the promotion of Valentine and Leon Fernandez. Valentine will not get any place since his promotion post is abolished. Leon Fernandez was an electrician. He has entered the service in the year 1947, i.e. on 23-7-1947. He was promoted as an electrician with effect from 1-1-1958. The qualification prescribed for the Supervisor's cader is a trade certificate pass and he must have also experience for three years in the feeder category. Leon Fernandez was having a trade certificate. That was produced before the Management and that was obtained from the military. He was employed in the military as a fitter and also as a havildar clerk. He was having experience of two years and nine months. But the Management did not accept this certificate on the basis that he has not got three years experience. In Ext. W1 it is not stated that for Supervisory cader there should be an I.T.I. certificate. Shri Fernandez was entitled to get the promotion with effect from the date 15-8-1971. The promotion was given to his junior. Our demand is that Shri Fernandez should be appointed in the supervisory cader with effect from 15-8-1971.

Cross : The period of Ext. W1 settlement is three years with effect from 19-1-1970. Wilfred Valentine was in additional charge of Foreman. In Ext. W1 on page 62 under note 3 the qualification is prescribed. There it is stated that out of three vacancies only one vacancy will be filled up as per this concession. As per this term one John Fernandez, who was a Supervisor was promoted as Foreman. Regarding the promotion of John Fernandez we have no dispute. After Ext. W1 another settlement was arrived at in the year 1974. Our Union is a party in that settlement also. That settlement is marked as Ext. M1. That was a conciliation settlement. I have put my signature therein. In Ext. M1 page 13 as per clause 15, the two posts of Plant Foreman were decided to be abolished. The establishment comes under the Mines Act. But that posts were abolished only for the future. But no date is specified. Therefore both the Plant Foremen were considered as supernumerary. The qualification of Wilfred Valentine is shown as 4th Form of E.M.S. i.e., English Middle School. Leon Fernandez was having qualification as per Ext. W1. He was having a trade certificate. I have seen the correspondence between Leon Fernandez and the Technical Director. I have seen the copy of the letter sent by the Director of Training to Leon. That is marked as Ext. M2. In Ext. M2 the Director has stated that the shortage of training period can be condoned by the Management. Your objection is that the Management has not condoned it, is not? (A) No. Our contention is that even without condoning the same the certificate is valid. Ext. W1 settlement was arrived at on the basis of Rajkumar Committee decision. We have submitted the demand on 23-12-1972. Conciliation was started in the year 1973 and the settlement was arrived at in 1974. That is marked as Ext. M1. We have submitted the demand concerning this dispute also in the charter of demands. Individual issue was deferred and the general issues were posted for conciliation. The juniors of Leon Fernandez were

promoted since they were having I.T.I. certificates. Leon Fernandez has no I.T.I. certificate. But he has got a trade certificate. We have no objection that the Management has not implemented the provision in Ext. W1 settlement page 62 note three. The Shift Engineer was one Achari. I do not know about his qualification. I do not know who should decide whether the trade certificate and the I.T.I. certificates are the same. Ext. W2 is the order of the Board resolving to convert one post of Plant Foreman into Shift Engineer.

9. MW1 is Shri T. Shahul Hameed. The summary of his deposition is as follows :—

Chief : I am the Secretary of the Kerala Minerals & Metals Ltd., Quilon. This Company took over the then Government owned F.X.P. Minerals, Chavara in the year 1956. I am associated with this industry since 1970. The true copy of the Government order dated 20-12-1968 is marked as Ext. M3. The true copy of the office order dated 9-2-1973 is marked as Ext. M4. As per Ext. M4 Shri Wilfred Valentine is given additional charge of Plant Foreman. It is not correct to say that he was officiating as Plant Foreman. Ext. M5 is the true copy of an office order dated 28-9-1973. There is typing error regarding the year shown. It is not 1976 but 1973. By Ext. M5 he was directed to work as Supervisor. The true copy of the G.O. dated 15-7-1970 is marked as Ext. M6. The true copy of the G.O. dated 22-1-1972 is marked as Ext. M7. As per Ext. M6 Shri G. John Fernandez was appointed as Plant Foreman. Shri John Fernandez was senior to Wilfred Valentine. The qualification of Leon Fernandez is Form V. The Technical Director of the State has opined that the military certificate produced by Leon Fernandez cannot be equated with I.T.I. certificate, which is prescribed for promotion as per conciliation settlement dated 19-1-1970. The true copy of the certificate produced by Leon is marked as Ext. M8. We have not relaxed the qualifications prescribed in respect of any appointment in the Company.

In the cross-examination, this witness has deposed that Shri Wilfred Valentine is not eligible for promotion, that he was in additional charge of Foreman during the period from 14-6-1972 to 11-4-1973, that his work as such was satisfactory, that on 11-4-1973 the post of Foreman was abolished, that out of the three vacancies one was filled up by a non-qualified Supervisor, viz., John Fernandez and the other two were filled up by qualified persons, that Ext. W1 was in force upto 11-4-1973, that Leon Fernandez was a Fitter from 1948 and thereafter he was appointed as electrician, that his certificate cannot be equated with the I.T.I. certificate, that he was not having three years experience as Fitter in military service, that he has about 15 years service as Fitter in the Management establishment, that although a request has been sent by the Director of Industrial Training to condone the shortage of 2 months and odd in the experience of Shri Leon, we could not relax the existing rules for recruitment and promotion, that in Ext. W1 settlement there is no provision for condoning any lack of qualification and that the Management have not relaxed the qualification in any other case.

10. As I have already mentioned above, although both the parties submitted that they are filing their argument notes respectively, both of them have not filed the same up till date. Further, the Management have not filed their counter affidavit against the affidavit filed by the Union regarding the relaxation of rules in the matter of promotion given to some of the employees.

11. Now, on an anxious consideration of the contentions of both the parties as per their statements and the oral and documentary evidence adduced by them respectively, I am constrained to hold as follows :—

Issue No. 1 : Whether Shri Wilfred Valentine is eligible for promotion and confirmation as a Foreman? If so, from what date?

Admittedly Shri Wilfred Valentine has passed only Middle School Examination and admittedly he has put in more than 28 years of continuous service in supervisory post in the establishment. The Union is clamouring for his promotion as Plant Foreman as per the following conditions stipulated

in the long term agreement of 1970 (Ext. W1). In Ext. W1 at page 62 note 3 it is stated as follows :—

"Note 3 : The qualification prescribed above will not be applicable for promotions to the next higher grade only in the case of persons who have put in 20 years of completed continuous service as on date of promotion. This is subject to the further conditions that such promotion by relaxation of rules will be restricted to one vacancy in every three vacancies in a particular grade or post. The concession regarding relaxation of rules for promotion will be in force only for a period of five years from the date of the agreement. The period will not be extended on any account."

It is interesting to note that the Union has been referring only to the former portion of note 3, leaving the further condition prescribed, viz., that the promotion by relaxation of rules will be restricted to one vacancy in every three vacancies in a particular grade or post. If the contention of the Union is taken into consideration with only the first portion of Note 3 their case that Shri Valentine should be given the promotion must be considered to be right. But it is quite unfortunate that the Union has simply kept mum regarding the latter portion of Note 3 in which it is specifically mentioned that only one vacancy in every three vacancies in a particular grade or post will be restricted for the said promotion by relaxation.

12. Now, the Management has indisputably declared that one vacancy of a Plant Foreman which has arisen after Ext. W1 agreement was immediately filled up with another supervisor, who is admittedly senior to Wilfred Valentine, viz., John Fernandez. Ext. M7 order proves the same. In Ext. M7 it is stated that a vacancy of Plant Foreman has arisen on the retirement of one Shri Berty Fonseka and the General Manager has reported that the seniormost non-qualified hand in the feeder category (supervisor) is Shri Babian Fernando. But since he has agreed to forego promotion as Plant Foreman due to his bad health, the next non-qualified person who is eligible for promotion being Shri John Fernandez, his name was recommended to be promoted as Plant Foreman which was sanctioned by the Government. Therefore, even if two more vacancies of Plant Foreman may arise Shri Valentine cannot be considered as eligible for promotion in the light of Note 3 referred to above of Ext. W1 settlement. Thus the case set up by the Union regarding Shri Wilfred Valentine falls to the ground. Further, Ext. M1 is the memorandum of conciliation settlement between the Management and their workmen represented by 7 unions including the concerned union in this case. In Ext. M1 settlement, on page 13 under the heading 'Factory Staff' it is agreed as follows :—

1. PLANT FOREMAN : It is agreed that the existing two posts of Plant Foreman will be declared as supernumerary and the present incumbents in that posts will be allowed to continue with all the benefits that may be available to the personnel in the same cadre till they retire.

Ext. M1 settlement was arrived on 27th February 1974. Now, the condition of relaxation of qualifications for promotion which was agreed to as per Ext. W1 settlement on 19-1-1970, must be considered as to be in force upto 19-1-1975. Ext. M1 settlement was arrived at before the date of 19-1-1975, viz., on 27-2-1974. But it has to be noted that in the latter agreement also, the concerned union is a party and the General Secretary Shri G. M. Feria has put his signature in the agreement along with all the other representatives of the other six unions. Therefore, the concerned union cannot object to the conversion of a Plant Foreman into that of a Shift Engineer with special qualifications, in the light of their own agreement as per Ext. M1. But it seems that the case of the Union is that Shri Wilfred Valentine should have been given the promotion before Ext. M1 was arrived at on 27-2-1974. If that is the case, then the latter portion of Note 3 on page 62 of Ext. W1 is the bar. As long as the said Note 3 was in force Shri Wilfred Valentine was not eligible for promotion as Plant Foreman.

13. Thus; taking all the facts and circumstances into consideration I have no hesitation to come to the conclusion

that Shri Wilfred Valentine is not eligible for promotion and confirmation as Foreman as claimed by the Union.

14. Issue No. II : Whether Shri Leon Fernandez is eligible for promotion as Supervisor? If so, from what date?

The contention of the Union regarding Shri Leon is, that he is entitled to get the promotion as Supervisor since he has produced a trade certificate from the Defence Department. According to the Union it is not mentioned in Ext. W1 settlement that such certificate should be equivalent to that of the present I.T.I. certificate nor be approved by the Technical Director. It was also pointed out by the Union that the Technical Director himself has admitted that the trade certificate issued by the Defence Department is equivalent to I.T.I. certificate, but since Shri Leon has not completed three years of experience in the Defence Department, but only 2 years 9 months and 9 days, the employer can condone this small shortage and treat it as equivalent to I.T.I. certificate, considering the long years of service put in by Shri Leon. Therefore, according to the Union the Management has deliberately struck down Shri Leon with the sole intention of promoting some interested persons in spite of the fact that Shri Leon has put in 27 years of service in the establishment. The Union has also added that it is painful that employees with long experiences are rebuffed with the plea of technical qualifications, when the question of promotion comes up and the action of the Management in denying promotion to such persons is quite unjust and illegal.

15. According to the Management Shri Leon does not possess the prescribed qualifications for promotion as supervisor although they would say that as per the long term settlement dated 19-1-1970 (Ext. W1) the qualification fixed for promotion to the post of Supervisor is "a trade certificate in electrical, mechanical, turner, fitter, blacksmith, carpenter or mason with three years experience in the feeder category." The Management has contended that the E.M.E. Fitter Certificate Grade III with military service of only 2 years 9 months and 9 days produced by Shri Leon cannot be considered as to be equivalent to National Trade Certificate as per letter dated 27-3-1972 from the Director of Training, Trivandrum addressed to Shri Leon Fernandez. They have also pointed out that any relaxation in the qualifications for promotion of any of the posts in the Company, contrary to the settlement (Ext. W1), is inexpedient and will give room for similar demands and will lead to industrial unrest. Therefore Shri Leon Fernandez is not entitled to the relief claimed for.

16. MW1 Shri Shahul Hameed is the Secretary of the Kerala Minerals and Metals Ltd., Quilon. He has deposed regarding the promotion of Shri Leon that the Management has not relaxed the qualification prescribed in respect of any appointment in the Company. He has produced and marked the letter of the Director of Industrial Training from Trivandrum sent to Shri Leon as Ext. M2. When he was confronted with the question that "by Ext. M2 the Director of Industrial Training of this State, has recommended that 12 months and 21 days shortage in his training may be condoned and his certificate may be treated as equivalent to the national trade certificate", he has answered that although such a letter has been sent by the Director the Management could not condone, since the Management cannot relax the existing rules for recruitment and promotion. He has also admitted that for promotion or for direct recruitment as supervisor, the qualification prescribed is a trade certificate alone. In the re-examination also he has categorically declared that the Management has not relaxed the qualification mentioned in any other case. It is after this deposition that the Union has submitted an affidavit in which they have solemnly affirmed that the sworn statement of MW 1 to the effect that there is no instance of relaxation of rules in the Management concern in the matter of promotion, is not correct since there are several instances where the rules were relaxed in the matter of promotion, viz., one Bhaskaran Nair who was only a clerk under the Management and who had no I.T.I. certificate was appointed as Store Keeper despite the fact that there are provisions in the agreement that the eligibility and qualification to the post of Store Keeper are either diploma in engineering or S.S.L.C. with I.T.I. certificate. They have also pointed out another instance that one Villava Rayan was given double promotion. On the submission of this affidavit

by the Union although the learned counsel for the Management has declared that the Management is filing a counter affidavit, it was not filed by the Management upto this date. Therefore, the facts mentioned in the affidavit have to be considered as unchallenged and un rebutted and I do so. Thus it is only just and reasonable on my part to come to the conclusion that the Management has relaxed the rules in the matter of qualifications regarding promotions as mentioned by the Union in their affidavit. Therefore any relaxation to be shown to Shri Leon Fernandez cannot be considered as one which has not been done by the Management on any previous occasion.

17. Admittedly Shri Leon Fernandez entered the service as per MW 1 Secretary of the Management, as Fitter in the year 1947 and he was continuing as Fitter upto the year 1958. It was in the year 1958 he was appointed as electrician. Therefore the fact that Shri Leon Fernandez has got about 30 years of service as Fitter and Electrician in the establishment cannot be denied. The only defect that is pointed out by the Management regarding Shri Leon Fernandez is that he was not completed three years of experience as Fitter Grade III in the Defence Department, since he has only 2 years 9 months and 9 days experience. The shortage is of course only for 2 months and 21 days. Ext. M 2 is the copy of the letter issued by the Director of Training to Shri Leon Fernandez, which is produced and marked by the Management. The Director has pointed out as per G.O.MS. 161/70/LSWD dated 10-12-1970 that E.M.E. Fitter Trade Certificate Grade III with 3 years army service as Fitter can be treated as equivalent to National Trade Certificate in Fitter Trade. Thereafter he has pointed out that as per the E.M.E. Fitter Grade III Certificate produced by Shri Leon Fernandez, he falls short of the required length of service by 2 months and 21 days. Finally he concludes with a direction that the employer can condone this small shortage and treat it as equivalent to the National Trade Certificate considering the long years of service Shri Leon has put in. This letter can be considered as definitely in favour of Shri Leon. The direction or suggestion of condonation of the shortage should have been accepted by the Management on any score, especially taking the facts and circumstances of the case into consideration. The action of the Management in refusing to condone the shortage can only be considered as a violation of natural justice in this case. Further, MW 1 has also produced and marked Ext. M8, which according to him is the true copy of the certificate produced by Shri Leon. In Ext. M8, which is issued by the OIC EME Records, Secunderabad on 14th January 1972, it is certified that "Ex. No. 6984928 Hav Clerk was enrolled in IAOC on 14th August 1942 as Fitter Grade III. He qualified and was upgraded to Fitter Class II on 1st October, 1944. Of course, the veracity of this document is not at all questioned by the Management and it was the Management which has produced and marked the same. As per this certificate it is seen that Shri Leon Fernandez was qualified and upgraded as Fitter Grade II, showing that he has more than the necessary qualification that is prescribed by the Management for promotion as Supervisor. Further, I have already referred to the relaxation of rules in connection with promotions made by the Management as affirmed by the Union in the affidavit which is not repudiated by the Management inspite of the fact that much time was given for the same.

18. Therefore I hold that this is a fit case for relaxation of the rules of promotion to be done by the Management on the basis of justice. On the other hand it would be a travesty of justice on the part of the Management not to relax the rules in the case of Shri Leon's promotion as Supervisor. Therefore I hereby direct that the Management shall treat Shri Leon Fernandez as eligible for promotion as Supervisor on the date when the supervisor vacancy has arisen which was rightly eligible to him. The Management shall promote him as Supervisor and give him all the benefits due to him as Supervisor from the said date.

19. I pass this award in terms specified above and this award shall come into force on the expiry of thirty days from the date of its publication in the Government Gazette.

K. P. M. SHERIFF, Presiding Officer

Alleppey,
24-1-1977.

APPENDIX

Witness examined on the Union's side :

WW1 Shri G. M. Feria.

Witness examined on the Management's side :

MW1 Shri T. Shahul Hameed.

Exhibits marked on the Union's side :

Ext. W1. Memorandum of conciliation settlement between F.X.P. Minerals, Chavara and their workmen represented by various trade unions, dated 19-1-70.

Ext. W2. Extract of the minutes of the third meeting of the Board of Directors of the Company held on 21-7-72.

Exhibits marked on the Management's side :

Ext. M1. Memorandum of settlement dated 27-2-1974 between Kerala Minerals & Metals Ltd., Quillon and their workman represented by various unions.

Ext. M2. Copy of a letter dated 27-3-72 from the Director of Training, Trivandrum to Sri Leon Fernandez.

Ext. M3. Copy of G.O. MS. 506/68/ID Industries (G) Department of the Government of Kerala, dated 20-12-1968.

Ext. M4. Copy of the office order dated 9-2-73.

Ext. M5. Copy of the office order dated 28-9-76.

Ext. M6. Copy of the G.O. Rt. 668/70/ID. Industries (G) Department of the Government of Kerala, dated 15-7-1970.

Ext. M7. Copy of G.O. Rt. No. 69/72/ID, Industries (H) Department of the Government of Kerala, dated 22-1-1972.

Ext. M8. Copy of certificate dated 14-2-1972 issued by OIC EME RECORDS, Secunderabad.

[No. L-43011(5)/75-D. IV(B)]

K. P. M. SHERIFF, Presiding Officer

New Delhi, the 14th February, 1977

S.O. 682.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the following award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal (No. 3), Dhanbad in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Ghatkuri and Bejoy Iron Ore Mine of Messrs T. P. Sao, Post Office Barajamda, District Singhbhum and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on the 9th February, 1977.

CENTRAL GOVT. INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM- LABOUR COURT NO. 3, DHANBAD

Reference No. 1 of 1973

PARTIES :

Employers in relation to the management of Ghatkuri & Bijoy Iron Ore Mine of M/s. T. P. Sao, P.O. Barajamda, Dist. Singhbhum (Bihar).

AND

Their workmen represented by the United Minerals Workers Union, P.O. Barajamda, Dist. Singhbhum (Bihar).

APPEARANCES :

For Employers—Shri S. S. Mukherjee, Advocate.

For Workmen—Shri B. Joshi, Advocate.

Industry : Iron Ore.

State : Bihar

Dated, Dhanbad, the 31st January, 1977

AWARD

This is a reference U/S 10(1)(d) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 by the Govt. of India in the Ministry of Labour & Rehabilitation, Dept. of Labour & Employment under order No. L-26011/4/73-LR-IV dated 29-6-73. The dispute is between the workmen of Ghatkuri & Bijoy Iron Ore Mine of M/s. T. P. Sao, P.O. Barajamda, Dist. Singhbhum and the employer. The schedule of reference runs as follows:—

SCHEDULE

"Whether the demand of the workmen of Ghatkuri and Bejoy Iron Ore Mine of M/s. T. P. Sao, P.O. Barajamda, Dist. Singhbhum (Bihar) for payment of enhanced Variable Dearness Allowance as per recommendations of the Wage Board for Iron Ore Mining Industry as accepted by the Government beyond the 31st December, 1971 on the basis of the prevailing average All India Working Class Consumer Price Index Number was Justified? If so, to what relief is the workmen concerned entitled and from which date?"

2. The dispute has been sponsored by the General Secretary, United Mineral Workers Union, P.O. Barajamda, Singhbhum (Bihar) and this union has examined witnesses and produced documents in support of the reference.

3. Previously there was another Union known as the Gua Mines Workers Union affiliated to the I.N.T.U.C. and that was recognised by the management. The other union mentioned above was recognised subsequently in pursuance of the letter of the Central Government to the management in the year 1974 and a letter dated the 1st of August, 1974 to that effect was sent by the management to the Secretary of the second union which is Ext. M-1.

4. In the written statement the union has submitted that the Ghatkuri & Bejoy Iron Ore Mines are big mines but the earnings of workers are very low, ranging from Rs. 5 to Rs. 12 per head per week and they are not getting the minimum wages recommended by the Wage Board for Iron Ore Mining Industry. It is further said that the miners are being paid @ Rs. 3.37 paise per tonne of ore since September '71 till date although they should have been paid @ Rs. 3.52 paise per tonne of ore for three months from December '71 to February '72 as per recommendations of the Wage Board on the basis of All India Average Consumer Price Index Number. From March to May '72 the miners should have been paid @ Rs. 3.58 paise per tonne, from June to August '72 their wage ought to have been Rs. 3.55 paise per tonne, from September to November '72 it ought to have been @ Rs. 3.58 paise per tonne and from December '72 to February '73 it ought to have been @ Rs. 3.76 paise per tonne on the basis of All India Average Consumer Price Index Number and as per recommendations of the Wage Board.

5. It is further said that the increased Variable Dearness Allowance (V.D.A.) as per All India Consumer Price Index Number in December '71 which was paid by the company had been cut by 16 paise per tonne of ore which would amount to a direct wage cut. The increased V.D.A. which was paid in December '71 could not have been decreased by the company. The miners, time-rated and monthly-rated workers are entitled to V.D.A. on the basis of All India Average Consumer Price Index Number as recommended by the Wage Board. The time-rated (daily rated) and monthly-rated workers are being paid V.D.A. @ Rs. 1.74 paise per day whereas they should have been paid V.D.A. at the increased rate which according to the union should have been from September to November '71 @ Rs. 1.74 per day rising to Rs. 2.52 paise per day in December '72 to January & February '73. Similarly the monthly rated workers are being paid V.D.A. @ Rs. 43.50 per month whereas according to the union the V.D.A. ought to have been Rs. 51 in December '71 rising to Rs. 63 in December '72 to January & February '73.

6. Their case further is that the management got increase in price of per tonnes of iron ore for three years by

Rs. 1.20 paise from 1-4-72 to 31-3-73, by paise 0.25 from 1-4-73 to 31-3-74 and again at paise 0.25 from 1-4-74 to 31-3-75 from the M.M.T.C. a Govt. of India Undertaking. After the above increase the rate of price per tonne of ore was as follows:—

From 1-4-72 to 31-3-73	—	Rs. 20.70 per metric tonne
" 1-4-73 to 31-3-74	—	Rs. 20.95 "
" 1-4-74 to 31-3-75	—	Rs. 21.20 "

7. Their case also is that the Gua Mines Workers' Union did not represent the majority of workers and therefore the notice terminating the settlement dated 17-12-68 was not a legal one and could not have the effect of terminating the settlement.

8. The demand was made to the management and thereafter an Industrial Dispute was raised before the A.L.C.(C) Chaibasa who on failure of the conciliation proceedings made a failure report to the Govt. of India when the reference in question was made.

9. It is said that the workmen are entitled to enhanced V.D.A. with effect from December '71 till date on the basis of All India Working Class Consumer Price Index Number and also the arrears of V.D.A. for the above period.

10. Written statement has been filed on behalf of the management stating therein that all the miners are piece-rated and their earnings depend on the amount of work done by them and the piece rate fixed by the concern is higher than compared with the other comparable units in the region. The memorandum of settlement dated 17-12-68 was entered into in the course of a conciliation proceeding in which the management had agreed to implement the Wage Board's recommendations including the V.D.A. and it was to remain in force for 5 years with effect from 1-1-67 to 31-12-71 and the same was terminated by the union which had entered into settlement by a notice dated 9-10-71 with effect from 1-1-72.

11. It is also said that like all other units producing iron ore, they too have to sell their entire output to the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation of India Limited (M.M.T.C.) at the price fixed by them. With the publication of the recommendations of the Wage Board they have been requesting the M.M.T.C. to increase the price suitably and after good deal of persuasion, only a slight increase in the price was made which was most inadequate. It was with great difficulty that the management implemented the terms contained in the memorandum of settlement dated 17-12-68.

12. It has further been stated that since after the termination of the above settlement, the recommendation of the Wage Board or any portion thereof is not legally enforceable and the management were free to take proper steps to bring down the wages, D.A. and V.D.A. after their termination, but it continued to pay the same rate as on 30-11-71.

13. It is further said that as they are paying wages, D.A. and V.D.A. at a rate higher than those paid by other concerns in the region, there is absolutely no justification for the demand of the workmen for any increase in the V.D.A.

14. Rejoinder has been filed on behalf of the employers as well as the workmen in which the points already taken in the respective written statements have been repeated.

15. In support of their case the union has examined three witnesses of whom WW-1 Sri N. Guha is the Secretary of the United Mineral Workers Union, WW-2 Sri Micheal Aind is a miner and WW-3 Sri Chandra Mohan Lohar was a Blacksmith previously and is at present working as a hand driller on daily rate basis. To show that this union is representing the majority of workmen they have filed subscription counterfoils Ext. W-1 to W-1/9 and cash books Exts. W-2 to W-2/2. There is a letter dated 26-12-75 Ext. W-3 by the A.L.C.(C) Chaibasa to Sri N. Guha WW-1 wherein the price increase granted to Iron Ore Mines Owners since January '72 upto date by the M.M.T.C. has been detailed. Ext. W-4 is the copy of a letter dated 7-1-69 from the Agent to the Secretary, Ministry of Labour, Employment & Rehabilitation stating therein that a settlement

had been arrived at with the Gua Mines Workers Union on 17-12-68 for implementing the final recommendations of the Wage Board for Iron Ore Industry.

16. On behalf of the management, Agent of the Ghatkuri & Bejoy Iron Ore Mines has been examined as MW-1 and quite a large number of documents have been brought on record including the original memorandum of settlement dated 17-12-68 Ext. M-2.

17. There are original payment sheet, copy of profit and loss accounts, sheets showing production and despatch and impact on cost with increase in V.D.A. for December '71 which was implemented in 1972 and 1973.

18. The first point that arises for determination is whether the settlement dated 17-12-68 entered into between the management of the mine and the Gua Mines Workers Union has been validly and legally terminated by a notice dated 9-10-71 of the same union with effect from 1-1-72.

19. On behalf of the management the Learned Counsel has contended that the Gua Mines Workers Union being a party to the settlement as provided U/S 19(2) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, it was the only competent party to terminate the settlement by a notice and the same has been done and therefore the settlement arrived at is no longer in existence and in fact it came to an end on 1-1-72.

20. On behalf of the other side Learned Advocate's contention is that the Gua Mines Workers Union ceased to represent the majority of workmen working in the mine and therefore it was not competent to terminate the settlement and as provided U/S 19(7) of the above Act any notice given under Sub-Section (2) will have no effect as the same has not been given by a party representing the majority of persons bound by the settlement. His argument is that it is true that the Gua Mines Workers Union representing the workmen had entered into a settlement with the management but it having lost the support of majority of workmen it had no locus-standi to terminate the same by giving notice and that settlement is still in force and effective.

21. This leads to the examination of the claim of the sponsoring union if it was representing the majority of the workmen on whose behalf the Gua Mines Workers Union had entered into a settlement with the management on 17-12-68. I have already said above that the dispute has been sponsored by the United Mineral Workers Union and not by the Gua Mines Workers Union. There is nothing on record to indicate that when the settlement in question was terminated the Gua Mines Workers Union represented the majority of workmen on whose behalf it had entered into settlement. On the other hand quite a good number of documents have been brought on record by the United Mineral Workers Union showing that in fact it represented the workmen of the mines in question and the other union had absolutely no locus-standi to terminate the settlement.

22. Exts. W-1 to W-1/9 are the membership subscription counter-foils for the years 1970 to 72. Those for the year 1970 are with respect to 256 workmen, those for the year 1971 are with respect to 185 workmen and those for the year 1972 are with respect to 174 workmen.

23. It is in the evidence of WW-2 that there are about 70 to 80 workmen working in the mine and this witness as well as WW-3 have said that they have never heard about the Gua Mines Workers Union. To me it appears that the counter-foils which are referred to above, establish beyond doubts that the majority of the workmen in the concerned mines are the members of the sponsoring union, the United Mineral Workers Union and there being no document on behalf of the other union or the management to the contrary, there can be no doubt to the fact that it is actually majority of the workmen and in that view of the matter the majority of the workmen and in that view of the matter the settlement Ext. W-2 could not have been validly terminated by the Gua Mines Workers Union, although it was this union which had entered into the settlement and not the United Mineral Workers Union. It seems that in 1971 when the notice dated 9-10-71 Ext. M-4 was given, this union had lost the support of the majority of workmen. I agree with

the contention of the Learned Advocate for the union that as provided U/S 19(7) of the Industrial Dispute Act the Gua Mines Workers Union had no locus-standi to terminate the settlement and in spite of the notice Ext. M-4 the settlement still continues and is as binding and effective as it was, when it was arrived at for a particular period.

24. As provided U/S 19(2) of the above Act such a settlement will be binding for such period as is agreed upon by the parties and in the instant case what we find is that it is to remain effective for a period of five years. It may very well be said that after the expiry of that period it came to an end and ceased to be effective. But it is now well settled as laid down in National Carbon Co. of India Ltd. Vs. M. N. Gan Labour Appellate Tribunal reported in 1958 I.L.L.J. 472 that the Industrial Disputes Act is based on principles of industrial harmony and its chief objective is to maintain that harmony and therefore it is quite in keeping with this object that a provision should be made maintaining a settlement as long as possible and until one or the other party expressly repudiates the same. Therefore as held in Mysore Vegetable Oil Products Ltd. Vs. their workmen (1965) II L.L.J. 8, the settlement does not cease to be binding ipso facto on the expiry of the period and a notice of intention to terminate in writing U/S 19(2) of the Act would be necessary to terminate the settlement which was agreed upon by the parties to remain in operation for a fixed period.

25. That being the position in law, ordinarily the settlement Ext. M-2 should have come to an end after the expiry of the period, a notice as envisaged U/S 19(2) of the Act was necessary to repudiate it which was done by the Gua Mines Workers Union. But as it has ceased to represent the majority of the workmen on whose behalf it had entered into the settlement, that notice was ineffective and invalid and in the eye of law that settlement is still effective and binding.

26. In order to show that the United Mineral Workers Union is functioning like a properly constituted union, cash books Exts. W-2 to W-2/2 have been produced and it is the evidence of WW-1 that it has been audited and certified. These cash books are not very relevant for our purpose in view of the fact that this union has been recognised, it has sponsored the dispute and it has brought materials on record to substantiate its claim that it represents majority of workmen.

27. Position comes to this that Ext. M-2, the settlement dated 17-12-68, having not been repudiated by the union representing the majority of workmen is still binding and effective notwithstanding the fact that its period has expired and the claim of the United Mineral Workers Union that it represents the majority of the workmen in this mine is absolutely sustainable.

28. The settlement being still subsisting the terms and conditions incorporated therein are binding on the management as well as the workmen, present and future. In the present reference we are concerned with the V.D.A. as per recommendation of the Wage Board for Iron Ore Mining Industry. Paragraph 6 of Ext. M-2 incorporates the term regarding V.D.A. and it has taken into consideration the Price Index No. 166 Base year 1949. V.D.A. is given to neutralise the rise in the cost of living and although point to point neutralisation may not be possible, it is certainly desirable to increase it from time to time with the rise in the cost of price index. It means that V.D.A. is co-related with the price index. The Wage Board for the Iron Ore Industry made certain recommendations with respect to V.D.A. This we get at page 56 of the report. The Board took the Price Index No. 166 and considered the question as to what would happen in the case of increase in the cost of living owing to rise in the Index number beyond 166. In deciding the rate of V.D.A. the Board allowed as much neutralisation of the rise in the cost of living for lowest paid workers as it was possible in the circumstances. It also decided the method of revision in the Dearness Allowance and made a suggestion in paragraph 6.35. In paragraph 6.36 it made its recommendations. If we refer to paragraph 6 of the settlement we will find that it is almost the same as in paragraph No. 6.36 at page 56 of the report.

29. WW-1 Shri N. Guha has stated that the present dispute is about the payment of V.D.A. according to the Wage Board's recommendation. V.D.A. according to the price index rise has not been paid since December 1971. He has denied the suggestion that in the settlement (Ext-M-2) the wage structure was different from the wage structure given in the Wage Board's recommendation. He says further that in December '71, V.D.A. was increased by 16 paise per tonne and arrears for December '71 was paid after one year. Again he says that from January '72 they were not paying increased V.D.A. of 16 paise per tonne.

30. MW-1 Sri R. N. Singh, the Agent of the mine in question has stated that the miners employed in the mine are on piece rate and they are being paid @ Rs. 3.37 paise per box and this is the consolidated amount. In September '71 there was no increase in V.D.A. and in December '71 it was increased by 16 paise per box, but it could not be paid and after great deal of pressure by the labour authorities in October 1972 V.D.A. for the month of December 1971 was paid at the increased rate of 16 paise per tonne. He says further that they are not in a position to continue the increased rate of V.D.A.

31. In support of the same Exis. M-9 & M-9/1 showing the impact on cost with the increase in V.D.A. for December, 1971 which was implemented in 1972 and also the impact on cost if the increased V.D.A. was continued in 1972-73 have been filed. They are intended to show that if the V.D.A. had been increased as per demand of the union, there being three partners in the Concern, the amount of profit would have been negligible. Ext. M-6/2 is the profit and loss account for the year 1971-72 and the total profit as shown is Rs. 16703.25 paise. Similarly Ext. M-6/3 is the profit and loss account for the year 1972-73 wherein the total profit shown is Rs. 12059.73 paise.

32. The statement of profit and loss account for the years 1970-71, 1971-72 & 1972-73 would indicate that while in the first year the profit was Rs. 80701. It went on decreasing and in 1972-73 it came down to Rs. 12059. If Ext. M-9 & M-9/1 are to be relied upon along with Exts. M-6/1 to M-6/3 they would show a peculiar situation in which the Concern would be almost running hand to mouth. On this ground it has been contended and evidence has been led that the V.D.A. @ 16 paise per tonne of 20 c.f.t. cannot be implemented and it cannot be continued as was done in October 1972 for the V.D.A. of December 1971.

33. As I have said above V.D.A. varies from time to time to neutralise the effects of rise in the price index and if with the rise in the price index the V.D.A. is not increased then that would very much affect the workmen and they would not be getting even the minimum wage which certainly would be a desperate state of affairs. Industry which cannot pay even the minimum wage has no right to exist.

34. From the All India Average Consumer Price Index Numbers for industrial workers for the years 1972 and 1973 given in the December issue of the Labour Law Journal it would appear that the average consumer price went on increasing as compared to the Base Year 1949. Therefore, there can be absolutely no justification in not increasing V.D.A. and if it is said that the industry is not in a position to afford the increased V.D.A. which would neutralise the rise in price index, certainly it has no right to exist.

35. So far as the statements of profit and loss account as well as the impact on cost with the increase in V.D.A., Exts. M-9 series are concerned, it is very difficult to rely on them in the absence of supporting documents like the registers regarding stocks, despatch and other expenses and also the registers of expenditure maintained in the mine. It is true that the figures have been given but in the absence of the supporting papers I do not think reliance should be placed on them for the purpose of accepting profit and loss account. Besides, it is surprising that the profit went on decreasing although evidence is that from time to time the M.M.T.C. which had the monopoly to purchase from this mine as well as other Iron Ore Mines went on increasing price. MW-1 has stated that the increase in price per metric tonne has been taken into consideration while compiling the profit and loss account. But he has not given the exact figure by which the price was raised from time to time. In view of the increase in price undoubtedly profit should increase and there should not have

been a diminishing return as shown in the profit and loss account. I do not think any industry can be maintained to run if its profit is decreasing every year.

36. In this connection there is one very important paper which has been filed on behalf of the Union which is Ext. W-3. Herein the A.L.C(C) Chaibasa has given the price index granted to Iron Ore Mines concern by the M.M.T.C. from 1971 to 1976. It appears that in 1971-72 F.O.R. Loading (Free on Rail Loading) Station basis 65 per cent Fe (Ferrous content) was Rs. 19 per DMT. It means that iron ore with 65 per cent Ferrous Content was being paid by the M.M.T.C. @ Rs. 19 per DMT. When it was loaded ex-plot loading station, the rate was Rs. 18 per DMT. That was increased to Rs. 20.70 between 1-4-72 to 31-3-73 and for ex-plot loading station to Rs. 19.70 DMT. There are other figures with which we are not concerned. It is thus clear that the M.M.T.C. increased the price and it seems strange that when it was Rs. 19 per DMT the profit was Rs. 80,000 and odd but when it was increased by Rs. 1.70 paise per DMT the profit decreased. In my opinion this is a very important circumstance to indicate that the profit and loss account submitted here are not reliable and similarly Ext. M-9 series are also not reliable. It has been contended on behalf of the management that the profit was dependent upon despatch of ore and when the profit went on decreasing it obviously meant that the despatch was less. There is however no evidence to that effect and there is no plausible reason why in the years 1971-72 and 1972-73 despatch was low and consequently the profit.

37. In Ext. M-7 production and despatch figures for 1971, 1972 & 1973 of different Iron Ore Mines in the region have been given and it shows that so far as the Ghatkuri & Bejoy Iron Ore Mine is concerned the production was 66680 tonnes in 1971, despatch was 72745.41 tonnes. But in 1972 production was reduced to 42729 and despatch to 39695.79. In 1973 the production went down to 26265.3 DMT, despatch was 35353 DMT. As I have said just now there is no explanation as to how the production and despatch went on decreasing, certainly it had nothing to do with the V.D.A. Production and despatch figures of other Concerns have been given but there is nothing on record to show as to how these figures were calculated and whether they are authentic. In fact, even so far as Ghatkuri & Bejoy Iron Ore mine is concerned, the figures given in Ext. M-7 cannot be accepted as correct. That being the position, it is not possible to accept the contention that profit went on decreasing because production and despatch also decreased and if V.D.A. had been given at the increased rate that would have affected the working of the mines perilously.

38. Recommendations of the wage Board were implemented in this mine by means of Ext. M-2 and clause about V.D.A. was implemented from year to year. The trouble started after the notice Ext. M-4 dated October 9, 1971 was given. MW-1 has stated that in September '71 there was no increase in V.D.A. but in December '71 it was raised by 16 paise per box of a tonne per day. The settlement was to be terminated with effect from 1-1-72 and the trouble started in December, 71. In the written statement it has been stated on behalf of the management that although they were not in a position to pay the increased V.D.A., they implemented the terms of settlement and went on doing so. There is no plausible reason as to why the V.D.A. which was raised by 16 paise per box in December 1971 was not paid till October 1972 and that too under the pressure of the labour authorities. To me it appears that taking advantage of the termination of the settlement the management stopped payment of the increased V.D.A. and paragraph 11 of the written statement amply demonstrates their attitude. It is stated therein that since after the termination of the above settlement the recommendation of the Wage Board or any portion thereof is not legally enforceable against this management. To me it appears that it is not a fact that the management were not in a position to pay the increased V.D.A. rather, they thought it prudent to stop it when the Gua Mines workers Union voluntarily or at their instance terminated the settlement by giving notice Ext. M-4.

39. Sri R.N. Singh MW-1 has stated that they are paying more to their workmen than the comparable Concerns in the region. He admits, however, that he has no concern with any other mine but even then he asserts that he is fully aware with the workload, fixed wages and other benefits given by the adjoining mines to their workmen and that he collected these facts from the talks he had with the managers and others of those

mines. He has filed pay sheet registers of wages for weekly paid workers Ext. M-5 perhaps to show that they are paying at a much higher rate than other comparable Concerns. But there is no material on record to find out as to what is the amount of wages including the D.A. and V.D.A. and other allowances paid by the comparable Concerns in the region. Had those figures been available it could have been possible to ascertain as to whether there would be any disparity in the wages of the workers of similar industries in the region if the increased V.D.A. was paid. Merely by saying that they are paying more to their own workmen as compared to those of the comparable Concerns in the region, the responsibility cast upon them to substantiate the same by reliable figures cannot be said to have been discharged. Undoubtedly there are comparable concerns in the region and WW-1 Sri Guha has stated that Bhisnaji Umarshi mines is adjacent to the Ghatkuri mine. The mines of Karamchand Thapar, Mishri Lal Jain, Ratan Lal Tarachand and Rungta Ghatkuri mines are all adjoining mines. It was incumbent upon the management of the mine concerned to produce reliable papers from these comparable Concerns in support of their contention.

40. As position stands I find that there was a settlement between the management and the workmen of the mine by which recommendation of the Wage Board with regard to the V.D.A. was implemented and there is evidence on record that they went on paying the same till December 1971 when by a notice the Gua Mines Workers Union sought to terminate the same with effect from 1-1-72. The result was that the V.D.A. which was increased in December '71 was not paid till October '72. The papers that have been filed to show that the management are not in a position to pay the increased V.D.A. on account of their deteriorating financial condition are not at all reliable and there is no material to support the contention that they are paying more than the comparable Concerns in the region. There is also no reliable material to hold that the papers they have filed to show impact on cost with the increased V.D.A. is genuine. Undoubtedly the price index has been rising from time to time and in order to provide minimum wage it was necessary to neutralise rise in price by giving increased V.D.A. and once that principle was accepted and the recommendation of the Wage Board was implemented and there was a settlement to that effect which is still subsisting, there can be absolutely no reason why the management should not pay V.D.A. at the increased rate of 16 paise per tonne till October '72 and if it is not in a position to pay, certainly the industry has no right to exist. In my opinion it is the minimum which a workman can expect to get to meet the rising cost and in any event that must be paid irrespective of extent of profits, the financial condition of the establishment. Minimum wage is independent of the kind of industry and applies to all alike big or small. It sets the lowest limit below which wages cannot be allowed to sink. Keeping this principle in mind and in view of the fact that there is a settlement by which the Wage Board's recommendation concerning V.D.A. has been implemented, there is no reason why the management should not pay the same and should be permitted to go back on it on the pretext that the same had been terminated. In all fairness the increased rate of V.D.A. has to be paid and no amount of camouflaging can help the management. If as has been admitted by MW-1 the management continued to pay wages, D.A. & V.D.A. upto November '71 as per terms of settlement and for the purpose of calculation of V.D.A. they used to take into consideration the Consumer Price Index every year, certainly the increased V.D.A. @ 16 paise per tonne per day upto December '71 must be paid.

41. On looking to the Consumer Price Index of the year 1972 it would appear that till November the V.D.A. payable would increase as 16 paise per tonne per day. In December '72 on the basis of the earlier calculation taking base 1949 as 100, the figures for July, August and September would be 249, 252, 253 and it being divided by 3 would come to 251 out of which 166 the price index as taken by the Wage Board would be deducted and the balance divided by 2 which would come to 42 and it being multiplied by .06 as given in the Wage Board's recommendation, the total will come to 2.52 and half of it will be 1.26 per tonne per day. This would be the rate of the V.D.A. upto February '73. On the basis of the same calculation it would come to Rs. 3.30 per day and half of it would be per tonne per day upto June '73. This will be applicable to time rated workers.

42. The monthly rated workers would be entitled to get V.D.A. per month @ Rs. 51 for December '71 which will continue upto February '72 and will increase to Rs. 54 between March to May '72, will come to Rs. 52.50 from June to August '72 and will again increase to Rs. 54 between September to November '72 and thereafter upto June '73 it will be Rs. 63 per month. This is the calculation as per recommendation of the Wage Board referred to above.

43. As I have said earlier the Ghatkuri & Bejoy Iron Ore Mine has to pay this increased V.D.A. at the above rate to its workmen in order to keep them in a position to maintain themselves at the bare subsistence level and anything below would mean that they would be at the starving point not getting the minimum wage even.

44. In my opinion the demand of the workmen of the Ghatkuri & Bejoy Iron Ore Mines of M/s. T. P. Sao, Post Office Barajamda, Dist. Singhbhum (Bihar) for payment of increased V.D.A. as per recommendations of the Wage Board for Iron Ore Mining Industry as accepted by the Government beyond 31-12-1971 on the basis of the prevailing average All India Working Class Consumer Price Index Number was justified. They are entitled to get V.D.A. as indicated above from December '71 and as the increased V.D.A. for that month had been paid in October '72 the rate of V.D.A. would increase from January '72 as indicated above and will continue to increase along with the rise in the consumer price index.

This is my award.

S. R. SINHA, Presiding Officer
[No. L-26011(4)/73. LR.IV/D. IV(B)]
BHUPENDRA NATH, Desk Officer

S.O. 683.—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the following award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal, Ahmedabad in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the management of the Punjab National Bank, Bombay and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on the 10-2-77.

**BEFORE SHRI M. U. SHAH, PRESIDING OFFICER,
INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL, AHMEDABAD**

Reference (IT-C) No. 4 of 1976

ADJUDICATION

BETWEEN

Punjab National Bank, Bombay—First Party.

AND

The workmen employed under it—Second Party.

In the matter of transfer of Shri C. K. Patel, Special Assistant from Kadi Branch to Nadiad Branch and denying him promotion as Accountant at Kadi Branch.

APPEARANCES

Shri C. K. Gavda, Assistant Personnel Officer of the Bank at Ahmedabad as an Authorised Representative of the Bank.

Shri C. L. Bhardwaj, General Secretary of the All India Punjab National Bank Employees Association, Delhi with Mr. Mehrotra, Vice President of the said Association.

Concerned workman Shri C. K. Patel in person.

AWARD

This dispute between the Punjab National Bank, and their workmen has been referred to me by the Under Secretary in the Ministry of Labour, Government of India, vide

his Order dated 24th February, 1976, being Ex. 1 on record, in exercise of the powers conferred by Section 7A, and clause (d) of sub-section (1) of Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947). The dispute which is set out in the order of reference Ex. 1 is, "Whether the action of the management of the Punjab National Bank, Bombay in transferring Shri C. K. Patel, special Assistant, from Kadi Branch to Nadiad Branch of the said Bank and in denying him promotion as Accountant at Kadi Branch of the said Bank is justified? If not, to what relief is the said workmen entitled?"

2. The parties have filed their respective statements and documents. It appears that after the workman concerned named Shri C. K. Patel was transferred to Kadi, the dispute between the Bank and the workman concerned has been resolved and he has been taken in service at Kadi and promoted as Accountant. He has now no grievance. He has, therefore, sent letter dated 5-7-1976 Ex. 8 herein to the Regional Manager, Ahmedabad, stating that he has no grievance and he has advised the Bank Employees' Association to withdraw the dispute. On the matter reaching hearing before me today, Mr. Malhotra appearing on behalf of the Bank Employees' Association had first tried to object to the right of the workman to withdraw the reference and stated that the Union had the right to continue the reference in spite of the fact that the concerned workman did not want to proceed with the reference and had settled dispute with the Bank. I had, therefore, recorded the statement of Shri C. K. Patel on oath and allowed the Union to cross-examine him. In his deposition Ex. 7, the workman has in terms stated that he does not want to proceed with the reference and has now no grievance with the Bank. Having regard to this statement made by Shri C. K. Patel, the General Secretary of the Union Shri Bhardwaj who is present before this Tribunal with Shri Mehrotra has filed withdrawal purshis stating that the Union does not want to pursue the matter further and the dispute may be treated as settled. I take the withdrawal purshis on record at Ex. 10. Having regard to the fact that the workman himself does not want to prosecute the reference and does not want any relief and having further regard to the fact that it is the sponsoring union which has filed their withdrawal purshis. I grant leave to withdraw and make this no dispute award. The reference thus stands disposed of with no order as to costs in the circumstances of the case.

Ahmedabad,

Dated : 12th January, 1977.

[F. No. L-12012/113/76-D.II.A]

M. U. SHAH, Presiding Officer

S.O. 684.—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the following award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal, Ahmedabad in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the management of the Punjab National Bank, Bombay and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on the 9-2-77.

Before Shri M. U. Shah, B.A. LL.B., Presiding Officer
Industrial Tribunal, Ahmedabad.

Reference (IT-C) No. 5 of 1975

ADJUDICATION

BETWEEN

The Punjab National Bank,
Express Towers,
Nariman Point,
Bombay.

AND

The Workmen.

In the matter of confirmation of Shri P. D. Patel, temporary godown keeper, Himatnagar, with effect from 18th October, 1968

APPEARANCES :

Shri Mehrotra, Vice-President of the Association of the Punjab National Bank Employees, with Shri C. L. Bhardwaj, General Secretary, for the Workmen.

Shri C. K. D. Gouda, Asstt. Personnel Officer, for the Bank.

AWARD

This industrial dispute between the Punjab National Bank, Bombay and their Workmen, was referred for adjudication to the Industrial Tribunal, Delhi, constituted under Section 7A of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, by Order of Reference No. L. 12012/23/75-DII(A), dated the 30th May, 1975, made by the Govt. of India in the Ministry of Labour, being Ex. 3(1) on the record. The dispute which is set out in the schedule, reads :

"Whether the action of the management of the Punjab National Bank, Bombay in terminating the services of Shri P. D. Patel, temporary Godown Keeper, Himatnagar (now working as Clerk-cum-Godown Keeper at Nadiad) and denying him Confirmation with effect from the 18th October, 1968, is justified? If not, to what relief is the said workman entitled?"

This Reference was made by the Government under Section 10(1)(d) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947). Thereafter, on the request of the Bank Employees' Association the Government by its order, dated 4th October, 1975, transferred this dispute for adjudication to me as the Presiding Officer of the Tribunal in exercise of its powers under Section 7A and sub-section (1) of section 33B of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947). This is how the papers of the Reference have been transferred to me as the newly constituted Tribunal for the purpose. It appears that in this reference the union has filed the statement of claim at Ex. 3(2). The union had filed rejoinder at Ex. 4 on 11-10-1976, along with Annexure 'A' thereto. The union had then filed an application for documents at Ex. 5, and the bank had filed the circulars asked for by the union, along with the list (Ex. 6) at items 1 to 8 on 8th December, 1976. It appears that a mistake had crept in as regards the date of confirmation asked for. It was the union's case that the date of denial of confirmation was 18th January, 1968, and not 18th October, 1968. A fresh reference, therefore, came to be made to me as the Tribunal by the order of reference, dated 17th January, 1976, made by the Under Secretary of the Ministry of Labour, Govt. of India, in exercise of its powers under Section 7A, read with Section 10(1) (d) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1967 (14 of 1947) being Reference (ITC) No. 2/76. The dispute referred to therein, which is set out in the schedule, reads :

"Whether the action of the management of the Punjab National Bank, Bombay in terminating the services of Shri P. D. Patel, temporary Godown Keeper, Himatnagar (now working as Clerk-cum-Godown keeper at Nadiad) and denying him confirmation with effect from the 18th January 1968 is justified? If not, to what relief is the said workman entitled?"

On this matter reaching hearing me today, the parties are agreed that Reference (ITC) No. 5 of 1975 does not survive as a result of Reference (ITC) No. 2 of 1976, as the demand is the same with the only variation that the date of denial of confirmation which was stated in Reference (ITC) No. 5 of 1975 to be 18th day of October, 1968, is 18th January, 1968. I accordingly dismiss this reference and make Nil award. It will be open to the parties to place on record of Reference (ITC) No. 2 of 1976 the documents filed in Reference (ITC) No. 5 of 1975 with the common consent. Reference (ITC) No. 5 of 1975 thus stands finally disposed of.

Ahmedabad,

Dated : 12th January, 1977.

[No. L-12012/23/75-D. II. A.]

M. U. SHAH, Presiding Officer

New Delhi, the 16th February, 1977

S.O. 685.—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the following award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal No. 1, Rajasthan, Jaipur in the complaint under Section 33-A of the Industrial Dispute Act,

1947 against the employers in relation to the management of State Bank of Bikaner & Jaipur, Jaipur which was received by the Central Government on the 7-2-77.

CENTRAL INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL NO.1,

RAJASTHAN, JAIPUR

Presided by Shri S. S. Byas, Judge

Complaint No. IT-1 of 1976

Shri Makhan Lal Gupta Vs. State Bank of Bikaner & Jaipur, Jaipur.

APPEARANCE :

Shri Prem Kishan Sharma—For the Workman.
Shri S. B. L. Agarwal—For the Bank.

Date of Award 28-1-1977

AWARD

This is a workman's complaint under Sec. 33-A of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 challenging his dismissal from service by the employer.

During the pendency of the case, the complainant Makhan Lal presented a petition on 19-1-77 stating therein that, as he does not want to proceed with and prosecute his complaint, the same may be dismissed.

Since the complainant does not want to prosecute the complaint and withdraws it unconditionally, the complaint is dismissed and a 'no dispute' award is passed.

The award be submitted to the Central Government for publication, as provisions of the law.

S. S. BYAS, Presiding Officer
[F. No. L-12025/11/77-D.I.A.]
R. P. NARULA, Under Secy.

New Delhi, the 15th February, 1977

S.O. 686.—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the following award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal No. 1, Dhanbad, in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the management of West Bokaro Company Limited, Post Office Ghatetand, Distt. Hazaribagh and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on the 7th February, 1977.

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL NO. 1 AT DHANBAD.

In the matter of reference under section 10(1)(d) of the Industrial Dispute Act, 1947.

Reference No. 16 of 1975

(Ministry's Order No. L-2012/141/74-LR/II/D/IIA, dated, the 10th March, 1975).

PARTIES :

Employers in relation to the management of West Bokaro Colliery of Messrs West Bokaro Company Limited, Post Office Ghatetand, District Hazaribagh.

AND

Their Workmen.

PRESENT :

Mr. Justice, K. B. Srivastava (Retd.) Presiding Officer.

APPEARANCES :

For the Employer—Shri S. S. Mukherjee, Advocate.

For the Workmen—Shri Shanker Bose, Secretary,
Rashtriya Colliery Mazdoor Sangh, Dhanbad.

STATE : Bihar.

INDUSTRY : Coal.

Dhanbad, the 3rd February, 1977.

AWARD

The Central Government, in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (d) of sub-section (1) of section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act has referred the following dispute for adjudication to this Tribunal :

"Whether the management of West Bokaro Colliery of Messrs West Bokaro Company Limited, Post Office Ghatetand, District Hazaribagh, are justified in dismissing Sarva Shri Basudeo Mishra, Sudhir Choudhry, Udairaj Giri, Akloo Dusadh, Payari Digar, Coal Loaders and Deodhari Singh, Trammer, with effect from 22-12-1973? If not, to what relief are the workmen entitled?"

2. In response to the usual notices requiring the parties to file their respective written statements the Colliery Mazdoor Sangh filed its written statement on May 31, 1975 and the West Bokaro Company Limited filed its written statement on November 4, 1975.

3. The case of the West Bokaro Company Limited is that one Jagna Karmali, a workman in the Colliery, had a fight with some one (whose name does not appear on the record) on November 13, 1973 and sustained a fracture in his leg and was admitted as an indoor-patient in the colliery hospital. His leg was plastered up after X-ray and after keeping him under observation for some days, he was discharged from the hospital on November 19, 1973. On November 20, 1973, at about 10-10 a.m., while B. K. Guin, the Colliery Manager, was present near the underground manager's office, he saw a crowd carrying Jagna Karmali on a cot. He questioned Basudeo Mishra, who was in the crowd, as to what the matter was about and whether some accident had taken place. Basudeo Mishra replied that Jagna Karmali had been discharged from the hospital on November 19 and had been carried by ambulance car to his residential quarters but there was no one to look after him and since his leg was in plasters, he was unable to move and he was, therefore, being taken back to the hospital for re-admission. B. K. Guin advised Basudeo Mishra not to take him to the hospital but discuss the matter with him in the underground manager's office. The cot was laid on the ground and Basudeo Mishra accompanied B. K. Guin to the office. B. K. Guin explained to him that there were only 16 beds in the hospital and patients after plastering were not kept as indoor-patients and unless this was done there will be no bed for other serious cases. B. K. Guin also told him that he would talk to the concerned officer to see if some arrangement could be made to take Jagna Karmali in an ambulance car to his native village but in no case should he be taken to the hospital. Basudeo Mishra then told B. K. Guin that his companions had already taken Jagna Karmali to the hospital and he was also going there. B. K. Guin had a telephonic talk with S. N. Singh, Dy. Chief Mining Engineer and the latter agreed to send Jagna Karmali to his native village in ambulance car. B. K. Guin then requested S. N. Singh to immediately send Ram Ker Singh, the Colliery Mazdoor Sangh Secretary, to the hospital to explain to Basudeo Mishra that the ambulance had been arranged to carry Jagna Karmali to his native village. Thereafter B. K. Guin went underground and came out at about 12-30 p.m. but by then the incident had already taken place at 10-30 a.m. In the mean time, the crowd had reached the hospital at about 10-30 a.m. and had placed the cot in the verandah. The crowd had swelled by then to about 10 persons. The six workmen involved in this reference then started playing a prominent role. The crowd shouted "Dr. Choudhury Murdabad"

and "Dr. Choudhury Ko Maro". Basudeo Mishra and Deodhari Singh went into the male dressing-room where Dr. L. P. Choudhury, the Chief Medical Officer, was examining a patient and dragged him outside on to the verandah. He was asked to re-admit Jagna Karmali several times and each time he refused to do so and thereupon the six workmen assaulted him with first-blows. Srikant Sinha, the Pathology Laboratory Technician, Benoy Shankar Sharma, the X-ray Technician and Ram Adhin, the Ambulance Driver, intervened to save Dr. Choudhury but these workmen assaulted them also. The case of the West Bokaro Company Ltd. is that proper charge-sheets were issued to each of the delinquents and separate enquiries were held observing faithfully the principles of natural justice and dismissal was only the appropriate punishment for riotous and disorderly conduct accompanied by physical assault on the Chief Medical Officer and three Medical personnel.

4. In their written statement, it is admitted that Basudeo Mishra and other five workmen involved in this reference went to the colliery manager on November 20, 1973 and requested for readmission of Jagna Karmali as an indoor-patient or for arrangement of ambulance to take him to his native village. It is then stated that B. K. Guin agreed that Jagna Karmali will be re-admitted in the hospital and he asked the workmen to take him there. On arrival at the hospital, however, Dr. L. P. Choudhury refused to re-admit him and this led to an altercation and exchanges of hot words. Dr. Choudhury became so worked up that he lost his temper, used filthy and abusive language and directed the medical staff to throw out the workmen outside the hospital. Upon his direction, the medical staff turned them out of the hospital. It is then alleged that in order to hide their own actions, a false charge was concocted and the departmental enquiry was held by N. K. Prasad who was biased and even though the charge was not established, he submitted a wrong report holding them guilty, resulting in their dismissals. It is also alleged that the six workmen were active and important members of the Colliery Mazdoor Sangh and their dismissals were due to their militant trade union activities. It is also stated that in view of their long and meritorious and unblemished record of service, the order of dismissal is shockingly disproportionate and should be set aside.

5. The learned counsel for West Bokaro Company Ltd. had urged that the fairness or otherwise of the domestic enquiry should be decided as a preliminary matter and accordingly both sides were heard on December 31, 1976 and by my order dated January 6, 1977 it was held that the domestic enquiry against all the six delinquents was fair and proper.

6. The West Bokaro Company Ltd. did not adduce any fresh evidence after this order but the workmen examined five witnesses Basudeo Mishra WW-1, Sudhir Choudhury WW-2, Udairaj Giri WW-3, Akloo Dusadh WW-4 and Deodhari Singh WW-5, five out of the six delinquents. The sixth delinquent Payari Digar died in November 1975 and that ends the matter so far as he is concerned.

7. Shri Shankar Bose, learned counsel for the workmen, in the first instance, argued that all the six delinquents were prosecuted by the police on the complaint of the colliery manager and they were all acquitted by the Magistrate on January 18, 1977 and consequently it is not open to the Tribunal to take a different view. Basudeo Mishra deposed about this acquittal but a copy of the judgment has not been filed. I am however, prepared to proceed on the assumption that there has been an acquittal. The decision of Their Lordships of the Supreme Court in *Delhi Cloth and General Mills Ltd. vs. Kushal Bhan*, 1960(1) L.J.520 shows that the fact that the Criminal Court acquits the employee after the domestic proceedings were completed, does not mean that the order of the Tribunal on the basis that the employee was guilty of the departmental delinquency complained of is liable to be set aside. In *J.K. Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company Ltd. vs. Its Workmen* 1965 (II) L.J.153, the employee was dismissed, having been found guilty of the charge of theft levelled against him. The enquiry was conducted after the concerned workman was convicted of the offence of theft by a criminal Court. The concerned workman refused to participate in the domestic enquiry and it was conducted ex parte and the enquiry officer, after considering the evidence on record before him, found the concerned workman guilty of the charge levelled against him. Subsequently the worker was acquitted in appeal. The Industrial Tribunal held

that the domestic enquiry was based on the conviction of the workman by the criminal Court which was set aside in appeal and hence no value could be attached to the finding arrived at the enquiry. The Supreme Court held that there was nothing in the report of the enquiry officer to show that he was influenced by the conviction of the workman by the criminal Court and upheld the dismissal. It is, therefore, obvious that the fact that the worker was, after the domestic enquiry, acquitted by the criminal Court or even by criminal appellate Court would not in any way vitiate the findings arrived at by the domestic tribunal earlier on proper evidence and without violating any of the principles of natural justice. See also *Anglo-American Direct Tea Trading Co. vs. Labour Court*, 1970 (I) L.J.481. In the instant case, the acquittal by the criminal Court will, therefore, be no bar. It has already been held by me that proper charge-sheets were issued to each delinquent; each delinquent submitted his reply to the charge-sheet; witnesses were examined in their presence (except partially in the case of Basudeo Mishra); they were afforded an opportunity to cross-examine the witnesses; they actually cross-examined the witnesses; they examined themselves in their defence; some of them adduced evidence also in defence; and no principles of natural justice were violated. Basudeo Mishra himself declined to avail of all the opportunities even though repeated opportunities were given. The domestic enquiry was fair and proper. The enquiry officer has discussed the evidence in his report and given reason for his findings. These reasons are based on the evidence. After the perusal of the evidence, I could take no exception to his findings; and indeed, I agreed, with them. That being so, there is no escape from the conclusion that the charge was proved to the hilt.

8. Shri Shankar Bose then argued that the delinquents were active, vocal and militant workers of the Colliery Mazdoor Sangh and were vitriolic in their criticisms and it is because of their trade union activities that out of a mob of 100 persons, six were picked up for penal action and the rest were allowed to go scot-free. The evidence disclosed that the six played the major role. True, the entire crowd shouted "Dr. Choudhury Mardabad" and "Dr. Choudhury Ko Maro" but the entire crowd remained content with those slogans and did not do anything else. That shows the good faith of the West Bokaro Company Ltd., in not penalising each workman. The evidence then shows that Basudeo Mishra and Deodhari Singh left the crowd and entered into the dressing-room where the Chief Medical Officer was in the process of examining a patient. He was man-handled and dragged out by them on to the verandah. Thereafter, these two and the other four gave him fist-blows. The evidence does not say that any other member of the crowd did so. All the six thereafter turned round to beat any one who came to rescue Dr. L. P. Choudhury. The Pathology Technician and the X-ray Technician were beaten. The ambulance Driver was also not spared. This explains why these six workmen were selected for domestic enquiry. Deo Dhar Singh denied his connection with any union activities. Sudhir Choudhury, Udairaj Giri and Akloo Dusadh have stated that they have been victimised because of their trade union activities. Each one of them was merely a member of the Sangh. None of them was an office-bearer, or even a member of the executive committee. They have deposed that they used to work with Basudeo Mishra in connection with trade union activities. Akloo Dusadh has stated that there were 200-250 persons who used to work in such manner. But they have not been charge-sheeted. Basudeo Mishra has given a long story of his trade union activities. He is a member of the Executive Committee of the Sangh but he is not an office-bearer. Remker Singh was the General Secretary of the union and Madhu Sudan Choudhury was the Asstt. Secretary. There were 36 other members of the Executive Committee, besides Basudeo Mishra. He is a member of the Works Committee and also of the Pit Safety Committee. I may take it that he used to devote some of his time to trade union activities. He says that on about 20 occasions he put forward demands on behalf of workmen but admits that each time, after mutual discussion between the management and the union, these demands were settled. No rancour, therefore, should have been left thereafter. I cannot understand the existence of stained relations between him and the management when his demands were settled. He has then deposed that he fought the election for Works Committee in 1968 but was opposed by Dr. L. P. Choudhury. He has also deposed that a new ambulance car was purchased in 1968 but it was mostly in the personal use of Dr. Choudhury. He then goes on to state that he made a proposal in the Works

Committee that whenever a sick workman had to be transported to his native village, he should be transported in the ambulance car but this proposal was opposed by Dr. L. P. Choudhury. Assuming this to be true, it must be stated that Dr. L. P. Choudhury was not the disciplinary authority; nor the punishing authority. The law does not envisage that a trade union leader should misbehave, take up cudgels and beat fellow-workers or an officer of the establishment and then take shelter behind his trade union activities. I am convinced that there has been no victimisation.

9. The service record of any of the delinquent is not before me. Basudeo Mishra, Sudhir Choudhury and Akloo Dusadh were in service for 11 years; Deodhari Singh for 13 years; and Udayraj Giri for 2 years before their dismissal. Basudeo Mishra admitted that he was charge-sheeted 3-4 times before the present incident but he states that he was never punished. He has no recollection if the punishment of suspension was imposed on him on two occasions. He does not deny this but hides behind failing memory. He again says that it was possible that he was warned on four other occasions. Sudhir Choudhury and Akloo Dusadh have denied that they were charge-sheeted on earlier occasions. The particular conduct of which they were guilty, is very serious in nature. They went in a body to B. K. Guin insisting on the re-admission of Jagna Karmali as an indoor-patient. B. K. Guin explained the situation to them. They paid no heed. They were even assured that the ambulance will take Jagna to his native village. In spite of that, they carried him to the hospital. They raised slogans, they instigated that the Chief Medical Officer should be beaten. Two of them dragged him out, all of them assaulted him. Their mentality was that they would run the management of the hospital themselves or the management must play the tune set for them by them, or they will take to violence. I am of the view that they were rightly dismissed.

10. My award is that the management of the West Bokaro Colliery of Messrs West Bokaro Company Limited were justified in dismissing these six workmen with effect from December 22, 1973 and they are not entitled to any relief.

[No. L-2012/141/74-LRII/DPIA]

K. B. SRIVASTAVA, Presiding Officer

S.O. 687.—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the following award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal No. 1, Dhanbad, in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Bassurya Colliery of Messrs Bharat Coking Coal Limited, Post Office Kusunda, Dhanbad and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on the 5th February, 1977.

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL NO. 1 AT DHANBAD

In the matter of a reference under section 10(1)(d) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947.

Reference No. 3 of 1975

(Ministry's Order No. L-2012/185/73-I.R. II, dt. 15-1-1975)

PARTIES :

Employers in relation to the management of Bassurya Colliery of Messrs Bharat Coking Coal Limited, Post Office Kusunda (Dhanbad).

AND

Their Workmen.

PRESENT :

Mr. Justice K. B. Srivastava (Retd.) Presiding Officer.

APPEARANCES :

For the Employers.—Shri S. S. Mukherjee, Advocate.

For the Workmen.—None.

State : BIHAR

Industry : COAL

Dhanbad, the 1st February, 1977

AWARD

The Central Government, in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (d) of sub-section (1) of section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act has referred the following dispute for adjudication to this Tribunal, namely :

"Whether the dismissal of Sarva Shri (1) Jagdeo Dusadh, Fireman, (2) Rameswar Dusadh, Fireman, (3) Rambilash Dusad, Miner and (4) Dharamdeo Ram, Guard by the management of Bassurya Colliery of Messrs Bharat Coking Coal Limited, Post Office Kusunda (Dhanbad) was justified? If not, to what relief are the workmen entitled?"

1. Usual notices were issued requiring the parties to file their respective written statements; and in response to that, the United Coal Workers' Union filed its written statement on May 7, 1976 and Bharat Coking Coal Limited filed its written statement on May 26, 1976.

2. The case of Bharat Coking Coal Limited is that Surja Kanta Bowri, the badli office peon, was bringing official dak from the Sub-Area office to the colliery office on July 10, 1973 and when he reached near the electrical Sub-Station in the colliery at about 1 p.m., Jagdeo Dusadh and Rameswar Dusadh, both of whom were firemen, and Dharamdeo Ram, who was a Night Guard, and Rambilash Dusadh, who was a miner, suddenly attacked him with lathis and showered foul and filthy abuses and also caused injuries on his back and left thumb and further robbed him of the official dak and the official cycle and then made good their escape. The incident had been witnessed by one Kanhai Bowri and Jogeshwar Bhuiyan who rescued him from the clutches of his assailants. The fact was reported by Surja Kanta Bowri to the colliery Manager who issued separate charge-sheets to them on July 11, 1973 and also ordered their suspension pending the domestic enquiry. The delinquents submitted their replies to the charge-sheets which were not found satisfactory and a domestic enquiry was accordingly held by Brij Mohan Lal MW-1, the Senior Personnel Officer. The enquiry Officer submitted his report on August 8, 1973 and on the basis of that report, the delinquents were dismissed from their services from September 24, 1973. The claim of Bharat Coking Coal Limited is that the domestic enquiry was fair and proper inasmuch as proper charge-sheets were given to the delinquents, the witnesses were examined by the management in their presence, they were given an opportunity to cross-examine them, the delinquents examined themselves and some witnesses in their defence, and the principles of natural justice were faithfully followed.

3. In their written statement, the workmen have pleaded that the charges were false and concocted; that there was no proper and impartial enquiry; that the enquiry report was biased; that the order of dismissal was mala fide and was the result of unfair labour practice and victimisation on account of trade union activities of the delinquents.

4. The Bharat Coking Coal Limited desired that the fairness or otherwise of the domestic enquiry be decided as a preliminary point, before the Tribunal entered into the other questions involved in the reference. Both parties were accordingly heard on December 30, 1976 and order was pronounced on January 5, 1977 holding that the domestic enquiry was not fair and proper in the sense that the charges were not established.

5. The case was taken up on January 24, 1977 for evidence but the Bharat Coking Coal Limited had no witness and the award was reserved. On January 25, 1977 an application was moved to revoke the order dated January 24, 1977 but for reasons given separately on the application itself, it was not revoked with the result that the award must now be given.

6. The dispute is whether the dismissal of the four delinquents by the management of Bassurya colliery of M/s. Bharat Coking Coal Limited was justified? If not, to what relief are the workmen entitled? In the domestic enquiry, the management had examined B. J. Burman, the Colliery Manager, Surja Kanta Bowri, the victim of the assault, and two witnesses Kanhai Bowri and Ananda Bowri. The delinquents had examined themselves and two witnesses Basudeo and Ramdhari. Their evidence was reappraised by me, as was permissible under Section 11A of the Industrial Disputes

Act, and I came to the conclusion that the charges were not established. It was open to the management to lead evidence in proof of the charges before me but they failed to do so. The result is that the only material before me is the old material which has already been discarded. I hold that the mis-conduct alleged was not established and the management were not justified in dismissing these four workmen.

7. My award is that the dismissal of the four workmen is not justified and they are entitled to reinstatement with effect from the date of their dismissal with continuity of service and full back wages.

[No. L-2012/185/73-LRII/DIIIA]

K. B. SRIVASTAVA, Presiding Officer

New Delhi, the 18th February, 1977

S.O. 688.—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the following award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal No.3, Dhanbad, in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Kailudih Colliery of Messrs Trigunait and Brothers, and Messrs East Katras Colliery Company (Private) Limited and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on the 9th February, 1977.

**CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL
CUM-LABOUR COURT (No. 3) AT DHANBAD.**

Reference No. 61 of 1968

PARTIES :

Employers in relation to the kailudih Colliery of M/s. Trigunait and Brothers, Post Office Katrasgarh, District Dhanbad and M/s. East Katras Colliery Company (Private) Limited.

AND

Their Workmen.

APPEARANCES :

On behalf of the Employers.—Shri S S. Mukherjee, Advocate.

On behalf of the Workmen.—Shri H.N. Singh, Vice-President, Koyala Mazdoor Panchayat.

State : BIHAR Industry : COAL

Dhanbad, the 27th January, 1977

AWARD

This is a reference under Section 10(1)(d) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, by the Government of India, Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Department of Labour and Employment) dated 1-11-1966 in which 244 workmen of Kailudih Colliery are involved. The dispute was sponsored by the Koyala Mazdoor Panchayat P.O. Jharia, District Dhanbad. The schedule of reference is as follows :—

SCHEDULE

"Whether the demand of the Koyala Mazdoor Panchayat, Post Office Jharia, District Dhanbad, for reinstatement of the workers of the Kailudih Colliery, listed below, with full wages for the period of their forced idleness, with effect from the 6th October, 1955 is justified?"

2. The Kailudih colliery belonged to M/s. Trigunait & Brothers, P.O. Katrasgarh and subsequently by a memorandum of agreement dated 26-4-1966 it was amalgamated with M/s. East Katras Colliery Company (Private) Limited. In the present reference we are concerned with both these companies.

3. In the written statement dated 5-12-66 filed on behalf of the workmen by the Vice-President, Koyala Mazdoor Panchayat, the background of the dispute had been given. It was said that as M/s. Trigunait & Brothers were not observing mining rules and regulations and were mismanaging the colliery, on 12-3-1965 the Chief Inspector of Mines imposed certain restrictions for raising coal. As the management failed

to pay wages to the workmen on account of stoppage of work as a result of the restrictions imposed by the Department of Mines, the Koyala Mazdoor Panchayat raised a dispute before the Regional Labour Commissioner (Central), Dhanbad. The matter went on lingering and the management defaulted in payment of lay off compensation and also payment after re-opening of the colliery. Subsequently, on 6-10-1965 the management suddenly stopped work without giving notice as a result of which all the workmen of the colliery were rendered idle. On 9-10-1965 the management of the colliery declared lay off. The Koyala Mazdoor Panchayat reported the matter to the conciliation Officer (C), Dhanbad. On 9-11-1965 they also furnished a list of dues to unpaid workmen prior to 6-10-1965 and demanded full compensation for this period of forced idleness. On 9-11-1965 another list was furnished and the panchayat demanded full compensation in the conciliation proceeding. The management of kailudih Colliery deliberately avoided attending the conciliation proceedings and on 27-11-1965 the failure report was submitted by the Assistant Labour Commissioner (C) Dhanbad-I to the Government. Subsequently, Shri Gailleshwar Trigunait, one of the partners of M/s. Trigunait & Brothers approached the Koyala Mazdoor Panchayat and requested for conciliation and settlement was reached on 2-12-1965 and the memorandum of settlement is Ext W-2.

4. This is the background of the dispute and in the present reference we are concerned with Ext W-2 by which a settlement was arrived at and when the terms were not implemented, on 18th December, 1965 the union withdrew from the agreement and reported to the A. L. C. (C), Dhanbad, who on receipt of the letter issued a show cause notice on the management of Kailudih Colliery on 21-12-1965. Nobody on behalf of M/s. B. Trigunait & Brothers turned up. Then the Panchayat raised a fresh dispute when they demanded reinstatement and full compensation for the period of forced idleness by their letter dated 11-2-1966.

5. At their instance M/s. Katras Colliery Co. (P) Ltd. were also made party to the industrial dispute and notices were issued to them and they participated in the conciliation proceedings.

6. It was said on behalf of the Panchayat that M/s. B. Trigunait & Brothers took the stand that the workmen of the colliery had voluntarily resigned on and before 5-12-1965 and when it was challenged by the Panchayat and production of resignation letters was demanded they failed to produce them.

7. It was further said that taking advantage of the starving condition of the workmen M/s. Trigunait & Brothers induced them to withdraw their provident fund accumulations from the office of the Commissioner, Coal Mines provident Fund and M/s. B. Trigunait & Brothers entered the reasons for termination as "retrenchment".

8. The Conciliation officer who was dealing with the proceeding submitted his failure report on 24-9-1966 and thereafter the present reference was made.

9. It was contended on behalf of the Union that there was lock out and then lay off from 9-10-1965 and it was not a case of closure. Raising of coal was stopped which means that the work was suspended and in view of the saying stand of the management it could not be a case of retrenchment. It was said that it being a case of lay off and lock out and they being illegal the services of the workmen were not interrupted and both M/s. B. Trigunait & Brothers as well as East Katras Colliery Company (Private) Limited were equally liable for reinstatement and back wages for idle period.

10. In their written statement M/s. B. Trigunait & Brothers contended that they were no longer in charge of the management of the colliery as it had been amalgamated with M/s. East Katras Colliery Co. Private Limited. The Kailudih Colliery could not carry on depillaring operations as the owner of the corresponding surface land had been putting all sorts of obstructions for its acquisition by the management and consequently, depillaring operations being the only work available, they were stopped. With great difficulty they could acquire a portion of land and carried the depillaring operations to a limited extent and ultimately the same had to be stopped as no further surface land could be available. On that account and for various other

reasons the Kailudih Colliery was closed with effect from 6-10-1965. The dispute was raised before the Assistant Labour Commissioner (C), Dhanbad and subsequently on 2-12-1965 a settlement was entered into in a conciliation proceeding between the parties. It was said that the settlement was still binding and the withdrawal by Koyala Mazdoor Panchayat was not legally binding on the management because such unilateral withdrawal was neither legal nor valid.

11. Their case was that the management having not restarted the colliery, demand of workmen as per settlement was premature. In fact they submitted their resignations on 30-11-1965 and left the colliery after receipt of their due payments and also withdrew their provident fund deposit. It was said that as they voluntarily resigned the question of payment of compensation either by way of retrenchment or otherwise did not arise.

12. M/s. East Katras Colliery Company (Private) Ltd. in their written statement filed on 24-2-1967 stated that the application for amalgamation of the Kailudih Colliery of M/s. B. Trigunait & Brothers with the East Katras Colliery was pending on the date of the reference. They also said that the workmen were fully paid when they had submitted their resignations and there was no relationship of employer and employee between them and the workmen at any time. They had never taken the responsibility of re-employing them nor of making any sort of payment to them.

13. The management examined two witnesses, MW-1 Shri Saleswar Trigunait and MW-2 Shri P. N. Rai, one of the Owners of Kailudih Colliery and Manager of the East Katras Colliery (P) Ltd., respectively and certain items of documents were also exhibited and were subsequently withdrawn after disposal earlier on behalf of the workmen. 12 witnesses were examined including WW. 1, R. K. Verma, Assistant Commissioner, Coal Mines Provident Fund, Dhanbad and 11 items of documents were also exhibited on their behalf. The documents were Ext. M 1 to Ext. M 10 and these on behalf of the workmen are Exts. W-1 to Ext. W-11.

14. The matter was heard and an award was passed on 28th January, 1970. In paragraph 36 of the Award the learned Presiding Officer of the Tribunal mentioned the following points :—

- (1) Reinstatement of 244 workmen of Kailudih Colliery with full wages for the period of their forced idleness with effect from 6th October 1965 was not justified.
- (2) They were entitled to retrenchment benefit under Section 25FF of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947.
- (3) The liability to pay the amount would be on the Kailudih colliery because M/s. East Katras Colliery Company (Private) Limited came in possession only on the 6th day of December, 1965, and their liabilities would be subsequent to the date of amalgamation.
- (4) The liability to pay lay off compensation under Section 25FF of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, was of the Kailudih Colliery and it was the responsibility of M/s. B. Trigunait & Brothers.
- (5) The amount paid to the 192 workmen as shown in Annexure B of the Award would be adjusted towards their retrenchment benefits.
- (6) Remaining 52 workmen as shown in Annexure C of the Award would get the entire retrenchment benefits under Section 25FF of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947.

15. M/s. Trigunait & Brothers went in writ petition and by their order dated 20-4-1972 their Lordships framed 5 points given below for determination by the Tribunal when the reference was sent on remand :—

- (i) Whether it was a case of closure of industry on 6-10-1965, as alleged by the management?
- (ii) If it is a case of closure, whether the workmen are entitled to compensation and if so, on what basis?

(iii) Whether it was a case of transfer of management within the meaning of Section 25FF of the Act?

(iv) Whether the workmen concerned were entitled to be reinstated if so, by whom and from what date? Who is liable to pay them for the idle period? and

(v) If the workmen cannot be reinstated, are they entitled to get compensation under Section 25FF of Act; if so, on what basis and from whom?

16. Before I proceed I would like to mention two documents Ext. W-2, the memorandum of settlement dated 2-12-1965, and the deed of amalgamation Ext. M-10 dated 26-4-1966. There are five terms of settlement and term No. 2 is as follows :—

"The mine had been closed since 6-10-1965 owing to financial difficulties and restrictions imposed by Chief Inspector of Mines. Arrangements are being made by the management to start the colliery within a fortnight. All the workmen rendered idle shall be reinstated as soon as the colliery is opened."

17. So far as the deed of amalgamation is concerned paragraph 3 and 8 are relevant for our purpose. According to paragraph 3 ownership of respective coal land and collieries shall remain vested in the respective owners thereof. The first party (The East Katras Colliery Company (P) Ltd.) shall be in sole charge of the management and working of the amalgamated unit and the Second Party shall have no right to interfere in any way with such management and possession of the First Party. In paragraph 8 it is said that the First Party on and from the 6th day of December, 1965, will be responsible for payment of all dues, compensation and any other sums which may become payable to the employees of the amalgamated unit to be known as "East Katras Colliery" as a result of Conciliation Proceeding or Industrial Awards and for fulfilment of any other obligation governing the relations between the employers and labourers as such, of course for the period following the date of amalgamation.

18. On 18th December, 1965 the union addressed a letter Ext. W-9, to the A.L.C. (C), Dhanbad, revoking the settlement dated 2-12-65 as according to the union, as per clause 2 of the terms of settlement in Ext. W-2 arrangement to reopen the mine was to be made by the management within a fortnight and workmen were to be provided with jobs but the terms had not been complied with. It was stated therein that because the workmen were not allowed to resume work on 18th of December, 1965, the management had failed to implement the agreement and accordingly the Panchayat withdrew from the agreement Ext. W-2. It was also mentioned therein that the Panchayat had learnt that the Kailudih colliery had been amalgamated with the East Katras Colliery Co. (P) Ltd. and through their letter the Panchayat had demanded that the workmen should be paid full wages for the period for which they had been rendered idle.

19. It was mentioned in the written statement and has also been contended before me that the settlement dated 2-12-65 has not been revoked and terminated as provided under Section 19(2) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, and therefore it shall be binding upon the parties. The settlement has to be terminated in accordance with Section 19(2) by giving notice and after substantial compliance with the provisions thereof. One of the parties to a settlement cannot terminate it only by agitation. From Ex. W-9 and from the facts on record it will appear that thereafter the A.L.C. (C), Dhanbad took necessary steps and he submitted his report on 24-9-1966 to the C.L.C. (C), New Delhi. It appears from the report that notices were issued to M/s. B. Trigunait and Brothers and also to East Katras Colliery Co. (P) Ltd. and none appeared on behalf of the employers and the workmen were represented by Koyala Mazdoor Panchayat. It means that when a settlement was revoked and the industrial dispute was raised notices were given to M/s. B. Trigunait and Brothers and also to M/s. East Katras Colliery Co. (P) Ltd. Thus there was sufficient compliance with the provisions of Section 19(2) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, and for all intents and purposes the settlement stood terminated on and from 18-12-1965.

20. This point was also raised before the High Court and was negated. Their Lordships came to the conclusion that it was not a settlement in regard to the dispute which had been raised in February, 1966, on the basis of which the reference was made. It is, therefore, not correct to say that a dispute was raised at a time when the settlement was in force. In the same paragraph 4 their Lordships have further said that the management had neither fulfilled its obligation taken as per item (2) of the settlement (Ext. W-2) nor was in a position to fulfil it due to reasons beyond its control. In either view of the matter the contract fell through. It was said further that a settlement could fall through on the doctrine of frustration.

21. Before the learned Presiding Officer of the Tribunal it was contended that a reference with respect to an industrial dispute relating to an industry which had become dead on account of closure shall be invalid as the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Act, applied only to the existing or live industry. He considered the case of Pipraich Sugar Mills Ltd. V. Pipraich Sugar Mills Mazdoor Union in which it was held that a reference was not necessarily bad because at the time when it was made, the industry no longer existed. He came to the conclusion that the power of the State to make reference was to be determined with reference to the date on which the right which was the subject matter of the dispute arose.

22. This point was also raised before the High Court and their Lordships thereafter sent the case on remand after formulating points referred to above as in their opinion the question was dependant upon the decision whether it was a closure of the industry or not. I will presently show that on the facts of the case it was not a closure which has quite a different legal meaning than the words 'lay off' and 'lock out'. As the position stands, I find that the finding of the learned Presiding Officer on the point has put an end to the matter and it is not correct to say that it is a dead industry inasmuch as the management was taken over by the East Katras Colliery Co. (P) Ltd. after amalgamation and mining operation continued which had been suspended for sometime.

23. I would now like to refer to another point that was taken up in the written statement and also before the learned Presiding Officer of the Tribunal which was negated. Case of the management was that after closure of the colliery the concerned workmen submitted their resignations voluntarily on 30-11-1965 and left the colliery and received their dues. The management filed resignation letters in respect of 194 workmen (Ext. M-5). Their genuineness was challenged by the union. Ext. M-5 shows that 30 workmen resigned on 30-11-1965 and 83 workmen resigned on 1-12-1965 and also 45 workmen on 1-12-1965. In all, therefore, 158 workmen resigned by 2-12-65. As this fact is not mentioned in the deed of settlement Ext. W-1 dated 2-12-1965 their genuineness was doubted. It appears from the record that the Conciliation Officer asked the management to produce the proof of resignations and they were given several chances for it, but it was not done. This fact may be taken as a circumstance to doubt the genuineness of Ext. M-5.

24. Ext. W-4 is a letter dated 5-5-1966 addressed by Shri Trigunait to the Commissioner, Coal Mines Provident Fund, Dhanbad, enclosing a list of retrenched workmen. MW.1 Shri R. K. Verma, Assistant Commissioner, Coal Mines Provident Fund Dhanbad, has stated that Shri B. Trigunait had sent a list of 131 workmen who were said to be retrenched. It means that in the letter dated 5-5-1966 which was sent by the Owner of Kailudh Colliery it was admitted that 131 workmen were retrenched and not that they had resigned. It means that according to the management itself it was not a case of resignation but of retrenchment.

25. At the request of some of the workmen the Regional Labour Commissioner, Dhanbad, made an enquiry but he could not arrive at a conclusive findings and he himself expressed a doubt that possibly some of the workmen accepted the facture of resignation due to closure of mines for an indefinite period and being in the midst of unemployment these workmen perhaps approached the employer for some financial help which they get from him and in lieu thereof they put thumb impression on their resignation letters. Under these circumstances he was not prepared to hold that the resignation letters were genuine.

26. There is another point which may also be taken note of. On 18-7-1969 the management of the Kailudh Colliery filed a petition to the effect that (a) the workmen mentioned in serial Nos. 189 to 201, 204, 218, 220, 221, 223, 224, and 226 totalling 33 were the employees of the Contractor and they had received full and final payment, that (b) there were no such workmen as mentioned in serial Nos. 78, 158, 168, 171, 172, 176, 202, 203, 219 and 222, totalling 10, that (c) a workmen namely serial Nos. 82 and 181 left the colliery much before the date of closure i.e. 6-10-1965, that (d) Seven workmen in serial Nos. 30, 132, 135, 145, 157, 192, and 226 have since died and that (e) five workmen mentioned in serial Nos. 83, 98, 144, 175 and 177 did not receive their full and final payments. These facts had not been taken in the written statement nor it was a case in the conciliation proceeding. In my opinion, there is no substance in the contention raised.

27. Position, therefore, comes to this that the reference is maintainable, that it is not a case of retrenchment or resignation and the settlement dated 2-12-1965 had been terminated. The question that now for decision is as to whether this was a case of closure.

28. At the very outset I may say that the very fact that the two collieries were amalgamated and mining operations continued it cannot be said to be a case of closure. There is a difference between 'lay off' and 'closure'. While 'lay off' is failure, refusal or inability of an employer due to reasons beyond his control to give employment to a workmen whose name is borne on the muster-roll, closure is closing of the business permanently or temporarily for an indefinite period by the management. In Section 2(kkk) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, 'lay off' has been defined and it appears that it may be considered under three heads : (1) there should be failure, refusal or liability on the part of the employers to give work to a workman (2) the failure, refusal or inability should be on account of shortage of coal, power or raw materials or accumulation of stocks or break down of machinery or (3) It may be for any other reason'. The words "any other reasons" have been considered by the Supreme Court in Kairbatta Estate V. Rajamanickam (1960) 11 L.L. J. 275 and it has been observed that "any other reason" to which the definition refers must..... be a reason which is allied or analogous to the reasons already specified. In other words these words have to be read ejusdem generis with the word which preceded them. In the instant case there is no evidence that the management failed to give work to the workmen on account of the shortage of coal, power or raw materials or accumulation of stocks or breakdown of machinery. If in violation of the responsibility cast upon them by the Chief Inspector of Mines they had stopped work, it cannot be said that the stoppage was beyond the control of the management. Financial difficulty cannot be a ground for a lay off and that will not come under the words "any other reasons". Therefore, if the workmen were laid off that was certainly not legal as there was no sufficient ground for the same. It would thus appear that the lay off was a mala fide one in the sense that the employers deliberately and maliciously brought about a situation where lay off became necessary.

29. There is another point which is to be taken into account. In between 6-10-1965 and 9-10-1965 for all practical purposes it would be deemed to a lock out as provided under Section 2(1) of the Industrial Disputes Act. The distinction/ between 'lock out' and 'closure' has been explained by the Supreme Court in Express Newspaper vs. their workmen (1962) 11 L.L.J. 227. It was pointed out that in a case of closure the employers did not merely close down the place of business but closed the business itself finally and irrevocably. It may be legal if it is declared in compliance with the statutory requirement but it may be unjustified as it might have been declared with the ulterior motive of victimising workmen for their trade union activities or it may be unjustified for having been continued for unreasonably long time.

30. Section 22 and 23 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 impose certain restrictions on the commencement of lock out. Section 24 lays down that a lock out commenced or continued in contravention of the provision would be illegal. It may be mentioned that a mine is a public utility service Under Section 22 there is a provision for giving notice for lock out. We are at present not concerned with section 23. Section 24 lays down that a strike or lock out is illegal if the provision of section 22 and 23 are violated. In the instant case what I find is that there is no notice for lock out and therefore it was illegal.

31. It thus follows that between 6-10-1965 and 9-10-1965 there was illegal lockout and from 10-10-1965 there was an illegal lay-off. There was no closure of business at all. Accordingly, the workmen continued in service and on account of illegal lockout and lay-off they are entitled to full wages for the idle period. This answers point 1 and 2 mentioned in the order of the High Court.

32. Now let us take up point No. 3. I have already referred to Ext. M-10 and the relevant paragraphs which would indicate that in spite of amalgamation of the Kailudih Colliery with the East Katras Colliery Co. (P) Ltd. the ownership of the respective coal land and collieries remained vested in the respective owners thereof and the East Katras Colliery Co. (P) Ltd. was to be in sole charge of the management of the amalgamated unit. It would mean that it was not a transfer of ownership but only of management as provided under Section 25FF of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947.

33. As for points 4 and 5, the services of the workmen remained uninterrupted by such transfer and they continued to be the workmen of the Kailudih colliery of M/s. B. Trigunait & Brothers. The malafile lay off and illegal lockout would not interrupt their service and entitled to full wages and allowances and also reinstatement.

34. Under paragraph 8 of the Ext. M-10 the First Party [M/s. East Katras Colliery Company (Private) Limited] will be responsible for payment of all dues compensation and any other sums which may become payable to the employees of the amalgamated unit to be known as "East Katras Colliery" as a result of Conciliation Proceeding or Industrial Awards. I have come to the Conclusion that the workmen detailed in the reference are entitled to wages for idle period. The First Party referred to above having taken the responsibility to pay to the employees sums which may be payable under an award are liable to pay to these workmen all wages and allowances for the idle period since 6-10-1965

35. So far as their reinstatement is concerned, the First Party being in sole charge of the management and working of the amalgamated unit, as per paragraph 8 itself are liable to reinstate them to fulfil the obligation governing the relation between the employer and labour as such. The date of amalgamation is 6-12-1965 and the workmen were still idle till the date of reference and therefore it is their liability to reinstate them.

36. In case they are not in a position to reinstate the workmen who were undoubtedly in continuous service for not less than one year, notwithstanding the illegal lockout and malafile lay-off immediately before the transfer, they are entitled to notice and compensation in accordance with the provisions of Section 25 F as if the workmen had been retrenched. This amount would be over and above the sum due to them as wages for the idle period. Case of the workmen also comes within clause C of the proviso to Section 25FF of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947. The two points mentioned above are thus answered.

37. The management has withdrawn all the documents from this Tribunal including Ext. M-6, the payment voucher in respect of 192 workmen. WW2 to WW-10 are some of the concerned workmen who have examined themselves & they have admitted that some payments were made to them between the period from 13-11-1965 to 5-12-1965, but it was not the total dues. They said that some amount was still due to them. This document has been referred to by the Presiding Officer of the Industrial Tribunal in paragraph 33 of the Award and 192 workmen were shown in Annexure B of the Award. So far as these 192 workmen are concerned as mentioned in annexure B, which will also be Annexure B of this Award. Annexure A being the 244 workmen with their designations, will get their full wages for the period in question minus the amount already received as mentioned in Annexure B of the Award. The remaining workmen above in Annexure C of this Award will get their full wages for the period in question.

38. So far as the Bharat Coking Coal Limited is concerned, it has absolutely no liability as the dispute is with respect to the subject matter which arose before the appointed day i.e. 1-5-1972 under the Coking Coal Mines (Nationalisation) Act. Section 9(20(a)(b) of the Act ensures complete immunity to the Central Government or the Government Company and Section 28 of the Act has the over-riding effect. Therefore the Bharat Coking Coal Limited has no liability at all.

39. From my discussions above it follows that the demand of the Koyala Mazdoor Panchayat for reinstatement and full back wages for the idle period is perfectly justified. The reference is accordingly answered.

Encls:—Annexure A, B & C.

S. R. SINHA, Presiding Officer.

ANNEXURE 'A'

Sl. No.	Name	Designation
1.	Shri Manger Bhuia	Miner
2.	" Daho Bhuia No. 2	"
3.	" Kashi Bhuia No. 2	"
4.	" Tulsi Bhuia	"
5.	" Maghan Bhuia	"
6.	" Sukhi Bhuia	"
7.	" Gangu Bhuia	"
8.	" Bhoona Bhuia	"
9.	" Prati Bhuia	"
10.	" Rama Bricha Bhuia	"
11.	" Chota Bhuia	"
12.	" Dhaneshwar Bhuia	"
13.	" Ghota Bansi Bhuia	"
14.	" Tikan Bhuia	"
15.	" Kisun Bhuia	"
16.	" Baijnath Bhuia	"
17.	" Shamlal Sao	"
18.	" Bandhoo Sam	"
19.	" Chota Tribhuan Bhuia	"
20.	" Rama Das Bhuia No. 3	"
21.	" Mohari Bhuia	"
22.	" Karoo Manjhi	"
23.	" Lakhiram Manjhi	"
24.	" Balram Bauri	"
25.	" Gholtu Bauri	"
26.	" Madhu Bauri	"
27.	" Nibaran Bauri	"
28.	" Chopra Bauri	"
29.	" Sham Mura	"
30.	" Gohardhan Mura	"
31.	" Haboo Bauri	"
32.	" Bhagan Bhuia	"
33.	" Budhan Bhuia	"
34.	" Rama Brij Bhuia	"
35.	" Modi Bhuia	"
36.	" Kali Bhuia	"
37.	" Rohan Bhuia	"
38.	" Janaki Bhuia	"
39.	" Parsadi Bhuia	"
40.	" Bifan Bhuia	"

Sl. No.	Name	Designation	Sl. No.	Name	Designation
41.	Shri Bengali Bhuia	Miner	103.	Shri Chota Babulal Chamar	Underground Trammer
42.	„ Choofahan Bhuia	„	104.	„ Tusi Bhuia	„
43.	„ Kheman Bhuia	„	105.	„ Chotu Bhuia	„
44.	„ Rohan Turi	„	106.	„ Dhanoo Bhuia	„
45.	„ Sogar Bhuia	„	107.	„ Hari Kahar	„
46.	„ Pandoo Manjhi	„	108.	„ Panchoo Bhuia	„
47.	„ Jailal Chamar	„	109.	„ Dagan Ruri	„
48.	„ Liloo Chamar	„	110.	„ Choona Rajwar	„
49.	„ Lalji Gope	„	111.	„ Ramsajiwan Singh	„
50.	„ Ramdhani Bhuia No. 3	„	112.	„ Tokla Chamar	„
51.	„ Rohan Bhuia	„	113.	„ Rabi Chamar	„
52.	„ Harlal Bhuia	„	114.	„ Mahabir Chamar	„
53.	„ Dhanoo Bhuia	„	115.	„ Kalia Bhuia	„
54.	„ Chota Siba Bhuia	„	116.	„ Phagoo Singh	„
55.	„ Bajo Bhuia	„	117.	„ Jamuna Bhuia	„
56.	„ Bhoona Bhuia No. 2	„	118.	„ Somar Kahar	„
57.	„ Ramadhani Bhuia No. 2	„	119.	„ Bengali Bhuia	Surface Trammer
58.	„ Bisheshwar Bhuia	„	120.	„ Batoram Bhuia	„
59.	„ Hiro Bhuia	„	121.	„ Sukra Bhuia	„
60.	„ Panchoo Bhuia	„	122.	„ Sitwa Bhuia	„
61.	„ Mansukhi Bhuia	„	123.	„ Goolooa Bhuia	„
62.	„ Ganauri Bhuia	„	124.	„ Hari Bhuia	„
63.	„ Jogeshwar Bhuia	„	125.	„ Janki Bhuia	„
64.	„ Baso Bauri	„	126.	„ Charitar Bhuia	„
65.	„ Butoo Bauri	„	127.	„ Ramdhani Bhuia	„
66.	„ Gobinda Bauri	„	128.	„ Siba Bhuia	„
67.	„ Ganoo Bauri	„	129.	„ Bhudhia Bhuia	„
68.	„ Deoki Bauri	„	130.	„ Siria Bhuia	„
69.	„ Gohardhan Bhuia No. 2	„	131.	„ Damari Bhuia	„
70.	„ Baburam Manjhi	„	132.	„ Gobind Bhuia	„
71.	„ Sahdeo Bhuia	„	133.	„ Ghoti Mahabir Bhuia	„
72.	„ Deodhari Bhuia	„	134.	„ Barhab Bhuia	„
73.	„ Jagdish Bhuia No. 2	„	135.	„ Panwa Bhuini	„
74.	„ Lalo Bhuia	„	136.	„ Sundari Bhuini	„
75.	„ Gbbardhan Bhuia	„	137.	„ Jagia Bhuini	„
76.	„ Jagdish Bhuia	„	138.	„ Kabootari Bhuini	„
77.	„ Etwari Bhuia	„	139.	„ Bara Jamuni Bhuia	„
78.	„ Kuman Manjhi No. 2	„	140.	„ Karoo Bhuia	„
79.	„ Budhoo Manjhi No. 2	„	141.	„ Mangar Bhuia	„
80.	„ Loohra Manjhi	„	142.	„ Poona Bhuia	„
81.	„ Mangla Manjhi	„	143.	„ Jetha Mallah	„
82.	„ Mansoo Manjhi	„	144.	„ Theman Bahadur	Night guard.
83.	„ Khara Manjhi	„	145.	„ Jitgahan Dusadh	Fire man.
84.	„ Goopin Manjhi	„	146.	„ Sobrai Dusadh	„
85.	„ Dasrath Manjhi	„	147.	„ „	„
86.	„ Goohi Manjhi	„	148.	„ Manik Dusadh	„
87.	„ Sonaram Manjhi	„	149.	„ Fakruddin Mia	Engine Khalasi.
88.	„ Karma Manjhi	„	150.	„ Saukat Mia	„
89.	„ Chotto Mochi	„	151.	„ Mustafa	„
90.	„ Sambhoo Mochi	„	152.	„ Brijlal Lohar	Black Smith
91.	„ Churka Manjhi	„	153.	„ Kashi Turi	Line Mistry.
92.	„ Mangra Manjhi	„	154.	„ Dukhi Rajwar	„
93.	„ Gopal Manjhi	„	155.	„ Naga Bauri	General Mazdoor.
94.	„ Noonoo Manjhi	„	156.	„ Makul Hari	Sweeper
95.	„ Bhuneshwar Bhuia No. 2	„	157.	„ Taruni Harin	„
96.	„ Toofani Bhuia	„	158.	„ Basanti Harin	„
97.	„ Noona Ram Manjhi	„	159.	„ Chatlal Gir	Prop. Mistry
98.	„ Bhola Chamar	„	160.	„ Nankhu Barhi	„
99.	„ Mithoo Chamar	„	161.	„ Bisna Chamar	„
100.	„ Mangla Bauri	„	162.	„ Nathoo Mahato	„
101.	„ Hera Bauri	„	163.	„ Shamlal Singh	„
102.	„ Sundra Chamar	Underground Trammer	164.	„ Jugal Barhi	„

S.No.	Name	Designation	No.	Name	Designation
165.	Shri Gupteshwar Sharma	Prop. Mistry	229.	Shri Narayan Das Banerjee	Head Clerk
166.	„ Jagdeew Dusadh	„	230.	„ Prabhas Chandra Ghosh	Bill Clerk
167.	„ Ram Bachan Singh	„	231.	„ Mathan Chandra Sirkar	Pay Clerk
168.	„ Satnarayab Singh No. 2	Night Guard.	232.	„ Ghanshyam Chakravorty	Attendance
169.	„ Lalit Kumar Rao	General Mazdoor	233.	„ Haripada Das	Overman
170.	„ Baboo Khan	„	234.	„ Lakhilal Kumar	„
171.	„ Noor Mohamad	„	235.	„ Mahadeo Chandra Sirkar	„
172.	„ Lal Bahadur	Gate Man	236.	„ Mukunda Mochi	Mining Sirdar
173.	„ Narayan Chandra Patra	Attendance clerk	237.	„ Ashitosh Roy	Register Keeper
174.	„ Mahabir Gope	Bore Hole Driller	238.	„ Mobarak Mia	Fitter Mistry
175.	„ Sahadeo Gope	„	239.	„ Satnarayab Singh	Peon.
176.	„ Laloo Kahar	General Mazdoor	240.	„ Baleshwar Singh	„
177.	„ Khageshwar Gope	„	241.	„ Rama Dutta Singh	Watchman
178.	„ Jooloo Mia	„	242.	„ Mahloo Mahato	Night Guard
179.	„ Jagdish Khir	Night Guard	243.	„ Maheshwar Singh	Depot Peon
180.	„ Lushu Mahato	General Mazdoor	244.	„ Rasool Mia	Mining Sirdar
181.	„ Suraj Prasad	Attendance clerk			
182.	„ Makhun Singh	Mining Sirdar			
183.	„ Panoo Bhuia	Loading Mazdoor			
184.	„ Bedamia Bhini	„			
185.	„ Batawa Bhuini	„			
186.	„ Kauslya Bhuia	„			
187.	„ Satabia Bhuia	„			
188.	„ Pachin Bhuia	„			
189.	„ Bachoo Bhuia	„			
190.	„ Hjat Bhuia	„			
191.	„ Kapporwa Bhuini	„			
192.	„ Bhado Bhuini	„			
193.	„ Basanti Bhuia	„			
194.	„ Saro Bhuini	„			
195.	„ Parmeshwar Bhuia	„			
196.	„ Sukuwa Bhuia	„			
197.	„ Kashia Bhuini	„			
198.	„ Sarjoo Bhuia	„			
199.	„ Sitabia No. 2	„			
200.	„ Nagwa Bhuia	„			
201.	„ Lilwa Bhuia	„			
202.	„ Badoo Turi	Ash Golli			
203.	„ Radhia Trurin	„			
204.	„ Sankari Baurin	Screening & Bhatta			
205.	„ Bisaka Burin	„			
206.	„ Phoolamni Baurin	„			
207.	„ Mohani Baurin	„			
208.	„ Dori Baurin	„			
209.	„ Bindu Baurin	„			
210.	„ Mamali Baurin	„			
211.	„ Jhali Mundian	„			
212.	„ Giri Baurin	„			
213.	„ Harimati Baurin	„			
214.	„ Musumi Baurin	„			
215.	„ Phoolmani No. 2	„			
216.	„ Pomi Baurin	„			
217.	„ Champa Baurin	„			
218.	„ Taro Baurin	„			
219.	„ Ramdas Bauri	„			
220.	„ Jhoomi Baurin	„			
221.	„ Dahbi Baurin	„			
222.	„ Ani Baurin	„			
223.	„ Sashi Dashwali	„			
224.	„ Bona Bhuia	„			
225.	„ Chatroo Chamar	Miner Sardar			
226.	„ Panchoo Bauri	Packing Mazdoor			
227.	„ Ramjit Bhuia	„			
228.	„ Gauri Bhushan Bose	Surveyor			

S. R. SINHA Presiding Officer

ANNEXURE 'B'

S. No.	Serial No. of schedule	Name	Designation	Amount
1	2	3	4	5
1.	1	Shri Mangar Bhuia	Miner	300.00
2.	2	„ Daho Bhuia No. 2	„	275.00
3.	3	„ Kashi Bhuia No. 2	„	275.00
4.	4	„ Tulsi Bhuia	„	150.00
5.	5	„ Maghan Bhuia	„	300.00
6.	6	„ Sukhi Bhuia	„	300.00
7.	7	„ Gangu Bhuia	„	300.00
8.	8	„ Bhoona Bhuia	„	300.00
9.	9	„ Bhoona Bhuia	„	300.00
10.	10	„ Prati Bhuia	„	250.00
11.	11	„ Rama Bricha Bhuia	„	350.00
12.	12	„ Chota Bhuia	„	275.00
13.	13	„ Dhaneshwar Bhuia	„	275.00
14.	14	„ Chota Bansi Bhuia	„	300.00
15.	15	„ Tikan Bhuia	„	600.00
16.	16	„ Kisun Bhuia	„	150.00
17.	17	„ Baijnath Bhuia	„	300.00
18.	18	„ Sham Lal Sao	„	300.00
19.	19	„ Bandhoo Samo	„	300.00
20.	20	„ Chota Tribhuan Bhuia	„	300.00
21.	21	„ Ram Das Bhuia No. 3	„	450.00
22.	22	„ Mohari Bhuia	„	300.00
23.	23	„ Karoo Manjhi	„	275.00
24.	24	„ Lakhiram Manjhi	„	400.00
25.	25	„ Balram Bauri	„	300.00
26.	26	„ Choltu Bauri	„	300.00
27.	27	„ Madhu Bauri	„	300.00
28.	28	„ Nibaran Bauri	„	300.00
29.	29	„ Chopu Bauri	„	300.00
30.	30	„ Sham Mura	„	300.00
31.	31	„ Gobardhan Mura	„	400.00
32.	32	„ Haboo Bauri	„	250.00

1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
33.	33	Shri Bhagan Bhuia	Miner	250.00	94.	97	Shri Noona Ram Manjhi	Miner	100.00
34.	34	„ Budhan Bhuia	„	300.00	95.	99	„ Mithoo Chamar	„	100.00
35.	35	„ Rama Brij Bhuia	„	250.00	96.	100	„ Mangla Bauri	„	150.00
36.	36	„ Modi Bhuia	„	150.00	97.	101	„ Hera Bauri	„	100.00
37.	37	„ Kahi Bhuia	„	300.00	98.	102	„ Sundara Chamar	Underground Trammer	75.00
38.	38	„ Rohan Bhuia	„	250.00	99.	103	„ Chota Babulal Chamar	„	5.00
39.	39	„ Janki Bhuia	„	150.00	100.	104	„ Tulsi Bhuia	„	400.00
40.	40	„ Prasadi Bhuia	„	300.00	101.	105	„ Chotu Bhuia	„	400.00
41.	41	„ Bifan Bhuia	„	350.00	102.	106	„ Dhanoo Bhuia	„	350.00
42.	42	„ Bengali Bhuia	„	300.00	103.	107	„ Hari Kahar	„	200.00
43.	43	„ Choolahan Bhuia	„	300.00	104.	108	„ Panchu Bhuia	„	100.00
44.	44	„ Khaman Bhuia	„	300.00	105.	109	„ Dagan Turi	„	100.00
45.	45	„ Bohan Turi	„	300.00	106.	110	„ Ghena Rajwar	„	100.00
46.	46	„ Sohar Bhuia	„	150.00	107.	111	„ Ramsajiwan Singh	„	100.00
47.	47	„ Pandoo Manjhi	„	250.00	108.	112	„ Tokala Chamar	„	100.00
48.	48	„ Jailal Chamar	„	300.00	109.	113	„ Rabi Chamar	„	100.00
49.	49	„ Liloo Chamar	„	300.00	110.	114	„ Mahabir Chamar	„	100.00
50.	50	„ Lalji Gope	„	250.00	111.	115	„ Kaila Bhuia	„	100.00
51.	51	„ Ramdhani Bhuia No.3	„	150.00	112.	116	„ Phagoo Singa	„	100.00
52.	52	„ Rohan Bhuia	„	150.00	113.	117	„ Jamuna Bhuia	„	100.00
53.	53	„ Harlal Bhuia	„	150.00	114.	118	„ Somar Kahar	„	100.00
54.	54	„ Dhanoo Bhuia	„	150.00	115.	119	„ Bangali Bhuia	Surface Trammer	100.00
55.	55	„ Chota Siba Bhuia	„	150.00	116.	120	„ Batoram Bhuia	„	250.00
56.	56	„ Bajo Bhuia	„	150.00	117.	121	„ Sukra Bhuia	„	300.00
57.	57	„ Bhoona Bhuia No. 2	„	150.00	118.	122	„ Sitwa Bhuia	„	300.00
58.	58	„ Ramadhani Bhuia No. 2	„	150.00	119.	123	„ Geoleoa Bhuia	„	300.00
59.	59	„ Bisheshwar Bhuia	„	150.00	120.	124	„ Hari Bhuia	„	300.00
60.	60	„ Hiro Bhuia	„	150.00	121.	125	„ Janki Bhuia	„	300.00
61.	61	„ Panchoo Bhuia	„	150.00	122.	126	„ Charitar Bhuia	„	150.00
62.	62	„ Mansukhi Bhuia	„	150.00	123.	127	„ Ramdhani Bhuia	„	300.00
63.	63	„ Gauri Bhuia	„	150.00	124.	128	„ Siwa Bhuia	„	350.00
64.	64	„ Jageshwar Bhuia No. 2	„	150.00	125.	129	„ Budhia Bhuia	„	300.00
65.	65	„ Baso Bauri	„	150.00	126.	130	„ Siria Bhuia	„	100.00
66.	66	„ Buteo Bauri	„	150.00	127.	131	„ Damari Bhuia	„	350.00
67.	67	„ Gobinda Bauri	„	150.00	128.	132	„ Gobind Bhuia	„	300.00
68.	68	„ Ganes Bauri	„	150.00	129.	133	„ Chota Mahabir Bhuia	„	300.00
69.	69	„ Deoki Bauri	„	150.00	130.	134	„ Barhan Bhuia	„	300.00
70.	70	„ Gobardhan Bhuia No. 2	„	150.00	131.	135	„ Panwa Bhuini	„	150.00
71.	71	„ No. 2	„	150.00	132.	136	„ Sundari Bhuini	„	150.00
72.	72	„ Buburam Manjhi	„	150.00	133.	137	„ Jagia Bhuini	„	150.00
73.	73	„ Sahdeo Bhuia	„	150.00	134.	138	„ Kabootari Bhuini	„	150.00
74.	74	„ Deodhari Bhuia	„	150.00	135.	139	„ Bara Jamni Bhuini	„	150.00
75.	75	„ Jagdish Bhuia No. 2	„	150.00	136.	140	„ Karoo Bhuia	„	300.00
76.	76	„ Lalo Bhuia	„	150.00	137.	141	„ Mangar Bhuia	„	300.00
77.	77	„ Gobardhan Bhuia	„	150.00	138.	142	„ Bodha Bhuia	„	300.00
78.	78	„ Jagdish Bhuia	„	150.00	139.	143	„ Poona Bhuia	„	50.00
79.	79	„ Etwari Bhuia	„	100.00	140.	145	„ Theman Bahadur	Night-Guard	300.00
80.	80	„ Budhoo Manjhi No. 2	„	150.00	141.	146	„ Jitgahan Dusadh	Fireman	350.00
81.	81	„ Loc-hra Manjhi	„	150.00	142.	147	„ Sobrai Dusadh	„	150.00
82.	82	„ Nangla Manjhi	„	150.00	143.	148	„ Manik Dusadh	„	200.00
83.	83	„ Coopia Manjhi	„	150.00	144.	149	„ Fakruddin Mia	Engine- Khalasi	200.00
84.	84	„ Dasrath Manjhi	„	150.00	145.	150	„ Saukat Mia	„	141.00
85.	85	„ Goobi Manjhi	„	150.00	146.	151	„ Mustafa	„	350.00
86.	86	„ Sonaram Manjhi	„	150.00	147.	152	„ Brijlal Lohar	Blacksmith	300.00
87.	87	„ Karama Manjhi	„	150.00	148.	153	„ Kashi Turi	Line-Mistri	300.00
88.	88	„ Chotoo Mochi	„	150.00	149.	154	„ Dukhi Rajwar	„	350.00
89.	89	„ Sambhoo Mochi	„	150.00					
90.	90	„ Churka Manjhi	„	150.00					
91.	91	„ Mangra Manjhi	„	150.00					
92.	92	„ Gopal Manjhi	„	150.00					
93.	93	„ Noonoo Manjhi	„	150.00					
94.	94	„ Bhuneshwar Bhuia No. 2	„	150.00					
95.	95	„ Toofani Bhuia	„	150.00					

					ANNEXURE 'C'			
1	2	3	4	5	Sl. No.	Serial No. of Schedule	Name	Designation
150.	155	.. Naga Bauri	General Mazdoor	150.00	1.	78 Shri	Kuman Manjhi	Miner
151.	156	.. Makul Hari	Sweeper	150.00	2.	82 ..	Mansu Manjhi	"
152.	157	.. Taruni Harin	"	300.00	3.	83 ..	Khara Manjhi	"
153.	159	.. Chatlal Gir	Prop-Mistry	250.00	4.	98 ..	Bhola Chamar	"
154.	160	.. Sankhu Barhi	"	250.00	5.	144 ..	Jetha Mallah	Surface Trammer
155.	161	.. Bisna Chamar	"	250.00	6.	158 Smt.	Basanti Harin	Sweeper
156.	162	.. Nathu Mahato	Prop-Mazdoor	250.00	7.	168 Shri.	Satnarayan Singh No. 2	Night Guard.
157.	163	.. Shamlal Singh	"	250.00	8.	171 ..	Noor Mohammad	General Mazdoor
158.	164	.. Jugal Barhi	"	250.00	9.	172 ..	Lal Bahadur	Gate Man
159.	165	.. Gupteshwar Sharma	"	250.00	10.	175 ..	Sahadeo Gope	Bore Hole Driller
160.	166	.. Jagdeo Dusadh	"	300.00	11.	176 ..	Laloo Kahar	General Mazdoor
161.	167	.. Ram Bachan Singh	"	250.00	12.	177 ..	Khageshwar Gope	General Mazdoor
162.	169	.. Lalit Kumar Rao	Genal. Maz-door	150.00	13.	181 ..	Suraj Prasad	Attendance Clerk
163.	170	.. Babu Khan	"	150.00	14.	182 ..	Makhan Singh	Mining Sirdar
164.	173	.. Narayan Chandra Patra	Attendance Clerk	327.25	15.	189 ..	Bachu Bhuia	Loading Mazdoor
165.	174	.. Mahbir Gope	Bore Hole Driller	150.00	16.	190 ..	Hiat Bhuia	"
166.	178	.. Jeoloe Mia	General Mazdoor	50.00	17.	191 Smt.	Kapurba Bhuini	"
167.	179	.. Jagdish Khir	Night Guard	150.00	18.	192 ..	Bhado Bhuini	"
168.	180	.. Lushu Mahato	General Mazdoor	100.00	19.	193 Shri.	Basandi Bhuia	"
169.	183	.. Panoo Bhuia	Loading Mazdoor	500.00	20.	194 ..	Saro Bhuini	"
170.	184	.. Bedamia Bhuini	"	150.00	21.	195 ..	Parmeshwar Bhuia	"
171.	185	.. Batawa Bhuini	Loading Mazdoor	150.00	22.	196 ..	Sukhua Bhuia	"
172.	186	.. Kauslya Bhuini	"	150.00	23.	197 ..	Kasia Bhuini	"
173.	187	.. Sitabia Bhuini	"	150.00	24.	198 ..	Sarjoo Bhuia	"
174.	188	.. Pachin Bhuini	"	150.00	25.	199 ..	Sitabia No.2	"
175.	225	.. Chatroo Chamar	Mining-Sirdar	450.00	26.	200 ..	Nagwa Bhuia	"
176.	227	.. Ramjit Bhuia	Picking Mazdoor	100.00	27.	201 ..	Lilba Bhuia	Ash Cooli
177.	228 (Staff)	Gauri Bhushan Bose	Surveyor	2479.68	28.	202 ..	Badoo Turi	"
178.	229	.. Narayan Das Banerjee	Head-Clerk	2882.88	29.	203 ..	Radhia Turin	Screening & Bhatia
179.	230	.. Prabhas Chandra Ghose	Bill Clerk	1378.37	30.	204 ..	Sankari Baurin	"
180.	231	.. Mathan Chandra Sirkar	Pay clerk	1476.82	31.	205 ..	Biska Baurin	"
181.	232	.. Ghanshyam Chakrovorty	Attendance Clerk	356.48	32.	206 ..	Fulmani Baurin	"
182.	233	.. Hari Pado Das	Overman	594.97	33.	207 ..	Mohni Baurin	"
183.	234	.. Lakhilal Kumar	Overman	237.99	34.	208 ..	Dori Baurin	"
184.	236	.. Mukunda Mochi	Mining Sirdar	1214.92	35.	209 ..	Bindu Baurin	"
185.	237	.. Ashitosh Roy	Register-Keeper	455.97	36.	210 ..	Kamali Baurin	"
186.	238	.. Mubark Mia	Fitter-Mistry.	2238.48	37.	211 ..	Jhali/Mundian	"
187.	239	.. Satnarayan Singh	Peon	1409.52	38.	212 ..	Giri Baurin	"
188.	240	.. Balleshwar Singh	Peon	965.68	39.	213 ..	Harimati Baurin	"
189.	241	.. Ramdutta Singh	Watchman	609.95	40.	214 ..	Kusumi Baurin	"
190.	242	.. Mahloo Mahato	Night Guard	530.95	41.	215 ..	Phoolmani No. 2	"
191.	243	.. Maheshwar Singh	Depot Peon	463.96	42.	216 ..	Pomi Baurin	"
192.	244	.. Rasool Mia	Minning Sirdar	78.80	43.	217 ..	Champa Baurin	"
					44.	218 ..	Saro Baurin	"
					45.	219 ..	Ramdas Barui	"
					46.	220 ..	Jhumi Baurin	"
					47.	221 ..	Dahni Baurin	"
					48.	222 ..	Ani Baurin	"
					49.	223 ..	Sashi Deshwali	"
					50.	224 ..	Bona Bhuia	"
					51.	226 ..	Panchoo Bauri	Picking Mazdoor
					52.	235 ..	Mahadeo Chandra Sirdar	Overman.

S. R. SINHA, Presiding Officer
[No. 2/144/66-L R II/D III A]
S. H. S. IYER, Desk Officer

विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्रालय

(कम्पनी कार्य विभाग)

नई दिल्ली, 18 फरवरी, 1977

का० आ० 689.—केन्द्रीय सरकार, एकाधिकारी तथा अवरोधक व्यापारिक व्यवहार नियम, 1970 के नियम 5 के उप-नियम (5) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्रालय (कम्पनी कार्य विभाग) के आदेश सं० का० आ० 2802, तारीख, 24 जुलाई, 1976 में निम्नलिखित संशोधन करती है, अर्थात्:—

उक्त आदेश में "औद्योगिक उपक्रमों का रजिस्ट्रीकरण और अनुज्ञापन नियम, 1952 से उपाबद्ध प्ररूप 19" शब्दों, अक्षरों, कोष्ठकों और अंकों के स्थान पर "प्ररूप 49 जो कि औद्योगिक (विकास और विनियमन) अधिनियम, 1951 (1951 का 65) के अधीन अनुज्ञप्ति या अनुज्ञा के लिए आवेदन के प्ररूप के रूप में विहित किया गया है" शब्द, अक्षर, कोष्ठक और अंक रखे जाएंगे।

[फा० सं० 38/12/76-सीएल 5]

MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS

(Department of Company Affairs)

New Delhi, the 18th February, 1977

S.O. 689.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-rule (5) of rule (5) of the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Rules, 1970, the Central Government hereby makes the following amendment in the Order of the Ministry of Law, Justice and Company Affairs (Department of Company Affairs) No. S.O. 2802 dated the 24th July, 1976, namely:—

In the said Order, for the words, letters and figures "Form II annexed to the Registration and Licensing of Industrial Undertakings Rules, 1952", the words, letters, brackets and figures "Form IL which has been prescribed as the application form for licence or permission under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 (65 of 1951)", shall be substituted.

[File No. 38/12/76-CL.V]

का० आ० 690.—केन्द्रीय सरकार, एकाधिकारी तथा अवरोधक व्यापारिक व्यवहार नियम, 1970 के नियम 5 के उप-नियम (5) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्रालय (कम्पनी कार्य विभाग) के आदेश सं० का० आ० 2804, तारीख, 24 जुलाई, 1976 में निम्नलिखित संशोधन करती है, अर्थात्:—

उक्त आदेश में "औद्योगिक उपक्रमों का रजिस्ट्रीकरण और अनुज्ञापन नियम, 1952 से उपाबद्ध प्ररूप 49" शब्दों, अक्षरों, कोष्ठकों और अंकों के स्थान पर "प्ररूप 49 जो कि औद्योगिक (विकास और विनियमन) अधिनियम, 1951 (1951 का 65) के अधीन अनुज्ञप्ति या अनुज्ञा के लिए आवेदन के प्ररूप के रूप में विहित किया गया है" शब्द, अक्षर, कोष्ठक और अंक रखे जाएंगे।

[फा० सं० 38/12/76-सीएल 5]

S.O. 690.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-rule (5) of rule 5, of the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Rules, 1970, the Central Government hereby makes the following amendment in the Order of the Ministry of Law, Justice and Company Affairs (Department of Company Affairs) No. S.O. 2804 dated the 24th July, 1976, namely:—

In the said Order, for the words, letters and figures "Form II annexed to the Registration and Licensing of Industrial Undertakings Rules, 1952", the words, letters, brackets and figures "Form IL which has been prescribed as the application for licence or permission under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 (65 of 1951)", shall be substituted.

[File No. 38/12/76-CL.V]

का० आ० 691.—केन्द्रीय सरकार, एकाधिकारी तथा अवरोधक व्यापारिक व्यवहार नियम, 1970 के नियम 5 के उप-नियम (5) तथा नियम 6 के उप-नियम (3) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्रालय (कम्पनी कार्य विभाग) के आदेश सं० का० आ० 2807, तारीख, 24 जुलाई, 1976 में निम्नलिखित संशोधन करती है, अर्थात्:—

उक्त आदेश में "औद्योगिक उपक्रमों का रजिस्ट्रीकरण और अनुज्ञापन नियम, 1952 से उपाबद्ध प्ररूप 49" शब्दों, अक्षरों, कोष्ठकों और अंकों के स्थान पर "प्ररूप 49 जो कि औद्योगिक (विकास और विनियमन) अधिनियम, 1951 (1951 का 65) के अधीन अनुज्ञप्ति या अनुज्ञा के लिए आवेदन के प्ररूप के रूप में विहित किया गया है" शब्द, अक्षर, कोष्ठक और अंक रखे जाएंगे।

[फा० सं० 38/12/76-सीएल 5]

S.O. 691.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-rule (5) of rule (5), and sub-rule (3) of rule (6), of the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Rules, 1970, the Central Government hereby makes the following amendment in the Order of the Ministry of Law, Justice and Company Affairs (Department of Company Affairs) No. S.O. 2807 dated the 24th July, 1976, namely:—

In the said Order, for the words, letters and figures "Form II annexed to the Registration and Licensing of Industrial Undertakings Rules, 1952", the words, letters, brackets and figures "Form IL which has been prescribed as the application form for licence or permission under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 (65 of 1961)", shall be substituted.

[File No. 38/12/76-CL.V]

का० आ० 692.—केन्द्रीय सरकार, एकाधिकारी तथा अवरोधक व्यापारिक व्यवहार नियम, 1970 के नियम 5 के उप-नियम (5) तथा नियम 6 के उप-नियम (3) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्रालय (कम्पनी कार्य विभाग) के आदेश सं० का० आ० 2809, तारीख, 24 जुलाई, 1976 में निम्नलिखित संशोधन करती है, अर्थात्:—

उक्त आदेश में "औद्योगिक उपक्रमों का रजिस्ट्रीकरण और अनुज्ञापन नियम, 1952 से उपाबद्ध प्ररूप 49" शब्दों, अक्षरों, कोष्ठकों और अंकों के स्थान पर "प्ररूप 49 जो कि औद्योगिक (विकास और विनियमन) अधिनियम, 1951 (1951 का 65) के अधीन अनुज्ञप्ति या अनुज्ञा के लिए आवेदन के प्ररूप के रूप में विहित किया गया है" शब्द, अक्षर, कोष्ठक और अंक रखे जाएंगे।

[फा० सं० 38/12/76-सीएल 5]

के० एम० शर्मा, प्रवर सचिव

S.O. 692.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-rule (5) of rule 5, and sub-section (3) of rule (6) of the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Rules, 1970, the Central Government hereby makes the following amendment in the Order of the Ministry of Law, Justice and Company Affairs (Department of Company Affairs) No. S.O. 2809 dated the 24th July, 1976, namely:—

In the said Order, for the words, letters and figures "Form II annexed to the Registration and Licensing of Industrial Undertakings Rules, 1952", the words, letters, brackets and figures "Form IL which has been prescribed as the application form for licence or permission under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 (65 of 1951)", shall be substituted.

[File No. 38/12/76-CL.V]

K. M. SHARMA, Under Secy.

निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय

MINISTRY OF WORKS & HOUSING

New Delhi, the 19th February, 1977

नई दिल्ली, 19 फरवरी, 1977

का. आ. 693.—दिल्ली विकास अधिनियम, 1957 (1957 का 61) की धारा 44 के उपबन्धों के अनुसार यतः कीसपय उपान्तरण, जिन्हें केन्द्रीय सरकार निम्नलिखित क्षेत्रों के सम्बन्ध में दिल्ली की बृहत् योजना में करने की प्रस्थापना करती है, सूचना सं. एफ. 16(31)/76 एम. पी. दिनांक 18 दिसम्बर, 1976 के साथ उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 2-क की उपधारा (3) द्वारा यथापीक्षित प्रकाशित किए गए थे, जिसमें उक्त सूचना की तारीख से तीस दिन के भीतर आक्षेप और सुझाव मांगे गए थे,

और यतः उपयुक्त उपान्तरण के बारे में कोई आक्षेप तथा सुझाव प्राप्त नहीं हुए,

अतः अब केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 2(क) की उपधारा (2) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, दिल्ली की बृहत् योजना में, भारत के राजपत्र में इस अधिसूचना के प्रकाशन की तारीख से निम्नलिखित उपान्तरण करती है, अर्थात् :—
उपान्तरण

1003.4 वर्ग मी. (1200 वर्ग गज) के आकार के क्षेत्रफल का भू-उपयोग जो दिल्ली की, बृहत् योजना में 'कृषि प्रयोजन' के शीर्ष के अन्तर्गत 'नर्सरी प्रयोजन' के लिए निर्धारित किया गया है तथा जो उत्तर में चिड़ियाघर—दीक्षण व पूर्व में नर्सरी क्षेत्र और पश्चिम में रिहायशी क्षेत्र (सुन्दर नगर) से घिरा हुआ है, 'सार्वजनिक तथा सृजिधाओं' (सामाजिक तथा सार्वजनिकवत सांस्कृतिक संस्थानों) में बदला गया है।

[संख्या के.-13011(10)/76-यू.डी. 1(ए)]

डी. पी. ओहरी, अवर सचिव

S.O. 693.—Whereas certain modifications, which the Central Government proposes to make in the Master Plan for Delhi regarding the areas mentioned hereunder, were published with Notice No. F. 16(31)/76-MP, dated the 18th December 1976, in accordance with the provisions of section 44 of the Delhi Development Act, 1957 (61 of 1957) inviting objections/suggestions, as required by sub-section (3) of section 11-A of the said Act, within thirty days from the date of the said Notice;

And whereas no objection or suggestion has been received with regard to the aforesaid modifications;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 11-A of the said Act, the Central Government hereby makes the following modifications in the said Master Plan for Delhi with effect from the date of publication of this notification in the Gazette of India, namely :—

MODIFICATIONS :

The land use of an area measuring 1003.4 Sq. mts. (1200 sq. yds.) earmarked for 'Nurseries Use' under the heading of 'Agricultural Use' in the Master Plan for Delhi and surrounded by Zoological Park in the north, Nurseries area in the south and east, and residential area (Sunder Nagar) in the west, is changed to 'Public and Semi-Public Facilities (Social & Cultural Institutions)'.

[No. K-13011(10)/76-UDI(A)]

D. P. OHRI, Under Secy.